IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1973

No. 73-767

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Appellant,

—v.—

THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK, THE FIRST NEW HAVEN NATIONAL BANK, AND JAMES E. SMITH, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

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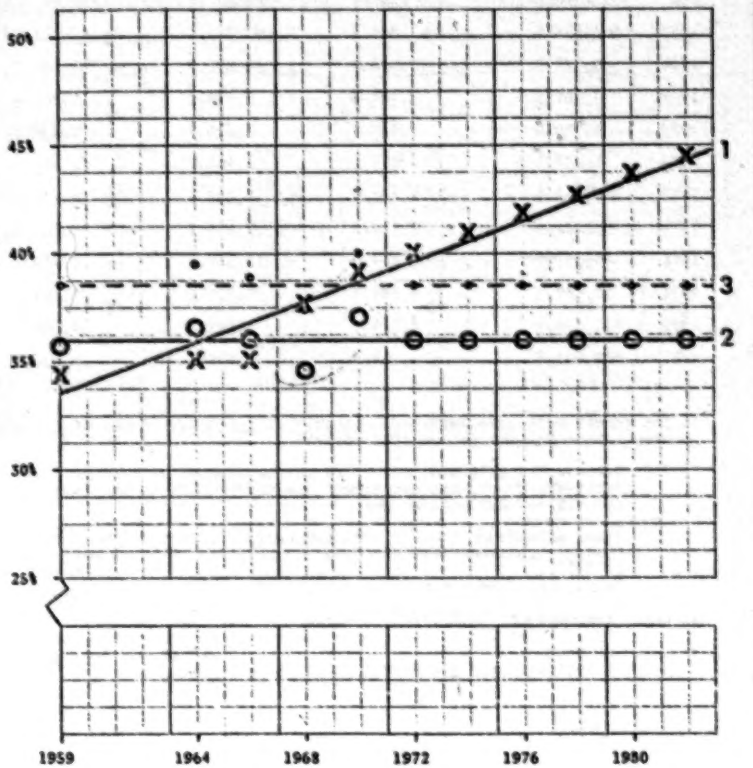
DEPOSIT CONCENTRATION RATIO TREND LINES
1959 TO 1970, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1982
FOR THE EIGHT LARGEST CONNECTICUT COMMERCIAL BANKS



KEY: 1 THE TWO LARGEST CONNECTICUT COMMERCIAL BANKS

2 THE THIRD THROUGH EIGHTH LARGEST, WITHOUT THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL - FIRST NEW HAVEN MERGER

3 THE THIRD THROUGH EIGHTH LARGEST, WITH THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL - FIRST NEW HAVEN MERGER

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Connecticut Headquartered Commercial Bank Deposits, 1959-1971, with Projection to 1982 (Showing Growth of Two Large Hartford Banks and of Next Six Large Banks)
($-millions)

Year-End	Total Commercial Bank Deposits	Total Deposits, Two Hartford Banks	Total Deposits, Next Six Banks (a)	Total Deposits, Next Six Banks (b)
1959	$ 2,344.8	$ 807.6	$ 840.1	$ 911.3
1964	3,178.7	1,118.9	1,162.7	1,272.3
1966	3,707.5	1,304.5	1,338.9	1,469.8
1968	4,819.3	1,822.9	1,679.1	1,836.1
1970	5,297.4	2,077.1	1,961.7	2,145.3
1972	*6,144.6	2,464.0	2,205.9	2,408.7
1974	*7,127.3	2,922.2	2,558.7	2,793.9
1976	*8,267.2	3,464.8	2,967.9	3,240.7
1978	*9,589.3	4,104.2	3,442.6	3,759.0
1980	*11,122.9	4,860.7	3,993.1	4,360.2
1982	*12,901.8	5,754.2	4,631.7	5,057.5

* The growth rate used for total commercial bank deposits was the compound growth rate for the period 1959 to 1970.

(a) Extends the 1970 bank structure taking account of neither City Trust-Waterbury National merger nor proposed First New Haven-Connecticut National merger.

(b) Takes account of the City Trust-Waterbury National merger (1971) and the proposed First New Haven-Connecticut National merger (as of 1972). In effect, this column takes account of next seven banks, but does not take account of proposed divestiture.

Source: For national banks, Polk's World Bank Directory March 60, 65, 67 69, 71; for state banks, Annual Reports, Bank Commissioner, State of Conn.
Individual Bank Statements Before 1960.

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Deposit Concentration Ratio Trends, 1959 to 1970, and Projection to 1982, All Commercial Banks Headquartered in Connecticut

Year-End	Largest Two Banks	Next Six Banks (a)	Next Six Banks (b)	Next Six Banks (c)
1959	34.5	35.8	38.9	38.4
1964	35.2	36.6	40.0	39.5
1966	35.2	36.1	39.6	39.1
1968	37.8	34.8	38.1	37.6
1970	39.2	37.0	40.5	40.0
71	38.5	37.9	41.5	
1972	40.1	35.9	39.2	38.7
1974	41.0	35.9	39.2	38.7
1976	41.9	35.9	39.2	38.7
1978	42.8	35.9	39.2	38.7
1980	43.7	35.9	39.2	38.7
1982	44.6	35.9	39.2	38.7

(a) Assumes no further merger after 1970.

(b) Takes account of City Trust-Waterbury National and proposed First New Haven-Connecticut National merger.

(c) Takes account of proposed merger and of divestiture in Ansonia, Derby, Milford and Orange.

Source: Polk's World Bank Directory March 60, 65, 67, 69, 71
Individual Bank Statements Before 1960

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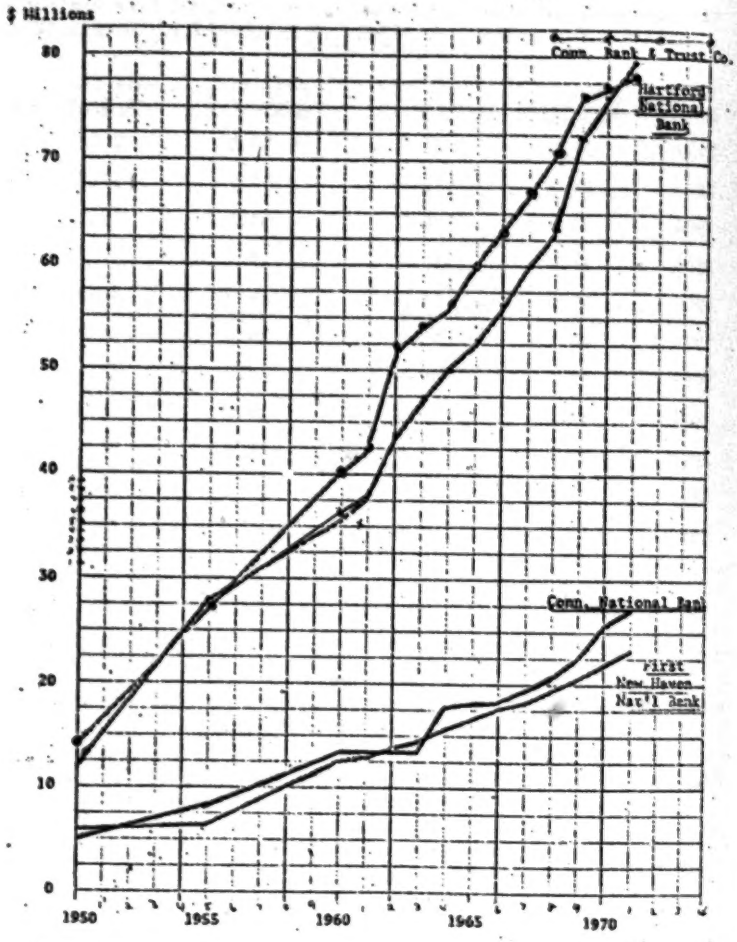
CAPITAL STRUCTURE

(Capital, Surplus and Undistributed Profits)



Source: Annual Reports

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GROWTH IN CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF FOUR CONNECTICUT BANKS
(Capital Stock, Surplus and Undistributed Profits)

$ Millions

Year	Hartford National Bank	Connecticut Bank and Trust Co.	Connecticut National Bank	First New Haven National Bank
1950	14.2	11.3	4.7	5.3
1955	$27.0	$25.0	$8.2	$6.8
1960	40.1	35.8	13.4	12.8
1961	42.3	37.8	13.3	13.1
1962	51.9	43.4	13.5	13.7
1963	53.8	46.9	13.6	14.3
1964	56.1	50.0	17.8	15.9
1965	60.0	52.5	18.1	16.8
1966	63.5	56.1	18.6	17.6
1967	66.9	59.9	19.5	18.8
1968	70.7	63.5	20.6	19.5
1969	76.3	72.0	22.6	20.6
1970	76.9	76.2	25.6	22.1
1971	78.4	79.6	27.2	23.5

Source: Annual Reports

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COMPARATIVE GROWTH STATISTICS - CONNECTICUT COMMERCIAL BANKS

($ Millions)

	Date 12/31	CNB	First New Haven	City National	State National	Union Trust	Colonial	Second New Haven	CBT	Hartford National	TOTAL	CBT share of total	CNB share of total	First New Haven share of total	Hartford National share of tot
Number of Branches	1965	40	15	12	33	31	13	13	35	32	224	15.6%	17.8%	6.7%	14.3%
	1970	49	21	16	41	45	31	15	57	57	333	17.1%	14.7%	6.3%	17.1%
% increase:		22.5%	40.0%	33.3%	24.2%	45.2%	138.5%	23.1%	62.9%	78.1%	48.7%				
Total Assets	1965	$274.7	$220.2	$242.4	$250.7	$282.6	$148.1	$142.2	$661.3	$685.1	$2,907.2	22.7%	9.4%	7.6%	23.5%
	1970	398.8	315.3	293.3	384.4	562.8	297.9	198.1	1,220.1	1,207.6	4,878.2	25.0%	8.2%	6.5%	24.7%
% increase:		45.2%	43.2%	21.0%	53.3%	99.1%	100.1%	39.3%	84.5%	76.3%	67.8%				
Total Deposits	1965	$247.6	$190.5	$217.7	$225.3	$247.7	$127.6	$127.9	$588.1	$596.5	$2,568.9	22.9%	9.6%	7.4%	23.2%
	1970	361.6	260.9	260.1	343.9	484.5	255.6	173.5	1,081.7	1,055.5	4,267.6	25.3%	8.5%	6.1%	24.7%
% increase:		46.0%	37.0%	19.5%	52.6%	95.6%	100.1%	35.7%	83.9%	75.2%	66.1%				
Equity Capital	1965	$18.1	$16.8	$19.9	$15.0	$22.8	$12.9	$11.2	$53.0	$60.0	$229.7	23.1%	7.9%	7.3%	26.1%
	1970	25.6	22.1	25.1	23.7	42.4	21.5	17.3	76.2	76.9	330.8	23.0%	7.7%	6.7%	23.2%
% increase:		41.4%	32.0%	26.3%	57.3%	86.2%	66.6%	53.8%	43.8%	28.2%	44.0%				
Operating Earnings	1965	$1.985	$1.905	$2.067	$1.166	$2.699	$1.489	$1.061	$6.242	$6.368	$24.984	25.0%	7.9%	7.6%	25.5%
	1970	3.758	3.044	3.107	3.063	6.333	2.343	1.988	10.160	9.981	43.777	23.2%	8.6%	6.9%	22.8%
% increase:		89.3%	59.8%	50.2%	162.7%	134.6%	57.3%	87.3%	62.8%	56.7%	75.2%				

External Growth

Acq. Atlantic National 1970

Merger: Ffld. Cty. Nat'l Bank and Union New Haven Tr Co. 1969

Acq. Puritan Bank 1966 Litchfield Bank & Tr. 1969 Brooks Bk & Tr. 1969

Acq. Tradesmens Nat'l Bank 1969

Acq. Lincoln Nat'l Bank 1969 General Bank & Tr. 1970

Source: Annual Reports

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Combined Share of Commercial Bank Deposits Held by CNB and FNH 1959-1971 with Projection to 1982

Year-End	Consolidated Bank on a Pro-Forma Basis (a) Without Divestiture	(b) With Divestiture
1959	13.8	13.3
1964	13.0	~~12.7~~ 12.5
1966	12.7	~~12.5~~ 12.2
1968	~~11.8~~ 12.0	11.5
1970	11.6	~~10.9~~ 11.1
1971	11.3	10.8
1972	10.8	10.3
1974	10.6	10.2
1976	10.6	10.2
1980	10.6	10.2
1982	10.6	10.2

Source: Polks March 60, 65, 67, 69, 71, 72
Individual Bank Statements Before 1960

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Effect of Merger and Divestiture on Bridgeport SMSA, New Haven SMSA and Combined SMSA concentration ratios for total commercial bank deposits.

Percent of Total Deposits Held by Largest Five Banks

6/30 Year	Bridgeport	New Haven	Combined SMSA: Concentration Ratio after merger before divestiture	Combined SMSA: Concentration Ratio after merger and after divestiture
1966	99.1	93.5	91.7	89.2
1968	99.0	92.9	90.2	87.4
1970	98.7	91.1	88.2	85.1

Percent of Total Deposits Held by Two Largest Banks

6/30 Year	Bridgeport	New Haven	Combined SMSA: Concentration Ratio after merger before divestiture	Combined SMSA: Concentration Ratio after merger and after divestiture
1966	81.8	69.8	64.7	62.2
1968	77.5	68.6	62.8	60.0
1970	76.0	67.5	60.7	57.5

Percent of Total Deposits Held by Largest Bank

6/30 Year	Bridgeport	New Haven	Combined SMSA: Concentration Ratio after merger before divestiture	Combined SMSA: Concentration Ratio after merger and after divestiture
1966	41.6	42.8	44.7	42.2
1968	39.2	42.4	43.6	40.8
1970	39.8	39.4	42.8	39.6

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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EARNINGS STATEMENTS OF CONNECTICUT BANKS

	Commercial Banks December, 1971	Mutual Savings Bank December, 1971
Operating Income	$399,426,000.	$409,717,000.
Interest and Fees on Loans	267,143,000.	325,002,000
Security Income	71,920,000.	78,651,000
Service Charges	24,277,000.	2,653,000
Investment Yield	4.4% (4.7%)	5.3% (5.5%)
Yield on Loans	7.2% (7.5%)	6.5% (5.9%) (parenthesis refers to 1969)
Operating Income as % of capital	81.3%	77.1%

Sources: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Reserve System, Comptroller of the Currency.

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COMPARISON OF PORTFOLIOS OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS AND COMMERCIAL BANKS IN CONNECTICUT, December 31, 1971.

(thousands)

	Mutual Savings Banks	Insured Commercial Banks
Investment Securities	$1,445,511	$1,517,764
US Government Bonds, etc.	331,800	429,700
Corporate bonds	488,700	
Municipals	59,000	1,022,500
Other bonds	90,600	
Corporate Stock	415,400	
Real Estate Loans	4,459,540	1,329,200
Commercial and Industrial Loans	26,125	1,018,223
Personal loans including Auto, installment. etc.	207,412	266,426
Loans to banks	6,232	13,860
Total Portfolio	$6,517,885	$5,353,659

Sources: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Reserve System, Comptroller of the Currency.

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TABLE I

Effect of the Proposed Consolidation on the Ranking of Potential Entrant by Size in Open Towns.

Rank of Potential Entrant Effected by Consolidation	Number of Towns Effected
1	0
2	2
3	1
4	7
5	22
6	30
7	63
8	0
9	0
10	0
Total	125*

(Omits the Towns of Ansonia, Derby and Milford)

Source: Data sheets for each town.

DX-22

TABLE II

Effect of the Proposed Consolidation on the Ranking of Potential Entrant by Geographic Proximity in Open Towns.

Rank of Potential Entrant Effected by Consolidation	Number of Towns Effected
1	1
2	0
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	0
7	3
8	3
9	2
10	1
More than 10	112
Total	125

Source: Data sheets for each town.

DX-23

TABLE III

Cross Classification by Size and Geographic Proximity of the Effect on the Potential Entrant of the Proposed Consolidation.

Rank by Size	Rank by Geographic Proximity										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	More than 10
1											
2							1		1		
3											1
4			1		1						5
5	1						1	2	1		17
6				1				1		1	27
7							1				62
8											
9											
10											

Source: Data sheets for each town.

DX-24

TABLE IV

Effect of the Consolidation on Ranking by Size of Potential Entrants in Closed Towns

Rank by Size	Number of Towns Effected
1	0
2	3
3	2
4	2
5	5
6	7
7	21
8	0
9	0
10	0
Total	40

(Omits Town of Orange)

Source: Data sheets for each town.

DX-25

TABLE V

Effect of the Consolidation on Ranking by Geographic Proximity of Potential Entrants in Closed Towns

Rank of Potential Entrant Effected by Consolidation	Number of Towns Effected
1	0
2	0
3	1
4	1
5	2
6	1
7	1
8	0
9	0
10	1
More than 10	33
Total	40

(Omits Town of Orange)

Source: Data sheets for each town.

DX-26

TABLE VI

Cross Classification by Size and Geographic Proximity of the Effect on the Potential Entrant of the Proposed Consolidation in Closed Towns

Rank by Size	Rank by Geographic Proximity										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	More than 10
1											
2				1		1				1	
3					1						1
4			1								2
5											4
6											7
7					1		1				19
8											
9											
10											

Source: Data sheets for each town.

DX-27

Name of Town Andover

The Town is OPEN

Population 2,099

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.-Hartford	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Company - New Haven	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank - Bridgeport	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank (Bridgeport)	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank (Bridgeport)	6. 345,851
7. First New Haven	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust (Waterbury)	8. 255,386
9. First Conn. Bancorporation (Hartford)	9. 204,210
). Second National Bank of New Haven	10. 184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Citizens Bank & Trust Company (Glastonbury)	1. Hebron
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust	2. Mansfield
3. Willimantic Trust Co.	3. Mansfield
4. Hartford National Bank	4. Manchester (4)
5. Manchester State Bank	5. Manchester
6. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	6. Glastonbury (2)
7. Vernon National Bank	7. Vernon (3)
8. First Conn. Bancorporation (United Bank&Trust)*	8. East Hartford
9. Constitution National Bank (Hartford)	9. Wethersfield
10. New Britain Bank & Trust	10. Rocky Hill

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2038

Name of Town Ashford

The Town is OPEN

Population 2,156

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:
None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Conn. Bank & Trust	2.	1,086,485
3. Union Trust	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Conn. National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust	8.	255,386
9. First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Conn Bank & Trust	1.	Mansfield
2. Willimantic Trust	2.	Mansfield
3. Hartford National Bank	3.	Putnam
4. Citizens National Bank (Putnam)	4.	Putnam
5. Vernon National Bank	5.	Vernon (3)
6. Northern Conn. Nat'l. Bank (Windsor Locks)	6.	Ellington
7. Citizens Bank & Trust Co. (Glastonbury)	7.	Hebron
8. South Windsor Bank & Trust	8.	South Windsor (2)
9. First Conn. Bancorpor. (United Bank & Trust)	9.	East Windsor
10. First Nat'l. Bank of Enfield	10.	Enfield

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Avon

The Town is OPEN

Population 8,352

Population per Bank Office 4,176

Banks already in the Town:
Conn. Bank & Trust
First Conn. Bancorporation (Simsbury Bank & Trust)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1. 1,103,836
2. Union Trust Co.	2. 529,972
3. State National Bank	3. 379,978
4. Conn. National Bank	4. 374,662
5. City National Bank	5. 345,851
6. First New Haven	6. 266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust	7. 255,386
8. Second National Bank	8. 184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	9. 102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	10. 83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Hartford National Bank	1. West Hartford (3)
2. Constitution National Bank	2. West Hartford
3. South End Bank & Trust	3. West Hartford (2)
4. Plainville Trust Co.	4. Farmington (2)
5. New Britain Bank & Trust	5. Bloomfield
6. Charter Oak Bank & Trust	6. Hartford (3)
7. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	7. East Hartford
8. Southington Bank & Trust	8. Southington (3)
9. Citizens Nat'l. Bank of Southington	9. Southington (2)
10. Terryville Trust Co.	10. Plymouth (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2040

Name of Town Barkhamsted

The Town is OPEN

Population 2,066

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Conn. Bank & Trust	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Conn. National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust	8.	255,386
9. First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	Winchester
2. Conn. Bank & Trust	2.	Winchester
3. First Conn. Bancorp. (United Bank & Trust)	3.	New Hartford
4. Colonial Bank & Trust	4.	Torrington (5)
5. National Iron Bank of Falls Village	5.	Norfolk
6. New Britain Bank & Trust	6.	Bloomfield
7. Plainville Trust Co.	7.	Farmington (2)
8. First National Bank of Suffield	8.	Suffield
9. Northern Conn. National Bank	9.	Windsor Locks (3)
10. First National Bank of Litchfield	10.	Litchfield

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Beacon Falls

The Town is OPEN

Population 3,586

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1.Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2.Conn. Bank & Trust	2.	1,086,445
3.Union Trust	3.	529,972
4.State National Bank	4.	379,978
5.Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6.City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7.First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8.Colonial Bank & Trust	8.	255,386
9.First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10.Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1.Seymour Trust Co.	1.	Oxford
2.State National Bank	2.	Naugatuck
3.City National Bank	3.	Naugatuck
4.Colonial Bank & Trust	4.	Naugatuck
5.Woodbridge Bank & Trust	5.	Woodbridge
6.Conn. National Bank	6.	Prospect
7.Home National Bank & Trust	7.	Prospect
8.Union Trust Co.	8.	Ansonia
9.Hartford National Bank	9.	Hamden
10.Conn. Bank & Trust	10.	Hamden

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Berlin

The Town is OPEN

Population 14,189

Population per Bank Office 4,716

Banks already in the Town:
New Britain Bank & Trust
irst Conn (New Britain National Bank) (2)
Bank

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Conn. Bank & Trust	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Conn. National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust	8.	255,386
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Conn. Bank & Trust	1.	Cromwell
2. Southington Bank & Trust	2.	Southington (3)
3. Citizens National Bank of Southington	3.	Southington (2)
4. Colonial Bank & Trust	4.	Meriden (2)
5. Home National Bank & Trust	5.	Meriden (2)
6. Laurel Bank & Trust	6.	Meriden
7. Meriden Trust & Safe Deposit Co.	7.	Meriden
8. Hartford National Bank	8.	Newington
9. Constitution National Bank	9.	Newington
10. Plainville Trust Company	10.	Plainville (3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Bethany

The Town is OPEN

Population 3,857

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2.	Conn. Bank & Trust	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	4.	379,978
5.	Conn. National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7.	First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust	8.	255,386
9.	First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

	Name		Town
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	Hamden
2.	Conn. Bank & Trust	2.	Hamden
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	Hamden (2)
4.	First New Haven	4.	Hamden
5.	Second National Bank	5.	Hamden (2)
6.	Hamden National Bank	6.	Hamden (2)
7.	Woodbridge Bank & Trust	7.	Woodbridge
8.	Seymour Trust Co.	8.	Seymour
9.	State National Bank	9.	Naugatuck
10.	City National Bank	10.	Naugatuck

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Bethel

The Town is OPEN

Population 10,945

Population per Bank Office 5,472

Banks already in the Town:
Union Trust Co.
Conn. National Bank

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Conn. Bank & Trust	2.	1,086,445
3. State National Bank	3.	379,978
4. City National Bank	4.	345,851
*5. First New Haven	5.	266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust	6.	255,386
7. First Conn. Bancorporation	7.	204,210
8. Second National Bank	8.	184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	9.	102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	10.	83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	Danbury
2. State National Bank	2.	Danbury (4)
3. City National Bank	3.	Danbury (3)
4. Danbury Bank & Trust	4.	Danbury
5. Colonial Bank & Trust	5.	Brookfield
6. Westport Bank & Trust	6.	Weston
7. Seymour Trust Co.	7.	Oxford
8. Conn. Bank & Trust Co.	8.	Bridgeport
9. Lafayette Bank & Trust	9.	Bridgeport (5)
10. Westport National Bank	10.	Westport (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Bethlehem

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,923

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1. 1,103,836
2. Conn. Bank & Trust	2. 1,086,485
3. Union Trust	3. 529,972
4. State National	4. 379,978
5. Conn. National	5. 374,662
6. City National	6. 385,851
*7. First New Haven	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust	8. 255,386
9. First Conn. Bancorporation	9. 204,210
10. Second National Bank	10. 184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. State National Bank	1. Watertown
2. City National Bank	2. Watertown
3. Colonial Bank & Trust	3. Watertown (2)
4. First National Bank of Litchfield	4. Washington (2)
5. Terryville Trust Co.	5. Plymouth (2)
6. Conn. National Bank	6. Waterbury (2)
7. Mattatuck Bank & Trust	7. Waterbury
8. Union Trust	8. New Milford
9. Hartford National Bank	9. Harwinton
10. Conn. Bank & Trust	10. Bristol (3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Bloomfield

The Town is OPEN

Population 18,301

Population per Bank Office 6,100

Banks already in the Town:

Conn. Bank & Trust
New Britain Bank & Trust
Hartford National Bank

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1. 529,972
2. State National Bank	2. 379,978
3. Conn. National Bank	3. 374,662
4. City National Bank	4. 345,851
*5. First New Haven	5. 266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust	6. 255,386
7. First Conn. Bancorporation	7. 204,210
8. Second National Bank	8. 184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co., - Greenwich	9. 102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	10. 83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. First Conn. Bancorp. (Simsbury Bank & Trust)	1. Simsbury
2. Constitution National Bank	2. West Hartford
3. South End Bank & Trust	3. West Hartford (2)
4. Charter Oak Bank & Trust	4. Hartford (3)
5. Northern Conn. National Bank	5. Windsor Locks (3)
6. South Windsor Bank & Trust	6. South Windsor (2)
7. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	7. East Hartford
8. Plainville Trust Company	8. Farmington (2)
9. First National Bank of Suffield	9. Suffield
10. Manchester Stte Bank	10. Manchester (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Bolton

The Town is OPEN

Population 3,691

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size			Size in Deposits
	Name		
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2.	Conn. Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	4.	379,978
5.	Conn. National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7.	First New Haven	7.	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust	8.	255,386
9.	First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity			Town
	Name		
1.	Hartford National	1.	Manchester (4)
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Manchester (3)
3.	Manchester State Bank	3.	Manchester
4.	Vernon National Bank	4.	Vernon (3)
5.	Glastonbury Bank & Trust	5.	Glastonbury (2)
6.	Citizens Bank & Trust	6.	Glastonbury
7.	South Windsor Bank & Trust	7.	South Windsor (2)
8.	First Conn. Bancorp. (United Bank & Trust)	8.	East Hartford
9.	Willimantic Trust	9.	Mansfield
10.	Constitution National Bank	10.	Hartford

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Bozrah

The Town is OPEN

Population 2,036

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Conn. Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Conn. National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
). Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	Norwich (2)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Norwich (4)
3. Willimantic Trust Co.	3.	Windham (2)
4. National Bank of New England	4.	East Haddam (1)
5. Jewett City Trust Co.	5.	Griswold (1)
6. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	6.	Hebron (1)
7. Winthrop Bank & Trust Co.	7.	New London (1)
9. First Conn. Bancorp. (United Bank)	8.	Old Lyme (1)
9. Chester Trust Co.	9.	Chester (1)
9. Deep River National Bank	10.	Essex (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2049

Name of Town Branford

The Town is OPEN

Population 20,444

Population per Bank Office 5,111

Banks already in the Town:
Union Trust
First New Haven (2)
Second National

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. State National Bank	3.	379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
6. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6.	255,386
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7.	204,210
8. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	8.	102,920
9. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	9.	83,185
10. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10.	63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Community Banking Co.	1.	East Haven
2. Hartford National	2.	New Haven (3)
3. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	3.	New Haven (4)
4. North Haven National Bank	4.	North Haven (2)
5. Orange National Bank	5.	West Haven
5. Clinton National	6.	Madison
7. Hamden National	7.	Hamden (2)
9. State National Bank	8.	Wallingford
9. Colonial Bank & Trust	9.	Wallingford (2)
10. Home National Bank & Trust	10.	Wallingford

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2050

Name of Town Bridgeport

The Town is CLOSED

Population 156,542

Population per Bank Office 5,798

Banks already in the Town:
Connecticut Bank & Tr. City National (6)
State National (5) Lafayette Bank & Trust (5)
Conn. National (10)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1. 1,103,836
2. Union Trust Co.	2. 529,972
*3. First New Haven National Bank	3. 266,173
4. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	4. 255,386
5. First Connecticut Bancorporation	5. 204,210
6. Second National Bank	6. 184,362
7. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	7. 102,920
8. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	8. 83,185
9. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	9. 63,797
10. Westport Bank & Trust Co.	10. 48,386

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Bank of Stratford	1. Stratford
2. Hartford National	2. Fairfield
3. Westport Bank & Trust	3. Westport (5)
4. Westport National Bank	4. Westport (2)
*5. First New Haven	5. Milford (3)
6. Second National	6. Milford
7. Orange National	7. Orange
8. Union Trust	8. Wilton (2)
9. Merchants Bank & Trust	9. Norwalk (4)
10. Fairfield County National Bank	10. Norwalk (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2051

Name of Town Bridgewater

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,277

Population per Bank Office 1,277

Banks already in the Town:

Colonial Bank & Trust Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Conn. Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Conn. National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. First Conn. Bancorperation	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. State National Bank	1.	Brookfield (1)
2. Connecticut National Bank	2.	Brookfield (1)
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	New Milford (1)
4. City National Bank	4.	Woodbury (1)
5. First National Bank of Litchfield	5.	Washington (2)
6. Hartford National Bank	6.	Danbury (1)
7. Danbury Bank & Trust Co.	7.	Danbury (1)
8. Seymour Trust Co.	8.	Oxford (1)
9. Mattatuck Bank & Trust Co.	9.	Waterbury (1)
10. Home National Bank & Trust Co.	10.	Prospect (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Bristol

The Town is OPEN

Population 55,487

Population per Bank Office 7,926

Banks already in the Town:

Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (3)
First Conn. Bancorp. (United Bank & Trust) (4)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1. 1,103,836
2. Union Trust Co.	2. 529,972
3. State National Bank	3. 379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4. 374,662
5. City National Bank	5. 345,851
6. First New Haven National Bank	6. 266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7. 255,386
8. Second National Bank	8. 184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	9. 102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	10. 83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Terryville Trust Co.	1. Plymouth (2)
2. Plainville Trust	2. Plainville (3)
3. Hartford National	3. Farmington
4. Conn. National Bank	4. Wolcott
5. Colonial Bank & Trust	5. Wolcott
6. Southington Bank & Trust	6. Southington (3)
7. Citizens National Bank of Southington	7. Southington (2)
8. New Britain Bank & Trust	8. New Britain (4)
9. City National Bank	9. Waterbury (5)
10. Mattatuck Bank & Trust	10. Waterbury

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2053

Name of Town Brookfield

The Town is OPEN

Population 9,688

Population per Bank Office 3,229

Banks already in the Town:
State National
Conn. National
Colonial Bank & Trust

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. City National Bank	4.	345,851
*5. First New Haven National Bank	5.	266,173
6. First Connecticut Bancorporation	6.	204,210
7. Second National Bank	7.	184,362
8. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	8.	102,920
9. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	9.	83,185
0. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10.	63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Hartford National	1.	Danbury
2. Union Trust	2.	Danbury (5)
3. City National	3.	Danbury (3)
4. Danbury Bank & Trust	4.	Danbury
5. First National Bank of Litchfield	5.	Washington (2)
6. Seymour Trust	6.	Oxford
7. Westport Bank & Trust	7.	Weston
8. Mattatuck Bank & Trust	8.	Waterbury
*9. First New Haven	9.	Derby
10. Second National Bank	10.	Derby

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2054

Name of Town Burlington

The Town is OPEN

Population 4,070

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size			
	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	4.	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7.	First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity			
	Name		Town
1.	Hartford National	1.	Harwinton
2.	Conn. Bank & Trust	2.	Bristol (3)
3.	First Conn. Bancorp. (United Bank & Trust)	3.	Bristol (4)
4.	Terryville Trust Co.	4.	Plymouth (2)
5.	Plainville Trust Co.	5.	Farmington (2)
6.	Colonial Bank & Trust	6.	Thomaston
7.	Constitution National Bank	7.	West Hartford
8.	South End Bank & Trust	8.	West Hartford (2)
9.	First National Bank of Litchfield	9.	Litchfield
10.	New Britain Bank & Trust	10.	New Britain (4)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2055

Name of Town Brooklyn

The Town is OPEN

Population 4,965

Population per Bank Office 4,965

Banks already in the Town:

Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3. State National Bank	3.	379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust	7.	255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Willimantic Trust	1.	Killingly (2)
2. Hartford National	2.	Plainfield
3. Citizens National Bank	3.	Putnam
4. Jewett City Trust Co.	4.	Griswold
5. Citizens Bank & Trust of Glastonbury	5.	Hebron
6. Vernon National Bank	6.	Vernon (3)
7. Manchester State Bank	7.	Manchester
8. Northern Conn. National Bk. of Windsor Locks	8.	Ellington
9. South Windsor Bank & Trust	9.	South Windsor (2)
10. First Conn. Bancorp. (United Bank & Trust)	10.	East Windsor

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Canaan

The Town is CLOSED

Population 931

Population per Bank Office 931

Banks already in the Town:

National Iron Bank of Falls Village

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Canaan National Bank	1.	North Canaan
2. Salisbury Bank & Trust	2.	Salisbury (2)
3. Colonial Bank & Trust	3.	Sharon
4. Hartford National	4.	Winchester
5. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	5.	Winchester
6. First National Bank of Litchfield	6.	Litchfield
7. First Conn. Bancorp. (United Bank & T)	7.	New Hartford
8. City National Bank	8.	Washington
9. Terryville Trust Co.	9.	Plymouth (2)
10. Union Trust Co.	10.	New Milford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2057

Name of Town Canterbury

The Town is OPEN

Population 2,673

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Conn. Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Hartford National	1.	Plainfield
2. Conn. Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Brooklyn
3. Jewett City Trust	3.	Griswold
4. Willimantic Trust	4.	Windham (2)
5. Citizens National Bank	5.	Putnam
6. Citizens Bank & Trust Co. - Glastonbury	6.	Hebron
7. Vernon National Bank	7.	Vernon (3)
8. National Bank of New England	8.	East Haddam (1)
9. Manchester State Bank	9.	Manchester
10. Glastonbury Bank & Trust Co.	10.	Glastonbury (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Canton

The Town is OPEN

Population 6,868

Population per Bank Office 6,868

Banks already in the Town:
(First Conn. Bancorp.)
Simsbury Bank & Trust Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,885
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Avon
2. Hartford National Bank	2.	Bloomfield
3. New Britain Bank & Trust	3.	Bloomfield
4. Constitution National	4.	West Hartford
5. South End Bank & Trust	5.	West Hartford (2)
5. Plainville Trust	6.	Farmington (2)
7. Colonial Bank & Trust	7.	Torrington (5)
8. Charter Oak Bank & Trust	8.	Hartford (3)
9. Northern Conn. Nat'l. Bk. of Windsor Locks	9.	Windsor Locks (3)
10. First National Bank of Suffield	10.	Suffield

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Chaplin

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,621

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank	6. 345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8. 255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9. 204,210
10. Second National Bank	10. 184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1. Mansfield
2. Willimantic Trust Co.	2. Mansfield
3. Hartford National	3. Putnam
4. Citizens National Bank	4. Putnam
5. Citizens Bank & Trust Co.-Glastonbury	5. Hebron
6. Vernon National Bank	6. Vernon (3)
7. Manchester State Bank	7. Manchester
8. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	8. Glastonbury (2)
9. Jewett City Trust Co.	9. Griswold
10. South Windsor Bank & Trust	10. South Windsor (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2060

Name of Town Cheshire

The Town is OPEN

Population 19,051

Population per Bank Office 6,350

Banks already in the Town:
City National
Colonial Bank & Trust
Home National Bank & Trust

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1. 1,103,836
2. Conn. Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6. 266,173
7. First Conn. Bancorporation	7. 204,210
8. Second National Bank	8. 184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	9. 102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	10. 83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Connecticut National Bank	1. Prospect
2. Conn. Bank & Trust Co.	2. Meriden (2)
3. Laurel Bank & Trust	3. Meriden
4. Meriden Trust & Safe Deposit Co.	4. Meriden
5. Mattatuck Bank & Trust	5. Waterbury
6. Southington Bank & Trust	6. Southington (2)
7. Citizens National Bank - Southington	7. Southington (2)
8. State National Bank	8. Naugatuck
9. Union Trust Co.	9. Wallingford (2)
10. First New Haven National Bank	10. Wallingford

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2061

Name of Town Chester

The Town is CLOSED

Population 2,982

Population per Bank Office 2,982

Banks already in the Town:

Chester Trust Co.

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Deep River National Bank	1.	Deep River
2. Clinton National Bank	2.	Killingworth
3. Hartford National	3.	Essex
4. First Conn. Bancorp. (United Bank & Trust)	4.	Essex
5. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	5.	Haddam
6. National Bank of New England	6.	East Haddam
7. Union Trust	7.	Old Saybrook
8. Community Banking Co.	8.	Durham
9. First New Haven	9.	Guilford
10. Second National Bank	10.	Guilford (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Clinton

The Town is CLOSED

Population 10,267

Population per Bank Office 10,267

Banks already in the Town:

Clinton National Bank (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Union Trust	1.	Madison
2. Hartford National	2.	Essex
3. First Conn. Bancorp. (United Bank)	3.	Essex
4. Deep River National Bank	4.	Essex
5. Chester Bank & Trust	5.	Chester
6. First New Haven	6.	Guilford
7. Second National Bank	7.	Guilford (2)
8. Community Banking Company	8.	Guilford
9. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	9.	Haddam
10. National Bank of New England	10.	East Haddam

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Colchester

The Town is OPEN

Population 6,603

Population per Bank Office 6,603

Banks already in the Town:

Hartford National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust	1.	1,086,445
2. Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3. State National Bank	3.	379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8. First Connecticut	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust	1.	East Hampton
2. National Bank of New England	2.	East Haddam
3. Citizens Bank & Trust of Glastonbury	3.	Hebron
4. First Conn. Bancorp. (United Bank)	4.	Portland
5. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	5.	Glastonbury (2)
6. Home National Bank & Trust	6.	Middletown
7. Chester Trust Co.	7.	Chester
8. Willimantic Trust Co.	8.	Windham (2)
9. Deep River National Bank	9.	Deep River
10. Community Banking Co.	10.	Durham

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Colebrook

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,020

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. National Iron Bank of Fall Village	1.	Norfolk
2. Hartford National	2.	Winchester
3. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	3.	Winchester
4. Canaan National Bank	4.	North Canaan
5. First Conn. Bancorporation (Simsbury)	5.	Granby
6. Colonial Bank & Trust	6.	Torrington (5)
7. Salisbury Bank & Trust	7.	Salisbury (2)
8. First National Bank of Litchfield	8.	Litchfield
9. First National Bank of Suffield	9.	Suffield
10. New Britain Bank & Trust	10.	Bloomfield (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2065

Name of Town Columbia

The Town is OPEN

Population 3,129

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	4.	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7.	First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9.	First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

	Name		Town
1.	Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	1.	Hebron (1)
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Mansfield (1)
3.	Willimantic Trust	3.	Mansfield (1)
4.	Hartford National	4.	Colchester (1)
5.	Glastonbury Bank & Trust	5.	Glastonbury (2)
6.	Vernon National Bank	6.	Vernon (3)
7.	Manchester State Bank	7.	Manchester (1)
8.	National Bank of New England	8.	East Haddam (1)
9.	First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	9.	Portland (1)
10.	South Windsor Bank & Trust	10.	South Windsor (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Cornwall

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,177

Population per Bank Office 1,177

Banks already in the Town:
National Iron Bank of Falls Village (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
0. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Sharon (1)
2. First National Bank of Litchfield	2.	Litchfield (1)
3. Hartford National	3.	Torrington (3)
4. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	4.	Torrington (1)
5. Salisbury Bank & Trust Co.	5.	Salisbury (2)
6. Canaan National Bank	6.	North Canaan (1)
7. City National Bank	7.	Washington (1)
8. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	8.	New Hartford (1)
9. Union Trust Co.	9.	New Milford (1)
10. State National Bank	10.	New Milford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2067

Name of Town Coventry

The Town is OPEN

Population 8,140

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size		Size in Deposits
	Name	
1.	Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	374,662
6.	City National Bank	345,851
7.	First New Haven National Bank	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	255,386
9.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity		Town
	Name	
1.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1. Mansfield (1)
2.	Willimantic Trust	2. Mansfield (1)
3.	Vernon National Bank	3. Vernon (3)
4.	Hartford National	4. Manchester (4)
5.	Manchester State Bank	5. Manchester (1)
6.	Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	6. Hebron (1)
7.	Northern Conn. National Bank	7. Ellington (1)
8.	South Windsor Bank & Trust	8. South Windsor (2)
9.	Glastonbury Bank & Trust	9. Glastonbury (2)
10.	First Conn. Bancorp. (United)*	10. East Windsor (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Cromwell

The Town is OPEN

Population 7,400

Population per Bank Office 7,400

Banks already in the Town:

Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3. State National Bank	3.	379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8. First Conn. Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. New Britain Bank & Trust	1.	Rocky Hill (1)
2. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	2.	Portland (1)
3. Hartford National	3.	Middletown (3)
4. Home National Bank	4.	Middletown (1)
5. Constitution National Bank	5.	Wethersfield (1)
6. Laurel Bank & Trust	6.	Middlefield (1)
7. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	7.	Glastonbury (2)
8. Citizens Bank & Trust	8.	Glastonbury (1)
9. Colonial Bank & Trust	9.	Meriden (2)
9. Meriden Trust & Safe Deposit	10.	Meriden (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Danbury

The Town is CLOSED

Population 50,781

Population per Bank Office 3,173

Banks already in the Town:

Hartford National (1)
Union Trust (5)
State National (4)
Conn. National (2)
City National (3)
Danbury Bank & Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,086,445
*2. First New Haven National Bank	2.	266,173
3. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	3.	255,386
4. First Connecticut Bancorporation	4.	204,210
5. Second National Bank	5.	184,362
6. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	6.	102,920
7. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	7.	83,185
8. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	8.	63,797
9. Westport Bank & Trust Co.	9.	48,386
0. Home National Bank & Trust - Meriden	10.	47,677

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Brookfield (1)
2. Westport Bank & Trust	2.	Weston (1)
3. Seymour Trust Co.	3.	Oxford (1)
4. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	4.	Fairfield (1)
5. Lafayette Bank & Trust	5.	Fairfield (1)
6. Westport National Bank	6.	Westport (2)
7. First National Bank of Litchfield	7.	Washington (2)
8. Merchants Bank & Trust	8.	Norwalk (4)
9. Fairfield County National Bank	9.	Norwalk (2)
10. First New Haven National Bank	10.	Derby (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Darien

The Town is OPEN

Population 20,411

Population per Bank Office 2,915

Banks already in the Town:
Connecticut Bank & Trust (1) Conn. National (1)
Union Trust (3) Fidelity Trust (Stamford) (1)
State National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. City National Bank	2.	345,851
3. First New Haven National Bank	3.	266,173
4. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	4.	255,386
5. First Conn. Bancorporation	5.	204,210
6. Second National Bank	6.	184,362
7. Putnam Trust Co.-Greenwich	7.	102,920
8. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	8.	63,797
9. Westport Bank & Trust Co.	9.	48,386
10. Home National Bank & Trust Co.-Meride	10.	47,677

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. City National Bank	1.	Norwalk (1)
2. Merchants Bank & Trust	2.	Norwalk (4)
3. Fairfield County National Bank	3.	Norwalk (2)
4. Hartford National	4.	Stamford (5)
5. First Stamford Bank & Trust	5.	Stamford (1)
6. Putnam Trust Co.	6.	Greenwich (4)
7. Westport Bank & Trust	7.	Westport (5)
8. Westport National	8.	Westport (2)
9. Lafayette Bank & Trust	9.	Fairfield (1)
10. Bank of Stratford	10.	Stratford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Deep River

The Town is CLOSED

Population 3,690

Population per Bank Office 3,690

Banks already in the Town:

Deep River National Bank (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	Essex (1)
2. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	2.	Essex (1)
3. Chester Trust Co.	3.	Chester (1)
4. Clinton National Bank	4.	Westbrook (1)
5. Union Trust Co.	5.	Old Saybrook (1)
6. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	6.	Haddam (1)
7. National Bank of New England	7.	East Haddam (1)
8. First New Haven National	8.	Guilford (1)
9. Second National (New Haven)	9.	Guilford (2)
10. Community Banking Co.	10.	Guilford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Durham

The Town is OPEN

Population 4,489

Population per Bank Office 4,489

Banks already in the Town:

Community Banking Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Laurel Bank & Trust	1.	Middlefield (1)
2. Hartford National	2.	Middletown (3)
3. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	3.	Middletown (3)
4. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	4.	Middletown (1)
5. Home National Bank & Trust	5.	Middletown (1)
6. Union Trust Co.	6.	Wallingford (2)
7. State National	7.	Wallingford (1)
8. First New Haven	8.	Wallingford (1)
9. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	9.	Wallingford (2)
10. Meriden Trust & Safe Deposit	10.	Meriden (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2073

Name of Town Eastford

The Town is OPEN

Population 922

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,485
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Brooklyn (1)
2. Willimantic Trust	2.	Mansfield (1)
3. Citizens National Bank of Putnam	3.	Putnam (1)
4. Hartford National	4.	Plainfield (1)
5. Northern Conn. National Bank	5.	Ellington (1)
6. Vernon National Bank	6.	Vernon (3)
7. Jewett City Trust	7.	Griswold (1)
8. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	8.	Hebron (1)
9. Manchester State Bank	9.	Manchester (1)
10. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	10.	East Windsor (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town East Granby

The Town is OPEN

Population 3,532

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

None		Town
1. Northern Conn. National Bank	1.	Windsor Locks (3)
2. First Conn. Bancorp. (Simsbury Bank)	2.	Granby (1)
3. First National Bank of Suffield	3.	Suffield (1)
4. Hartford National	4.	Windsor (2)
5. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	5.	Windsor (1)
6. New Britain Bank & Trust	6.	Bloomfield (1)
7. South Windsor Bank & Trust	7.	East Windsor (1)
8. First National Bank of Enfield	8.	Enfield (1)
9. New England Bank & Trust	9.	Enfield (1)
10. Constitution National Bank	10.	West Hartford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town East Haddam

The Town is CLOSED

Population 4,474

Population per Bank Office 4,474

Banks already in the Town:

National Bank of New England (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank	6. 345,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8. 255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9. 204,210
10. Second National Bank	10. 184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Hartford National	1. Colchester (1)
2. Chester Trust Co.	2. Chester (1)
3. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	3. Haddam (1)
4. Deep River National Bank	4. Deep River (1)
5. First Connecticut Bancorp (United)	5. Essex (1)
6. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	6. Marlborough (1)
7. Clinton National Bank	7. Killingworth (1)
8. Union Trust Co.	8. Old Saybrook (1)
9. Home National Bank & Trust	9. Middletown (1)
10. Community Banking Co.	10. Durham (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2076

Name of Town East Hampton

The Town is OPEN

Population 7,078

Population per Bank Office 7,078

Banks already in the Town:

Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size			
	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2.	Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3.	State National Bank	3.	379,978
4.	Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5.	City National Bank	5.	345,851
*6.	First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9.	Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10.	Putnam Trust Co.-Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity			
	Name		Town
1.	First Connecticut Bancorp (United)	1.	Portland (1)
2.	Citizens Bank & Trust of Glastonbury	2.	Marlborough (1)
3.	Hartford National	3.	Colchester (1)
4.	Home National Bank & Trust	4.	Middletown (1)
5.	Glastonbury Bank & Trust	5.	Glastonbury (2)
6.	National Bank of New England	6.	East Haddam (1)
7.	New Britain Bank & Trust	7.	Rocky Hill (1)
8.	Laurel Bank & Trust Co.	8.	Middlefield
9.	Community Banking Co.	9.	Durham (1)
10.	Chester Trust Co.	10.	Chester (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town East Hartford

The Town is OPEN

Population 57,583

Population per Bank Office 8,226

Banks already in the Town: Glastonbury Bank & Trust (1) - Hartford National (
Connecticut Bank & Trust (3) - First Connecticut Bancorp (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1.	529,972
2. State National Bank	2.	379,978
3. Connecticut National Bank	3.	374,662
4. City National Bank	4.	345,851
*5. First New Haven National Bank	5.	266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6.	255,386
7. Second National Bank	7.	184,362
8. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	8.	102,920
9. Fidelity Trust Co. Stamford	9.	83,185
10. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10.	63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Constitution National Bank	1.	Hartford (1)
2. South End Bank & Trust	2.	Hartford (2)
3. Charter Oak Bank & Trust	3.	Hartford (3)
4. Manchester State Bank	4.	Manchester (1)
5. South Windsor Bank & Trust	5.	South Windsor (2)
6. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	6.	Glastonbury (1)
7. New Britain Bank & Trust	7.	Newington (1)
8. Vernon National Bank	8.	Vernon (3)
9. Northern Connecticut National Bank	9.	East Windsor (1)
10. Plainville Trust Co.	10.	Farmington (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town East Haven

The Town is OPEN

Population 25,120

Population per Bank Office 8,373

Banks already in the Town:
First New Haven (1)
Second National of New Haven (1)
Community Banking Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits	
1.	Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	4.	379,978
*5.	Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank	6.	345,851
7.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9.	Putnam Trust Co. Greenwich	9.	102,920
10.	Fidelity Trust Co. Stamford	10.	83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town	
1.	Hartford National	1.	New Haven (3)
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	New Haven (4)
3.	Union Trust	3.	New Haven (2)
4.	Orange National Bank	4.	West Haven (1)
5.	North Haven National Bank	5.	North Haven (2)
6.	Hamden National Bank	6.	Hamden (2)
*7.	Connecticut National Bank	7.	Orange (1)
8.	Woodbridge Bank & Trust	8.	Woodbridge (1)
9.	State National Bank	9.	Ansonia (2)
10.	Colonial Bank & Trust	10.	Wallingford (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2079

Name of Town East Windsor

The Town is OPEN

Population 8,513

Population per Bank Office 2,837

Banks already in the Town:
First Conn. Bancorp (United) (1)
Northern Conn. National Bank (1)
South Windsor Bank & Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank	6. 345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8. 255,386
9. Second National Bank	9. 184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co. Greenwich	10. 102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Hartford National Bank	1. Windsor (2)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. Windsor (1)
3. First National Bank of Enfield	3. Enfield (1)
4. New England Bank & Trust	4. Enfield (1)
5. Vernon National Bank	5. Vernon (3)
6. First National Bank of Suffield	6. Suffield (1)
7. Manchester State Bank	7. Manchester (1)
8. New Britain Bank & Trust	8. Bloomfield (1)
9. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	9. East Hartford (1)
10. Constitution National Bank	10. Hartford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2080

Name of Town Easton

The Town is OPEN

Population 4,885

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank	6. 345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8. 255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9. 204,210
0. Second National Bank	10. 184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Westport Bank & Trust	1. Weston (1)
2. State National Bank	2. Trumbull (1)
3. Connecticut National Bank	3. Trumbull (2)
4. City National Bank	4. Trumbull (1)
5. Union Trust Co.	5. Redding (1)
6. Hartford National	6. Fairfield (1)
7. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	7. Fairfield (1)
8. Lafayette Bank & Trust	8. Fairfield (1)
9. Westport National Bank	9. Westport (2)
10. Bank of Stratford	10. Stratford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2081

Name of Town East Lyme

The Town is OPEN

Population 11,399

Population per Bank Office 11,399

Banks already in the Town:

Hartford National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,086,445
2. Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3. State National Bank	3.	379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co.-Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Waterford (1)
2. First Connecticut Bancorp (United)	2.	Old Lyme (1)
3. Winthrop Bank & Trust	3.	New London (1)
4. Union Trust Co.	4.	Old Saybrook (1)
5. Deep River National Bank	5.	Essex (1)
6. National Bank of New England	6.	East Haddam (1)
7. Clinton National Bank	7.	Westbrook (1)
8. Chester Trust Co.	8.	Chester (1)
9. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	9.	Marlborough (1)
10. Jewett City Trust Co.	10.	Griswold (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Enfield

The Town is CLOSED

Population 46,189

Population per Bank Office 7,698

Banks already in the Town: First National Bank of Enfield (1)
Northern Conn. National (3) - CBT (1) - New England Bank & Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3. State National Bank	3.	379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
). Putnam Trust Co.-Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. First Connecticut Bancorp (United)	1.	East Windsor (1)
2. South Windsor Bank & Trust	2.	East Windsor (1)
3. First National Bank of Suffield	3.	Suffield (1)
4. Hartford National	4.	Windsor (1)
5. Vernon National Bank	5.	Vernon (3)
6. New Britain Bank and Trust	6.	Bloomfield (1)
7. Manchester State Bank	7.	Manchester (1)
8. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	8.	East Hartford (1)
9. Constitution National Bank	9.	Hartford (1)
10. South End Bank & Trust	10.	Hartford (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2088

Name of Town Essex

The Town is OPEN

Population 4,911

Population per Bank Office 1,637

Banks already in the Town:

First Conn. Bancorp (United) (1)
Hartford National (1)
Deep River National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1. 1,086,445
2. Union Trust Co.	2. 529,972
3. State National Bank	3. 379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4. 374,662
5. City National Bank	5. 345,851
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6. 266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7. 255,386
8. Second National Bank	8. 184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. Greenwich	9. 102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co. Stamford	10. 83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Union Trust Co.	1. Old Saybrook (1)
2. Clinton National Bank	2. Westbrook (1)
3. Chester Trust Co.	3. Chester (1)
4. National Bank of New England	4. East Haddam (1)
5. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	5. Haddam (1)
6. First New Haven	6. Guilford (1)
7. Second National (New Haven)	7. Guilford (2)
8. Community Banking Co.	8. Guilford (1)
9. Winthrop Bank & Trust	9. New London (1)
10. Home National Bank & Trust	10. Middletown (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Ellington

The Town is OPEN

Population 7,707

Population per Bank Office 7,707

Banks already in the Town:

Northern Connecticut National Bank (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank	6. 345,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8. 255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9. 204,210
10. Second National Bank	10. 184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. First Connecticut Bancorp (United)	1. East Windsor (1)
2. South Windsor Bank & Trust	2. East Windsor (1)
3. Vernon National Bank	3. Vernon (3)
4. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	4. Somers (1)
5. First National Bank of Enfield	5. Enfield (1)
6. New England Bank & Trust	6. Enfield (1)
7. Hartford National	7. Windsor (2)
8. Manchester State Bank	8. Manchester (1)
9. First National Bank of Suffield	9. Suffield (1)
10. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	10. East Hartford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Fairfield

The Town is OPEN

Population 56,487

Population per Bank Office 4,345

Banks already in the Town:

Hartford National (1)
Connecticut Bank & Trust (1)
State National (3) .
Connecticut National Bank (5)
City National Bank (2)
Lafayette Bank & Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1.	529,972
2. First New Haven National Bank	2.	266,173
3. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	3.	255,386
4. First Connecticut Bancorporation	4.	204,210
5. Second National Bank	5.	184,362
6. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	6.	102,920
7. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	7.	83,185
8. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	8.	63,797
9. Westport Bank & Trust Co.	9.	48,386
10. Home National Bank & Trust Co-Meriden	10.	47,677

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Westport Bank & Trust	1.	Westport (5)
2. Westport National Bank	2.	Westport (2)
3. Bank of Stratford	3.	Stratford (1)
4. Union Trust	4.	Norwalk (2)
5. Merchants Bank & Trust	5.	Norwalk (4)
6. Fairfield County National Bank	6.	Norwalk (2)
7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	Milford (3)
8. Second National Bank (New Haven)	8.	Milford (1)
9. Fidelity Trust (Stamford)	9.	Darien (1)
10. Orange National Bank	10.	Derby (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Farmington

The Town is OPEN

Population 14,390

Population per Bank Office 4,796

Banks already in the Town:
Hartford National (1)
Plainville Trust Co. (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,086,445
2. Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3. State National Bank of Conn.	3.	379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank of Conn.	5.	345,851
6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co.	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Avon (1)
2. First Conn. Bancorp. (Simsbury)	2.	Avon (1)
3. New Britain Bank & Trust	3.	New Britain (4)
4. Constitution National Bank	4.	West Hartford (1)
5. South End Bank & Trust	5.	West Hartford (2)
6. Charter Oak Bank & Trust	6.	Hartford (3)
7. Southington Bank & Trust	7.	Southington (3)
8. Citizens National Bank	8.	Southington (2)
9. Terryville Trust Co.	9.	Plymouth (2)
10. Connecticut National Bank	10.	Wolcott (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2087

Name of Town Franklin

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,356

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank of Conn.	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank of Conn.	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven National	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	Norwich (2)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Norwich (4)
3. Willimantic Trust Co.	3.	Windham (2)
4. Jewett City Trust Co.	4.	Griswold (1)
5. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	5.	Hebron (1)
6. National Bank of New England	6.	East Haddam (1)
7. Winthrop Bank & Trust	7.	New London (1)
8. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	8.	Glastonbury (2)
9. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	9.	Old Lyme (1)
10. Vernon National Bank	10.	Vernon (3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Goshen

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,351

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank of Conn.	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank of Conn.	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven National	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. National Iron Bank of Falls Village	1.	Cornwall (1)
2. Hartford National	2.	Torrington (3)
3. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	3.	Torrington (1)
4. Colonial Bank & Trust	4.	Torrington (5)
5. First National Bank of Litchfield	5.	Litchfield (1)
6. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	6.	New Hartford (1)
7. Canaan National Bank	7.	North Canaan (1)
8. Salisbury Bank & Trust	8.	Salisbury (2)
9. City National Bank	9.	Washington (1)
10. Terryville Trust Co.	10.	Plymouth (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Glastonbury

The Town is CLOSED

Population 20,651

Population per Bank Office 6,883

Banks already in the Town:

Glastonbury Bank & Trust (2)
Citizens Bank & Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank of Conn.	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank of Conn.	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Hartford National	1.	East Hartford (2)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	East Hartford (3)
3. First Conn. *Bancorp. (United)	3.	East Hartford (1)
4. Constitution National Bank	4.	Wethersfield (1)
5. Manchester State Bank	5.	Manchester (1)
6. New Britain Bank & Trust	6.	Rocky Hill (1)
7. South End Bank & Trust	7.	Hartford (2)
8. Charter Oak Bank & Trust	8.	Hartford (3)
9. South Windsor Bank & Trust	9.	South Windsor (2)
10. Vernon National Bank	10.	Vernon (3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2090

Name of Town Granby

The Town is OPEN

Population 6,150

Population per Bank Office 6,150

Banks already in the Town:

First Connecticut Bancorp (Simsbury Bank) (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size		Size in Deposits
	Name	
1.	Hartford National Bank & Trust	1. 1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4.	State National Bank of Connecticut	4. 379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6.	City National Bank of Connecticut	6. 345,851
*7.	First New Haven National	7. 266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8. 255,173
9.	Second National Bank	9. 184,362
10.	Putnam Trust Co.	10. 102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity		Town
	Name	
1.	First National Bank of Suffield	1. Suffield (1)
2.	Hartford National	2. Bloomfield (1)
3.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	3. Bloomfield (1)
4.	New Britain Bank & Trust	4. Bloomfield (1)
5.	Northern Connecticut National Bank	5. Windsor Locks (3)
6.	First National Bank of Enfield	6. Enfield (1)
7.	New England Bank & Trust	7. Enfield (1)
8.	South Windsor Bank & Trust	8. East Windsor (1)
9.	Constitution National Bank	9. West Hartford (1)
10.	South End Bank & Trust	10. West Hartford (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2091

Name of Town Greenwich

The Town is CLOSED

Population 59,755

Population per Bank Office 4,596

Banks already in the Town:

Union Trust (4)
State National (5)
Putnam Trust Co. (4)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Connecticut National Bank	3. 374,662
4. City National Bank of Connecticut	4. 345,851
*5. First New Haven National	5. 266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6. 255,386
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7. 204,210
8. Second National Bank	8. 184,362
9. Fidelity Trust Co.	9. 83,185
10. New Britain Bank & Trust	10. 63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Hartford National	1. Stamford (5)
2. Connecticut National Bank	2. Stamford (4)
3. Fidelity Trust Co.	3. Stamford (8)
4. First Stamford Bank & Trust	4. Stamford (1)
5. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	5. Darien (1)
6. City National Bank	6. Norwalk (1)
7. Merchants Bank & Trust	7. Norwalk (4)
8. Fairfield County National	8. Norwalk (2)
9. Westport Bank & Trust	9. Westport (5)
10. Westport National Bank	10. Westport (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Griswold

The Town is CLOSED

Population 7,763

Population per Bank Office 7,763

Banks already in the Town:

Jewett City Trust Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank of Connecticut	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank of Connecticut	6. 345,851
*7. First New Haven National	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank and Trust Co.	8. 255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9. 204,210
10. Second National Bank	10. 184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Hartford National	1. Plainfield (1)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. Plainfield (2)
3. Willimantic Trust Co.	3. Windham (2)
4. Winthrop Bank &Trust	4. New London (1)
5. Citizens National Bank	5. Putnam (1)
6. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	6. Hebron (1)
7. National Bank of New England	7. East Haddam (1)
8. First Connecticut Cancorp (United)	8. Old Lyme (1)
9. Deep River National Bank	9. Essex (1)
10. Chester Trust Co.	10. Chester (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2093

Name of Town Groton

The Town is OPEN

Population 38,523

Population per Bank Office 9,630

Banks already in the Town:

Hartford National (3)
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1.	529,972
2. State National Bank of Connecticut	2.	379,978
3. Connecticut National Bank	3.	374,662
4. City National Bank of Connecticut	4.	345,851
5. First New Haven National	5.	266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6.	255,386
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7.	204,210
8. Second National Bank	8.	184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co.	9.	102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co.	10.	83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Winthrop Bank & Trust	1.	New London (1)
2. First Connecticut Bancorporation (United)	2.	Old Lyme (1)
3. Jewett City Trust Co.	3.	Griswold (1)
4. Union Trust Co.	4.	Old Saybrook (1)
5. Deep River National	5.	Essex (1)
6. National Bank of New England	6.	East Haddam (1)
7. Clinton National Bank	7.	Westbrook (1)
8. Chester Trust Co.	8.	Chester (1)
9. Willimantic Trust Co.	9.	Windham (2)
10. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	10.	Hebron (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Guilford

The Town is OPEN

Population 12,033

Population per Bank Office 3,008

Banks already in the Town:

Community Banking Co. (1)
First New Haven (1)
Second National (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank of Connecticut	4.	379,978
*5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank of Connecticut	6.	345,851
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Putnam Trust Co.	9.	102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co.	10.	83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Union Trust Co.	1.	Madison (1)
2. Clinton National Bank	2.	Madison (1)
3. North Haven National Bank	3.	North Haven (2)
4. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	4.	Wallingford (1)
5. State National	5.	Wallingford (1)
6. Colonial Bank & Trust	6.	Wallingford (2)
7. Home National Bank	7.	Wallingford (1)
8. Hartford National	8.	New Haven (3)
9. Hamden National	9.	Hamden (2)
10. Chester Trust Co.	10.	Chester (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Haddam

The Town is OPEN

Population 4,934

Population per Bank Office 4,934

Banks already in the Town:

Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2. Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3. State National Bank of Connecticut	3.	379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank of Connecticut	5.	345,851
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co.	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Chester Trust Co.	1.	Chester (1)
2. Clinton National Bank	2.	Killingworth (1)
3. Community Banking Co.	3.	Durham (1)
4. National Bank of New England	4.	East Haddam (1)
5. Deep River National Bank	5.	Deep River (1)
6. Hartford National	6.	Middletown (3)
7. First Connecticut Bancorp (United)	7.	Middletown (1)
8. Home National Bank	8.	Middletown (1)
9. Union Trust Co.	9.	Madison (1)
10. Laurel Bank & Trust	10.	Middlefield (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Hamden

The Town is CLOSED

Population 49,375

Population per Bank Office 5,484

Banks already in the Town: First New Haven (1) - Hartford National (1)
Second National Bank (2) - Connecticut Bank & Tr.(
Union Trust (2) - Hamden National (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. State National Bank of Connecticut	1. 379,978
*2. Connecticut National Bank	2. 374,662
3. City National Bank of Connecticut	3. 345,851
4. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	4. 255,386
5. First Connecticut Bancorporation	5. 204,210
6. Putnam Trust Co.	6. 102,920
7. Fidelity Trust Co.	7. 83,185
8. New Britain Bank & Trust	8. 63,797
9. Westport Bank & Trust	9. 48,386
10. Home National Bank & Trust Co.	10. 47,677

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. North Haven National	1. North Haven (2)
2. Woodbridge Bank & Trust	2. Woodbridge (1)
3. State National	3. Wallingford (1)
4. Colonial Bank & Trust	4. Wallingford (2)
5. Home National Bank	5. Wallingford (1)
*6. Connecticut National Bank	6. Prospect (1)
7. Community Banking Co.	7. North Branford (1)
8. City National Bank	8. Cheshire (1)
9. Seymour Trust Co.	9. Seymour (1)
10. Orange National Bank	10. Derby (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Hampton

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,129

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank of Connecticut	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank of Connecticut	6. 345,851
7. First New Haven National	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8. 255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9. 204,210
10. Second National Bank	10. 184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1. Brooklyn (1)
2. Willimantic Trust Co.	2. Windham (2)
3. Hartford National	3. Plainfield (1)
4. Citizens National Bank	4. Putnam (1)
5. Jewett City Trust	5. Griswold (1)
6. Vernon National Bank	6. Vernon (3)
7. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	7. Hebron (1)
8. Northern Connecticut National Bank	8. Ellington (1)
9. Manchester State Bank	9. Manchester (1)
10. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	10. Glastonbury (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Hartford

The Town is CLOSED

Population 158,017

Population per Bank Office 5,448

Banks already in the Town: Hartford National (9) - First Conn. Bancorp(United) CBT (10) - Constitutional National (1) - South End Bank & Trust(2) Charter Oak Bank & Trust (3)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1. 529,972
2. State National Bank of Connecticut	2. 379,978
3. Connecticut National Bank	3. 374,662
4. City National Bank of Connecticut	4. 345,851
*5. First New Haven National	5. 266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6. 255,386
7. Second National Bank	7. 184,362
8. Putnam Trust Co.	8. 102,920
9. Fidelity Trust Co.	9. 83,185
0. New Britain Bank & Trust	10. 63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	1. East Hartford (1)
2. New Britain Bank & Trust	2. Newington (1)
1. South Windsor Bank & Trust	3. South Windsor (2)
4. Manchester State Bank	4. Manchester (1)
5. Plainville Trust Co.	5. Farmington (2)
6. Citizens Bank & Trust	6. Glastonbury (1)
7. Northern Connecticut National Bank	7. East Windsor (1)
8. Vernon National Bank	8. Vernon (3)
9. Southington Bank & Trust	9. Southington (3)
10. Citizens National Bank	10. Southington (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2099

Name of Town Hartland

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,303

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank of Connecticut	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank of Connecticut	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven National	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. First Connecticut Bancorp (Simsbury Bank & Trust)	1.	Granby (1)
2. Hartford National	2.	Winchester (1)
3. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	3.	Winchester (1)
4. National Iron Bank of Falls Village	4.	Norfolk (1)
5. First National Bank of Suffield	5.	Suffield (1)
6. Colonial Bank & Trust	6.	Torrington (5)
7. Northern Connecticut National Bank	7.	Windsor Locks (3)
8. New Britain Bank & Trust	8.	Bloomfield (1)
9. Canaan National Bank	9.	North Canaan (1)
10. Constitution National Bank	10.	West Hartford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Kent

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,990

Population per Bank Office 1,990

Banks already in the Town:
Colonial Bank & Trust Co.(1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank of Connecticut	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank of Connecticut	6. 345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7. 266,173
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8. 204,210
9. Second National Bank	9. 184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co.	10. 102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Union Trust Co.	1. New Milford(1)
2. State National Bank	2. New Milford(1)
3. Connecticut National Bank	3. New Milford(1)
4. City National Bank	4. Washington (1)
5. First National Bank of Litchfield	5. Washington (2)
6. National Iron Bank of Falls Village	6. Cornwall(1)
7. Salisbury Bank & Trust Co.	7. Salisbury(2)
8. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	8. Torrington(3)
9. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	9. Torrington(1)
10. Terryville Trust Co.	10. Plymouth(2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2101

Name of Town Harwinton

The Town is OPEN

Population 4,318

Population per Bank Office 4,318

Banks already in the Town:
Hartford National Bank (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1. 1,086,445
2. Union Trust Co.	2. 529,972
3. State National Bank of Connecticut	3. 379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4. 374,662
5. City National Bank of Connecticut	5. 345,851
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6. 266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7. 255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8. 204,210
9. Second National Bank	9. 184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co.	10. 102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	1. Thomaston(1)
2. Terryville Trust Co.	2. Plymouth(2)
3. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	3. Torrington(1)
4. First Connecticut Bancorporation (United)	4. New Hartford(1)
5. First National Bank of Litchfield	5. Litchfield(1)
6. State National Bank	6. Watertown(1)
7. City National Bank	7. Watertown(1)
8. Plainville Trust Co.	8. Farmington(2)
9. Connecticut National Bank	9. Wolcott(1)
10. Southington Bank & Trust Co.	10. Southington(3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Hebron

The Town is OPEN

Population 3,815

Population per Bank Office 3,815

Banks already in the Town:
Citizens Bank & Trust Co. of Glastonbury(1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank of Connecticut	4.	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank of Connecticut	6.	345,851
*7.	First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

	Name		Town
1.	Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Colchester(1)
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	East Hampton(1)
3.	Glastonbury Bank & Trust Co.	3.	Glastonbury(2)
4.	Manchester State Bank	4.	Manchester(1)
5.	First Connecticut Bancorporation (United)	5.	Portland(1)
6.	Willimantic Trust Co.	6.	Windham(2)
7.	National Bank of New England	7.	East Haddam(1)
8.	Vernon National Bank	8.	Vernon(3)
9.	New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	9.	Rocky Hill(1)
10.	Constitution National Bank	10.	Wethersfield(1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Lebanon

The Town is OPEN

Population 3,804

Population per Bank Office --

Banks already in the Town:
None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank	6. 345,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8. 255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9. 204,210
10. Second National Bank	10. 184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1. Windham(1)
2. Willimantic Trust Co.	2. Windham(2)
3. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	3. Colchester(1)
4. Citizens Bank & Trust Co. (Glastonbury)	4. Hebron(1)
5. National Bank of New England	5. East Haddam(1)
6. Jewett City Trust Co.	6. Griswold(1)
7. Glastonbury Bank & Trust Co.	7. Glastonbury(2)
8. Manchester State Bank	8. Manchester(1)
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation (United)	9. Portland(1)
10. Vernon National Bank	10. Vernon(3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Killingly

The Town is OPEN

Population 13,573

Population per Bank Office 4,524

Banks already in the Town:

Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)
Willimantic Trust(2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2.	Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3.	State National Bank	3.	379,978
4.	Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5.	City National Bank	5.	345,851
6.	First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,381
8.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9.	Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10.	Putnam Trust Co.	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

	Name		Town
1.	Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Putnam(1)
2.	Citizens National Bank (Putnam)	2.	Putnam(1)
3.	Jewett City Trust	3.	Griswold(1)
4.	Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	4.	Hebron(1)
5.	Vernon National Bank	5.	Vernon(3)
5.	Northern Connecticut National Bank	6.	Ellington(1)
7.	Manchester State Bank	7.	Manchester(1)
8.	Winthrop Bank & Trust Co.	8.	New London(1)
9.	South Windsor Bank & Trust Co.	9.	South Windsor(2)
10.	Glastonbury Bank & Trust Co.	10.	Glastonbury(2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Killingworth

The Town is OPEN

Population 2,435

Population per Bank Office 2,435

Banks already in the Town:
Clinton National Bank(1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Union Trust Co.	1.	Madison(1)
2. Chester Trust Co.	2.	Chester(1)
3. Deep River National Bank	3.	Deep River(1)
4. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	4.	Haddam(1)
5. First New Haven National Bank	5.	Guilford(1)
6. Second National Bank (New Haven)	6.	Guilford(2)
7. Community Banking Co.	7.	Guilford(1)
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation (United)	8.	Essex(1)
9. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	9.	Old Saybrook(1)
10. National Bank of New England	10.	East Haddam(1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Ledyard

The Town is OPEN

Population 14,558

Population per Bank Office 14,558

Banks already in the Town:
Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.(1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,086,445
2. Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3. State National Bank	3.	379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co.	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Groton(1)
2. Winthrop Bank & Trust Co.	2.	New London(1)
3. Jewett City Trust Co.	3.	Griswold(1)
4. First Connecticut Bancorporation (United)	4.	Old Lyme(1)
5. National Bank of New England	5.	East Haddam(1)
6. Willimantic Trust Co.	6.	Windham(2)
7. Union Trust Co.	7.	Old Saybrook(1)
8. Deep River National Bank	8.	Essex(1)
9. Chester Trust Co.	9.	Chester(1)
10. Citizens Bank & Trust Co. (Glastonbury)	10.	Hebron(1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Lisbon

The Town is OPEN

Population 2,808

Population per Bank Office --

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,885
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	378,662
6. City National Bank	6.	385,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	208,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	188,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Jewett City Trust	1.	Griswold(1)
2. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Norwich(2)
3. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	3.	Norwich(4)
4. Willimantic Trust Co.	4.	Windham(2)
5. Winthrop Bank & Trust Co.	5.	New London(1)
6. Citizens Bank & Trust Co. (Glastonbury)	6.	Hebron(1)
7. National Bank of New England	7.	East Haddam(1)
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation (United)	8.	Old Lyme(1)
9. Citizens National Bank of Putnam	9.	Putnam(1)
10. Chester Trust Co.	10.	Chester(1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Litchfield

The Town is CLOSED

Population 7,399

Population per Bank Office 7,399

Banks already in the Town:

First National Bank of Litchfield(1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Torrington(3)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Torrington(1)
3. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	3.	Torrington(5)
4. City National Bank	4.	Washington(1)
5. National Iron Bank of Falls Village	5.	Cornwall(1)
5. State National Bank	6.	Watertown(1)
7. Terryville Trust Co.	7.	Plymouth(2)
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation (United)	8.	New Hartford(1)
9. Union Trust Co.	9.	New Milford(1)
10. Connecticut National Bank	10.	New Milford(1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Madison

The Town is OPEN

Population 9,768

Population per Bank Office 4,884

Banks already in the Town:

Union Trust (1)
Clinton National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1.Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2.Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.State National Bank	3.	379,978
4.Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5.City National Bank	5.	345,851
*6.First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7.Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8.First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9.Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10.Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1.First New Haven National Bank	1.	Guilford (1)
2.Second National Bank	2.	Guilford (2)
3.Community Banking Co.	3.	Guilford (1)
4.Chester Trust	4.	Chester (1)
5.Deep River National	5.	Deep River (1)
6.Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	6.	Haddam (1)
7.Hartford National Bank	7.	Essex
8.First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	8.	Essex (1)
9.North Haven National	9.	North Haven (2)
10.State National Bank	10.	Wallingford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Manchester

The Town is CLOSED

Population 47,994

Population per Bank Office 5,999

Banks already in the Town:
Hartford National (4) Manchester State Bank (1)
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (3)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1. 529,972
2. State National Bank	2. 379,978
3. Connecticut National Bank	3. 374,662
4. City National Bank	4. 345,851
5. First New Haven National Bank	5. 266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6. 255,386
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7. 204,210
8. Second National Bank	8. 184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	9. 102,920
0. Fidelity Trust Co.- Stamford	10. 83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	1. East Hartford (1)
2. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	2. East Hartford (1)
3. South Windsor Bank & Trust	3. South Windsor (2)
4. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	4. Glastonbury (1)
5. Vernon National	5. Vernon (3)
6. Constitution National	6. Hartford (1)
7. South End Bank & Trust	7. Hartford (2)
8. Charter Oak Bank & Trust	8. Hartford (3)
9. Northern Conn. National Bank	9. East Windsor (1)
10. New Britain Bank & Trust	10. Rocky Hill (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Lyme

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,484

Population per Bank Office --

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	East Lyme(1)
2. First Connecticut Bancorporation (United)	2.	Essex(1)
3. Deep River National	3.	Essex(1)
4. National Bank of New England	4.	East Haddam(1)
5. Union Trust Co.	5.	Old Saybrook(1)
6. Chester Trust Co.	6.	Chester(1)
7. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	7.	Waterford(1)
8. Clinton National Bank	8.	Westbrook(1)
9. Winthrop Bank & Trust Co.	9.	New London(1)
9. Citizens Bank & Trust Co.	10.	Marlborough(1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger (Glastonbury)

Name of Town Mansfield

The Town is OPEN

Population 19,994

Population per Bank Office 9,997

Banks already in the Town:

Connecticut Bank & Trust (1)
Willimantic Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2. Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3. State National Bank	3.	379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
~~8. First Connecticut Bancorporation~~	~~8.~~	~~204,210~~
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Citizens Bank & Trust of Glastonbury	1.	Hebron (1)
2. Vernon National Bank	2.	Vernon (3)
3. Northern Connecticut National Bank	3.	Ellington (1)
4. Hartford National	4.	Manchester (4)
5. Manchester State Bank	5.	Manchester (1)
6. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	6.	Glastonbury (2)
7. South Windsor Bank & Trust	7.	South Windsor (2)
8. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	8.	East Hartford
9. Jewett City Trust	9.	Griswold (1)
10. Citizens National Bank (Putnam)	10.	Putnam (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Marlborough

The Town is OPEN

Population 2,991

Population per Bank Office 2,991

Banks already in the Town:
Citizens Bank & Trust of Glastonbury (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size			Size in Deposits
	Name		
1	Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4	State National Bank	4.	379,978
5	Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6	City National Bank	6.	345,851
7	First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9	First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10	Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity			Town
	Name		
1.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	East Hampton (1)
2.	Glastonbury Bank & Trust	2.	Glastonbury (2)
3.	Hartford National	3.	Colchester (1)
4.	First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	4.	Portland (1)
5.	New Britain Bank & Trust	5.	Rocky Hill (1)
6.	Manchester State Bank	6.	Manchester (1)
7.	National Bank of New England	7.	East Haddam (1)
8.	Home National Bank	8.	Middletown (1)
9.	Constitution National Bank	9.	Wethersfield (1)
10.	Laurel Bank & Trust	10.	Middlefield (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Meriden

The Town is CLOSED

Population 55,958

Population per Bank Office 6,217

Banks already in the Town:

Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (2)
Colonial Bank & Trust (2)
Home National Bank (3)
Laurel Bank & Trust (1)
Meriden Trust & Safe Deposit (

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3. State National Bank	3.	379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7.	204,210
8. Second National Bank	8.	184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	9.	102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	10.	83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. First Conn. Bancorp. (New Britain National)	1.	Berlin (2)
2. New Britain Bank & Trust	2.	Berlin (1)
3. City National Bank	3.	Cheshire (1)
4. Union Trust	4.	Wallingford (2)
5. State National	5.	Wallingford (1)
6. First New Haven	6.	Wallingford (1)
7. Second National (New Haven)	7.	Wallingford (1)
8. Hartford National	8.	Middletown (3)
9. Southington Bank & Trust	9.	Southington (3)
10. Citizens National Bank of Southington	10.	Southington (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Middlebury

The Town is OPEN

Population 5,582

Population per Bank Office 5,582

Banks already in the Town:

City National Bank (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8. First Conn. Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust & Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Connecticut National Bank	1.	Waterbury (2)
2. Colonial Bank & Trust	2.	Waterbury (7)
3. Mattatuck Bank & Trust	3.	Waterbury (1)
4. State National	4.	Naugatuck (1)
5. Seymour Trust	5.	Oxford (1)
6. Home National Bank	6.	Prospect (1)
7. Terryville Trust Co.	7.	Plymouth (2)
8. Union Trust	8.	Newtown (1)
9. First National Bank of Litchfield	9.	Washington (2)
10. Southington Bank & Trust	10.	Southington (3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Middlefield

The Town is OPEN

Population 4,132

Population per Bank Office 4,132

Banks already in the Town:

Laurel Bank & Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Hartford National	1.	Middletown (3)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Middletown (3)
3. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	3.	Middletown (1)
4. Home National Bank	4.	Middletown (1)
5. Colonial Bank & Trust	5.	Meriden (2)
6. Meriden Trust & Safe Deposit	6.	Meriden (1)
7. Community Banking Co.	7.	Durham (1)
8. Union Trust	8.	Wallingford (2)
9. State National	9.	Wallingford (1)
10. First New Haven	10.	Wallingford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Monroe

The Town is OPEN

Population 12,047

Population per Bank Office 6,023

Banks already in the Town:

Connecticut National (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,485
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. State National	1.	Shelton (2)
2. City National Bank	2.	Trumbull (1)
3. Union Trust	3.	Newtown (1)
*4. First New Haven	4.	Derby (1)
5. Second National (New Haven)	5.	Derby (1)
6. Orange National	6.	Derby (1)
7. Seymour Trust	7.	Seymour (1)
8. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	8.	Bridgeport (1)
9. Lafayette Bank & Trust	9.	Bridgeport (5)
9. Bank of Stratford	10.	Stratford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Middletown

The Town is OPEN

Population 36,928

Population per Bank Office 4,615

Banks already in the Town:
Hartford National (3) Home National (1)
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (3)
First Conn. Bancorp. (United) (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1. 529,972
2. State National Bank	2. 379,978
3. Connecticut National Bank	3. 374,662
4. City National Bank	4. 345,851
5. First New Haven National Bank	5. 266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6. 255,386
7. Second National Bank	7. 184,362
8. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	8. 102,920
9. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	9. 83,185
10. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10. 63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Laurel Bank & Trust	1. Middlefield (1)
2. Community Banking Co.	2. Durham (1)
3. Colonial Bank & Trust	3. Meriden (2)
4. Meriden Trust & Safe Deposit	4. Meriden (1)
5. New Britain Bank & Trust	5. Berlin (1)
6. Union Trust	6. Wallingford (2)
7. State National	7. Wallingford (1)
8. Constitution National	8. Newington (1)
9. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	9. Marlborough (1)
10. Southington Bank & Trust	10. Southington (3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Montville

The Town is OPEN

Population 15,662

Population per Bank Office 15,662

Banks already in the Town:

Hartford National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,086,485
2. Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3. State National Bank	3.	379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8. First Conn. Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
0. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Waterford (1)
2. Winthrop Bank & Trust	2.	New London (1)
3. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	3.	Old Lyme (1)
4. National Bank of New England	4.	East Haddam (1)
5. Jewett City Trust Co.	5.	Griswold (1)
6. Deep River National Bank	6.	Essex (1)
7. Union Trust	7.	Old Saybrook (1)
8. Willimantic Trust	8.	Windham (2)
9. Chester Trust	9.	Chester (1)
0. Citizens Bank & Trust (Southington)	10.	Hebron (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Morris

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,609

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. First National Bank of Litchfield	1.	Litchfield (1)
2. City National Bank	2.	Washington (1)
3. State National	3.	Watertown (1)
4. Colonial Bank & Trust	4.	Watertown (2)
5. Hartford National	5.	Harwinton (1)
6. Terryville Trust	6.	Plymouth (2)
7. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	7.	Torrington (1)
8. Union Trust	8.	New Milford (1)
9. Connecticut National Bank	9.	New Milford (1)
10. Mattatuck Bank & Trust	10.	Waterbury (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town New Britain

The Town is CLOSED

Population 83,441

Population per Bank Office 11,920

Banks already in the Town:
First Conn. Bancorp. (New Britain National) (3)
New Britain Bank & Trust (4)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Hartford National	1.	Newington (1)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Newington (1)
3. Constitution National	3.	Newington (1)
4. Plainville Trust	4.	Plainville (3)
5. South End Bank & Trust	5.	West Hartford (2)
6. Southington Bank & Trust	6.	Southington (3)
7. Citizens National (Southington)	7.	Southington (2)
8. Charter Oak Bank & Trust	8.	Hartford (3)
9. Colonial Bank & Trust	9.	Meriden (2)
10. Home National Bank	10.	Meriden (3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town New Canaan

The Town is OPEN

Population 17,455

Population per Bank Office 3,491

Banks already in the Town:
Union Trust (3)
State National (1)
Connecticut National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. City National Bank	3.	345,851
*4. First New Haven National Bank	4.	266,173
5. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	5.	255,386
6. First Connecticut Bancorporation	6.	204,210
7. Second National Bank	7.	184,362
8. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	8.	102,920
9. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	9.	83,185
10. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10.	63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. City National	1.	Wilton (1)
2. Merchants Bank & Trust	2.	Norwalk (4)
3. Fairfield County National	3.	Norwalk (2)
4. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	4.	Darien (1)
5. Fidelity Trust - Stamford	5.	Darien (1)
6. Hartford National	6.	Stamford (5)
7. First Stamford Bank & Trust	7.	Stamford (1)
8. Westport Bank & Trust	8.	Westport (5)
9. Westport National	9.	Westport (2)
10. Putnam Trust - Greenwich	10.	Greenwich (4)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Naugatuck

The Town is OPEN

Population 23,038

Population per Bank Office 7,678

Banks already in the Town:
State National (1)
City National (1)
Colonial Bank & Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
*5. First New Haven National Bank	5.	266,173
6. First Connecticut Bancorporation	6.	204,210
7. Second National Bank	7.	184,362
8. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	8.	102,920
9. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	9.	83,185
10. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10.	63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Connecticut National Bank	1.	Prospect (1)
2. Home National Bank	2.	Prospect (1)
3. Mattatuck Bank & Trust	3.	Waterbury (1)
4. Seymour Trust	4.	Oxford (1)
5. Hartford National	5.	Hamden (1)
6. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	6.	Hamden (1)
7. Union Trust	7.	Hamden (2)
*8. First New Haven	8.	Hamden (1)
9. Second National	9.	Hamden (2)
10. Hamden National	10.	Hamden (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town New Fairfield

The Town is OPEN

Population 6,991

Population per Bank Office 6,991

Banks already in the Town:
Connecticut National Bank(1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	4.	379,978
5.	City National Bank	5.	345,851
6.	First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9.	Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10.	Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

	Name		Town
1.	State National	1.	Brookfield (1)
2.	Colonial Bank & Trust	2.	Brookfield (1)
3.	Hartford National	3.	Danbury (1)
4.	Union Trust	4.	Danbury (5)
5.	City National	5.	Danbury (3)
6.	Danbury Bank & Trust	6.	Danbury (1)
7.	First National Bank of Litchfield	7.	Litchfield (2)
8.	Seymour Trust	8.	Oxford (1)
9.	Westport Bank & Trust	9.	Weston (1)
10.	Mattatuck Bank & Trust	10.	Waterbury (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town New Hartford

The Town is OPEN

Population 3,970

Population per Bank Office 3,970

Banks already in the Town:

First Conn. Bancorp. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Hartford National	1.	Torrington (3)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Torrington (1)
3. Colonial Bank & Trust	3.	Torrington (5)
4. First National Bank of Litchfield	4.	Litchfield (1)
5. Plainville Trust	5.	Farmington (1)
6. Terryville Trust	6.	Plymouth (2)
7. New Britain Bank & Trust	7.	Bloomfield (1)
8. National Iron Bank of Falls Village	8.	Norfolk (1)
9. Constitution National	9.	Hartford (1)
10. South End Bank & Trust	10.	Hartford (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town New Haven

The Town is CLOSED

Population 137,707

Population per Bank Office 5,737

Banks already in the Town:

Hartford National (3) — First New Haven (9)
CBT (4) — Second National (6)
Union Trust (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. State National Bank	1.	379,978
*2. Connecticut National Bank	2.	374,662
3. City National Bank	3.	345,851
4. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	4.	255,386
5. First Connecticut Bancorporation	5.	204,210
6. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	6.	102,920
7. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	7.	83,185
8. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	8.	63,797
9. Westport Bank & Trust Co.	9.	48,386
10. Home National Bank & Trust - Meriden	10.	47,677

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Community Banking Co.	1.	East Haven (1)
2. Orange National	2.	West Haven (1)
3. Woodbridge Bank & Trust	3.	Woodbridge (1)
*4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	Orange (1)
5. North Haven National	5.	North Haven (2)
6. Hamden National	6.	Hamden (2)
7. State National	7.	Ansonia (1)
8. City National Bank	8.	Milford (1)
9. Seymour Trust	9.	Seymour (1)
10. Colonial Bank & Trust	10.	Wallingford (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Newington

The Town is OPEN

Population 26,037

Population per Bank Office 6,509

Banks already in the Town:
Hartford National (1)
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)
New Britain Bank & Trust (1)
Constitution National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1. 529,972
2. State National Bank	2. 379,978
3. Connecticut National Bank	3. 374,662
4. City National Bank	4. 345,851
5. First New Haven National Bank	5. 266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6. 255,386
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7. 208,210
8. Second National Bank	8. 184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	9. 102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	10. 83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. First Conn. Bancorp. (New Britain National)	1. New Britain (3)
2. South End Bank & Trust	2. Hartford (2)
3. Charter Oak Bank & Trust	3. Hartford (3)
4. Plainville Trust	4. Plainville (3)
5. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	5. Glastonbury (2)
6. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	6. Glastonbury (1)
7. Southington Bank & Trust	7. Southington (3)
8. Citizens National Bank (Southington)	8. Southington (2)
9. Colonial Bank & Trust	9. Meriden (2)
10. Home National Bank	10. Meriden (3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town New London

The Town is CLOSED

Population 31,630

Population per Bank Office 7,907

Banks already in the Town:
Winthrop Bank & Trust (1)
Hartford National (2)
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1.	529,972
2. State National Bank of Conn.	2.	379,978
3. Connecticut National Bank	3.	374,662
4. City National Bank of Conn.	4.	345,851
*5. First New Haven National	5.	266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust	6.	255,386
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7.	204,210
8. Second National	8.	184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co.	9.	102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co.	10.	83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	1.	Old Lyme (1)
2. Union Trust	2.	Old Saybrook (1)
3. Deep River National	3.	Essex (1)
4. National Bank of New England	4.	East Haddam (1)
5. Clinton National Bank	5.	Westbrook (1)
6. Jewett City Trust	6.	Griswold (1)
7. Chester Trust	7.	Chester (1)
8. Willimantic Trust	8.	Windham (2)
9. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	9.	Hebron (1)
10. First New Haven	10.	Guilford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town New Milford

The Town is OPEN

Population 14,601

Population per Bank Office 2,433

Banks already in the Town:
Union Trust Co. (1)
State National (1)
Conn. National (1)
Colonial Bank & Trust (3)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust	2.	1,086,445
3. City National Bank of Conn.	3.	345,851
4. First New Haven National	4.	266,173
5. First Connecticut Bancorporation	5.	204,210
6. Second National Bank	6.	184,362
7. Putnam Trust Co.	7.	102,920
8. Fidelity Trust Co.	8.	83,185
9. New Britain Bank & Trust	9.	63,797
10. Westport Bank & Trust	10.	48,386

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. City National Bank	1.	Washington (1)
2. First National Bank of Litchfield	2.	Washington (2)
3. Hartford National	3.	Danbury (1)
4. Danbury Bank & Trust	4.	Danbury (1)
5. National Iron Bank of Falls Village	5.	Cornwall (1)
6. Seymour Trust Co.	6.	Oxford (1)
7. Mattatuck Bank & Trust	7.	Waterbury (1)
8. Terryville Trust Co.	8.	Plymouth (2)
9. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	9.	Torrington (1)
10. Home National Bank & Trust	10.	Prospect (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town North Branford

The Town is CLOSED

Population 10,778

Population per Bank Office 10,778

Banks already in the Town:

Community Banking Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank of Conn.	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank of Conn.	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven National	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust	8.	255,386
9. First Conn. Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Union Trust	1.	North Haven (1)
2. Second National Bank (New Haven)	2.	North Haven (1)
3. North Haven National	3.	North Haven (2)
4. First New Haven	4.	Guilford (1)
5. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	5.	Wallingford (1)
6. State National	6.	Wallingford (1)
7. Colonial Bank & Trust	7.	Wallingford (2)
8. Home National Bank & Trust	8.	Wallingford (1)
9. Hartford National	9.	Hamden (1)
10. Hamden National	10.	Hamden (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Newtown

The Town is OPEN

Population 16,982

Population per Bank Office 8,371

Banks already in the Town:
Union Trust (1)
Connecticut National Bank (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1 Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2 Connecticut Bank & Trust	2.	1,086,845
3 State National Bank of Conn.	3.	379,978
4 City National Bank of Conn.	4.	345,851
5 First New Haven National	5.	266,173
6 Colonial Bank & Trust	6.	255,386
7 First Conn. Bancorporation	7.	204,210
8 Second National Bank	8.	184,362
9 Putnam Trust Co.	9.	102,920
10 Fidelity Trust Co.	10.	83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Colonial Bank & Trust	1.	Southbury (2)
2. State National Bank	2.	Brookfield (1)
3. Hartford National	3.	Danbury (1)
4. City National Bank	4.	Danbury (3)
5. Danbury Bank & Trust	5.	Danbury (1)
6. Seymour Trust Co.	6.	Oxford (1)
7. Westport Bank & Trust	7.	Weston (1)
*8. First New Haven	8.	Derby (1)
9. Second National	9.	Derby (1)
10. Orange National	10.	Derby (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Norfolk

The Town is OPEN

Population 2,073

Population per Bank Office 2,073

Banks already in the Town:

National Iron Bank of Falls Village (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank of Conn.	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank of Conn.	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven National	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Canaan National Bank	1.	North Canaan (1)
2. Hartford National	2.	Winchester (1)
3. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	3.	Winchester (1)
4. Colonial Bank & Trust	4.	Torrington (5)
5. Salisbury Bank & Trust	5.	Salisbury (2)
6. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	6.	New Hartford (1)
7. First National Bank of Litchfield	7.	Litchfield (1)
8. Terryville Trust Co.	8.	Plymouth (2)
9. State National Bank	9.	Watertown (1)
10. City National Bank	10.	Watertown (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town North Canaan

The Town is CLOSED

Population 3,045

Population per Bank Office 3,045

Banks already in the Town:

Canaan National Bank (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. Citz National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. National Iron Bank of Falls Village	1.	Canaan (1)
2. Salisbury Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Salisbury (2)
3. Hartford National Bank	3.	Manchester (1)
4. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	4.	Manchester (1)
5. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	5.	Sharon (1)
6. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	6.	New Hartford (1)
7. First National Bank of Litchfield	7.	Litchfield (1)
8. City National Bank	8.	Washington (1)
9. Terryville Trust Co.	9.	Plymouth (2)
*10. Union Trust Co.	10.	New Milford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town North Haven

The Town is CLOSED

Population 22,194

Population per Bank Office 5,548

Banks already in the Town:
Union Trust Co. (1)
Second National (New Haven) (1)
North Haven National Bank (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. State National Bank	3.	379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Putnam Trust Co. Greenwich	9.	102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co. Stamford	10.	83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	Hamden (1)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Hamden (1)
3. First New Haven National Bank	3.	Hamden (1)
4. Hamden National Bank	4.	Hamden (2)
5. Community Banking Company	5.	North Branford (1)
6. State National Bank of Connecticut	6.	Wallingford (1)
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	Wallingford (2)
8. Home National Bank & Trust	8.	Wallingford (1)
9. Woodbridge Bank & Trust Co.	9.	Woodbridge (1)
10. Orange National Bank	10.	West Haven (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town North Stonington

The Town is OPEN

Population 3,748

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	Stonington (1)
2. Jewett City Trust Co.	2.	Griswold (1)
3. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	3.	Groton
4. Winthrop Bank & Trust Co.	4.	New London (1)
5. First Connecticut Bancorp (United)	5.	Old Lyme (1)
6. Willimantic Trust Co.	6.	Windham (2)
7. National Bank of New England	7.	East Haddam (1)
8. Union Trust Co.	8.	Old Saybrook (1)
9. Deep River National Bank	9.	Essex (1)
10. Chester Trust Co.	10.	Chester (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Norwalk

The Town is CLOSED

Population 79,113

Population per Bank Office 6,592

Banks already in the Town: Union Trust (2) - Merchants Bank & Trust (4) Connecticut National (3) - Fairfield County National Bank (2) - City National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. State National Bank	3. 379,978
*4. First New Haven National Bank	4. 266,173
5. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	5. 255,386
6. First Connecticut Bancorporation	6. 204,210
7. Second National Bank	7. 184,362
8. Putnam Trust Co. Greenwich	8. 102,290
9. Fidelity Trust Co. Stamford	9. 83,185
10. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10. 63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1. Darien (1)
2. State National Bank	2. Darien (1)
3. Fidelity Trust Co.	3. Darien (1)
4. Westport Bank & Trust	4. Westport (5)
5. Westport National Bank	5. Westport (2)
6. Hartford National Bank	6. Stamford (5)
7. First Stamford Bank & Trust	7. Stamford (1)
8. Lafayette Bank & Trust	8. Fairfield (1)
9. Putnam Trust Co.	9. Greenwich (4)
10. The Bank of Stratford	10. Stratford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2137

Name of Town Norwich

The Town is OPEN

Population 41,433

Population per Bank Office 6,905

Banks already in the Town:

Hartford National (2)
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (4)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name	Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1. 529,972
2. State National Bank	2. 379,978
3. Connecticut National Bank	3. 374,662
4. City National Bank	4. 345,851
*5. First New Haven National Bank	5. 266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6. 255,386
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7. 204,210
8. Second National Bank	8. 184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. Greenwich	9. 102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co. Stamford	10. 83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name	Town
1. Jewett City Trust	1. Griswold (1)
2. Willimantic Trust Co.	2. Windham (2)
3. Winthrop Bank & Trust Co.	3. New London (1)
4. National Bank of New England	4. East Haddam (1)
5. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	5. Hebron (1)
6. First Connecticut Bancorp (United)	6. Old Lyme (1)
7. Chester Trust Co.	7. Chester (1)
8. Deep River National	8. Deep River (1)
9. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	9. Glastonbury (2)
10. Clinton National	10. Westbrook (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Old Lyme

The Town is OPEN

Population 4,964

Population per Bank Office 4,964

Banks already in the Town:

First Connecticut Bancorp (United Bank & Trust) (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size			
	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	4.	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7.	First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9.	Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10.	Putnam Trust Co.	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity			
	Name		Town
1.	Hartford National	1.	Old Saybrook (1)
2.	Union Trust	2.	Old Saybrook (1)
3.	Deep River National Bank	3.	Essex (1)
4.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	4.	Waterford (1)
5.	Clinton National	5.	Westbrook (1)
6.	Chester Trust Co.	6.	Chester (1)
7.	Winthrop Bank & Trust	7.	New London (1)
8.	National Bank of New England	8.	East Haddam (1)
9.	First New Haven	9.	Guilford (1)
10.	Second National (New Haven)	10.	Guilford (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Old Saybrook

The Town is OPEN

Population 8,468

Population per Bank Office 4,234

Banks already in the Town:

Hartford National (1)
Union Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1. 1,086,445
2. State National Bank	2. 379,978
3. Connecticut National Bank	3. 374,662
4. City National Bank	4. 345,851
*5. First New Haven National Bank	5. 266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6. 255,386
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7. 204,210
8. Second National Bank	8. 184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. Greenwich	9. 102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co. Stamford	10. 83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. First Connecticut Bancorp (United)	1. Essex (1)
2. Deep River National	2. Essex (1)
3. Clinton National	3. Westbrook (1)
4. Chester Trust Co.	4. Chester (1)
5. National Bank of New England	5. East Haddam (1)
6. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	6. Waterford (1)
7. Winthrop Bank & Trust	7. New London (1)
8. First New Haven	8. Guilford (1)
9. Second National (New Haven)	9. Guilford (2)
10. Community Banking Co.	10. Guilford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Oxford

The Town is OPEN

Population 4,480

Population per Bank Office 4,480

Banks already in the Town:

Seymour Trust Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size	Name	Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	374,662
6.	City National Bank	345,851
7.	First New Haven National Bank	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	255,386
9.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity	Name	Town
1.	State National Bank	Naugatuck (1)
2.	City National Bank	Naugatuck (1)
3.	Colonial Bank & Trust	Naugatuck (1)
4.	Connecticut National Bank	Southbury (1)
5.	Union Trust	Ansonia (1)
6.	Woodbridge Bank & Trust	Woodbridge (1)
7.	First New Haven National Bank	Derby (1)
8.	Second National (New Haven)	Derby (1)
9.	Orange National Bank	Derby (1)
10.	Home National Bank & Trust	Prospect (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2141

Name of Town Plainfield

The Town is OPEN

Population 11,957

Population per Bank Office 3,985

Banks already in the Town:
Hartford National (1)
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1. 529,972
2. State National Bank	2. 379,978
3. Connecticut National Bank	3. 374,662
4. City National Bank	4. 345,851
*5. First New Haven National Bank	5. 266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6. 255,386
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7. 204,210
8. Second National Bank	8. 184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. Greenwich	9. 102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co. Stamford	10. 83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Jewett City Trust Co.	1. Griswold (1)
2. Willimantic Trust	2. Killingly (2)
3. Citizens National Bank (Putnam)	3. Putnam (1)
4. Citizens Bank & Trust of Glastonbury	4. Hebron (1)
5. Winthrop Bank & Trust	5. New London (1)
6. National Bank of New England	6. East Haddam (1)
7. Vernon National Bank	7. Vernon (3)
8. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	8. Glastonbury (2)
9. Manchester State Bank	9. Manchester (1)
10. Northern Connecticut National Bank	10. Ellington (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2142

Name of Town Plainville

The Town is CLOSED

Population 16,733

Population per Bank Office 5,577

Banks already in the Town:

Plainville Trust (3)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank	6. 345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8. 255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9. 204,210
10. Second National BAnk	10. 184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. First Connecticut Bancorp (New Britain National)	1. New Britain (3)
2. New Britain Bank & Trust	2. New Britain (4)
3. Hartford National	3. Farmington (1)
4. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	4. Bristol (3)
5. Southington Bank & Trust	5. Southington (3)
6. Citizens National Bank	6. Southington (2)
7. Constitution National Bank	7. Newington (1)
8. Connecticut National Bank	8. Wolcott (1)
9. Colonial Bank & Trust	9. Wolcott (1)
10. Terryville Trust Co.	10. Plymouth (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2143

Name of Town Plymouth

The Town is CLOSED

Population 10,321

Population per Bank Office 5,160

Banks already in the Town:

Terryville Trust Co. (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Colonial Bank & Trust	1.	Thomaston (1)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Bristol (3)
3. First Conn. Bancorp. (United Bank)	3.	Bristol (4)
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	Wolcott (1)
5. Hartford National	5.	Harwinton (1)
6. State National Bank	6.	Watertown (1)
7. City National Bank	7.	Watertown (1)
8. Mattatuck Bank & Trust	8.	Waterbury (1)
9. Southington Bank & Trust	9.	Southington (3)
10. Citizens National Bank	10.	Southington (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Pomfret

The Town is OPEN

Population 3,529

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank	6. 345,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8. 255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9. 204,210
10. Second National Bank	10. 184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Hartford National	1. Putnam (1)
2. Citizens National Bank of Putnam	2. Putnam (1)
3. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	3. Brooklyn (1)
4. Willimantic Trust	4. Killingly (2)
5. Jewett City Trust	5. Griswold (1)
6. Northern Connecticut National Bank	6. Ellington (1)
7. Vernon National Bank	7. Vernon (3)
8. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	8. Hebron (1)
9. Manchester State Bank	9. Manchester (1)
10. South Windsor Bank & Trust	10. South Windsor (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2145

Name of Town Portland

The Town is OPEN

Population 8,812

Population per Bank Office 8,812

Banks already in the Town:

First Conn. Bancorp. (United Bank) (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,485
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank of Conn.	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank of Conn.	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust	8.	255,386
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co.	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Cromwell (1)
2. Hartford National	2.	Middletown (3)
3. Home National Bank & Trust	3.	Middletown (1)
4. New Britain Bank & Trust	4.	Rocky Hill (1)
5. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	5.	Glastonbury (2)
6. Citizens Bank & Trust	6.	Glastonbury (1)
7. Laurel Bank & Trust	7.	Middlefield (1)
8. Constitution National Bank	8.	Wethersfield (1)
9. Colonial Bank & Trust	9.	Meriden (2)
10. Meriden Trust & Safe Deposit	10.	Meriden (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Preston

The Town is OPEN

Population 3,593

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank of Conn.	4.	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank of Conn.	6.	345,851
*7.	First New Haven National	7.	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

	Name		Town
1.	Hartford National	1.	Norwich (2)
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Norwich (4)
3.	Jewett City Trust	3.	Griswold (1)
4.	Winthrop Bank & Trust	4.	New London (1)
5.	Willimantic Trust Co.	5.	Windham (2)
6.	First Conn. Bancorp. (United Bank & Trust)	6.	Old Lyme (1)
7.	National Bank of New England	7.	East Haddam (1)
8.	Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	8.	Hebron (1)
9.	Chester Trust	9.	Chester (1)
10.	Deep River National Bank	10.	Deep River (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Prospect

The Town is CLOSED

Population 6,543

Population per Bank Office 3,271

Banks already in the Town:

Conn. National Bank (1)
Home National Bank & Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank Of Conn.	4.	379,978
5. City National Bank of Conn.	5.	345,851
*6. First New Haven National	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8. First Connecticut Rancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co.	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. City National Bank	1.	Waterbury (5)
2. Colonial Bank & Trust	2.	Waterbury (7)
3. Mattatuck Bank & Trust	3.	Waterbury (1)
4. State National Bank	4.	Naugatuck (1)
5. Hartford National	5.	Hamden (1)
6. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	6.	Hamden (1)
7. Union Trust	7.	Hamden (2)
*8. First New Haven National Bank	8.	Hamden (1)
9. Second National Bank (New Haven)	9.	Hamden (2)
10. Hamden National Bank	10.	Hamden (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Putnam

The Town is CLOSED

Population 6,918

Population per Bank Office 3,459

Banks already in the Town:

Hartford National (1)
Citizens National Bank (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size			
	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,086,445
2.	Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3.	State National Bank of Conn.	3.	379,978
4.	Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5.	City National Bank of Conn.	5.	345,851
6.	First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9.	Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10.	Putnam Trust Co.	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity			
	Name		Town
1.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Killingly (1)
2.	Willimantic Trust	2.	Killingly (2)
3.	Jewett City Trust Co.	3.	Griswold (1)
4.	Vernon National Bank	4.	Vernon (3)
5.	Northern Connecticut National Bank	5.	Ellington (1)
6.	Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	6.	Hebron (1)
7.	First National Bank of Enfield	7.	Enfield (1)
8.	New England Bank & Trust	8.	Enfield (1)
9.	First Conn. Bancorp. (United Bank & Trust)	9.	East Windsor (1)
10.	South Windsor Bank & Trust	10.	East Windsor (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Redding

The Town is OPEN

Population 5,590

Population per Bank Office 5,590

Banks already in the Town:

Union Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. State National Bank of Conn.	3.	379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank of Conn.	5.	345,851
6. First New Haven National	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust	7.	255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co.	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. State National	1.	Ridgefield (1)
2. Connecticut National Bank	2.	Ridgefield (1)
3. Westport Bank & Trust	3.	Weston (1)
4. City National Bank	4.	Wilton (3)
5. Hartford National Bank	5.	Danbury (1)
6. Danbury Bank & Trust	6.	Danbury (1)
7. Colonial Bank & Trust	7.	Brookfield (1)
8. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	8.	Fairfield (1)
9. Lafayette Bank & Trust	9.	Fairfield (1)
10. Westport National Bank	10.	Westport (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Ridgefield

The Town is OPEN

Population 18,188

Population per Bank Office 4,547

Banks already in the Town:
Union Trust (2)
State National (1)
Conn. National Bank (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits	
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836	
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445	
3. City National Bank of Conn.	3.	345,851	
4. First New Haven National	4.	266,173	
5. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	5.	255,386	
6. First Connecticut Bancorporation	6.	204,210	
7. Second National Bank	7.	184,362	
8. Putnam Trust Co.	8.	102,920	
9. Fidelity Trust Co.	9.	83,185	
10. New Britain Bank & Trust	10.	63,797	

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town	
1. Hartford National	1.	Danbury (1)	
2. City National Bank	2.	Danbury (3)	
3. Danbury Bank & Trust	3.	Danbury (1)	
4. Westport Bank & Trust	4.	Weston (1)	
5. Colonial Bank & Trust	5.	Brookfield (1)	
6. Merchants Bank & Trust	6.	Norwalk (4)	
7. Fairfield County National	7.	Norwalk (2)	
8. Westport National Bank	8.	Westport (2)	
9. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	9.	Darien (1)	
10. First Stamford Bank & Trust	10.	Stamford (1)	

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2151

Name of Town Rocky Hill

The Town is OPEN

Population 11,103

Population per Bank Office 11,103

Banks already in the Town:
New Britain Bank & Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank of Conn.	4.	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank of Conn.	6.	345,851
*7.	First New Haven National	7.	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

	Name		Town
1.	Hartford National	1.	Wethersfield (1)
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Wethersfield (1)
3.	Constitution National Bank	3.	Wethersfield (1)
4.	First Conn. Bancorp. (New Britain National)	4.	New Britain (3)
5.	Glastonbury Bank & Trust	5.	Glastonbury (2)
6.	Citizens Bank & Trust	6.	Glastonbury (1)
7.	South End Bank & Trust	7.	Hartford (2)
8.	Charter Oak Bank & Trust	8.	Hartford (3)
9.	Home National Bank & Trust	9.	Middletown (1)
10.	Plainville Trust Co.	10.	Plainville (3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Roxbury

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,238

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size			
	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	4.	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank	6.	345,851
7.	First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity			
	Name		Town
1.	Colonial Bank & Trust	1.	Bridgewater (1)
2.	City National Bank	2.	Woodbury (1)
3.	Connecticut National Bank	3.	Southbury (1)
4.	First National Bank of Litchfield	4.	Washington (2)
5.	Union Trust	5.	New Milford (1)
6.	State National Bank	6.	New Milford (1)
7.	Seymour Trust Co.	7.	Oxford (1)
8.	Mattatuck Bank & Trust	8.	Waterbury (1)
9.	Hartford National Bank	9.	Danbury (1)
10.	Danbury Bank & Trust	10.	Danbury (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2153

Name of Town Salem

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,453

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Hartford National	1.	Montville (1)
2. National Bank of New England	2.	East Haddam (1)
3. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	3.	Norwich (4)
4. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	4.	Old Lyme (1)
5. Chester Trust	5.	Chester (1)
6. Deep River National Bank	6.	Deep River (1)
7. Winthrop Bank & Trust	7.	New London (1)
8. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	8.	Hebron (1)
9. Union Trust	9.	Old Saybrook (1)
10. Clinton National Bank	10.	Westbrook (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Salisbury

The Town is CLOSED

Population 3,573

Population per Bank Office 1,786

Banks already in the Town:
Salisbury Bank & Trust (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank	6. 345,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8. 255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9. 204,210
0. Second National Bank	10. 184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. National Iron Bank of Falls Village	1. Canaan (1)
2. Canaan National Bank	2. North Canaan (1)
3. Colonial Bank & Trust	3. Sharon (1)
4. Hartford National	4. Winchester (1)
5. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	5. Winchester (1)
6. First National Bank of Litchfield	6. Litchfield (1)
7. City National Bank	7. Washington (1)
8. First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	8. New Hartford (1)
9. Union Trust	9. New Milford (1)
0. State National	10. New Milford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Scotland

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,022

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank *Bank Eliminated by Merger	10.	184,362

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Windham (1)
2. Willimantic Trust Co.	2.	Windham (2)
3. Hartford National	3.	Plainfield (1)
4. Jewett City Trust	4.	Griswold (1)
5. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	5.	Hebron (1)
6. Citizens National Bank	6.	Putnam (1)
7. Vernon National Bank	7.	Vernon (3)
8. National Bank of New England	8.	East Haddam (1)
9. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	9.	Glastonbury (2)
10. Manchester State Bank *Bank Eliminated by Merger	10.	Manchester (1)

Name of Town Seymour

The Town is CLOSED

Population 12,776

Population per Bank Office 12,776

Banks already in the Town:

Seymour Trust Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size			
	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	4.	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7.	First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity			
	Name		Town
1.	Union Trust	1.	Ansonia (1)
2.	State National Bank	2.	Ansonia (2)
3.	Connecticut National Bank	3.	Ansonia (2)
4.	Woodbridge Bank & Trust	4.	Woodbridge (1)
*5.	First New Haven	5.	Derby (1)
6.	Second National - New Haven	6.	Derby (1)
7.	Orange National Bank	7.	Derby (1)
8.	City National Bank	8.	Naugatuck (1)
9.	Colonial Bank & Trust	9.	Naugatuck (1)
10.	Hartford National	10.	New Haven (3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Sharon

The Town is OPEN

Population 2,491

Population per Bank Office 2,491

Banks already in the Town:

Colonial Bank & Trust Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size	Name	Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1,086,885
3.	Union Trust Co.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	374,662
6.	City National Bank.	345,851
7.	First New Haven National Bank	266,173
8.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	204,210
9.	Second National Bank	184,362
10.	Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity	Name	Town
1.	National Iron Bank of Falls Village	Cornwall (1)
2.	Salisbury Bank & Trust	Salisbury (2)
3.	Canaan National Bank	North Canaan (1)
4.	Hartford National Bank	Torrington (3)
5.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	Torrington (1)
6.	First National Bank of Litchfield	Litchfield (1)
7.	City National Bank	Washington (1)
8.	Union Trust	New Milford (1)
9.	State National	New Milford (1)
10.	Connecticut National Bank	New Milford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Shelton

The Town is OPEN

Population 27,165

Population per Bank Office 5,433

Banks already in the Town:

State National Bank (2)
Connecticut National Bank (3)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size			Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	City National Bank	4.	345,851
*5.	First New Haven National Bank	5.	266,173
6.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6.	255,386
7.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	7.	204,210
8.	Second National Bank	8.	184,362
9.	Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	9.	102,920
10.	Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	10.	83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity			Town
*1.	First New Haven National Bank	1.	Derby (1)
2.	Second National Bank - New Haven	2.	Derby (1)
3.	Orange National Bank	3.	Derby (1)
4.	City National Bank	4.	Trumbull (1)
5.	Bank of Stratford	5.	Stratford
6.	Union Trust Co.	6.	Ansonia (1)
7.	Seymour Trust	7.	Seymour (1)
8.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	8.	Milford (1)
9.	Lafayette Bank & Trust	9.	Bridgeport (5)
10.	Woodbridge Bank & Trust	10.	Woodbridge (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Sherman

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,459

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Union Trust Co.	1.	New Milford (1)
2. State National Bank	2.	New Milford (1)
3. Connecticut National Bank	3.	New Milford (1)
4. Colonial Bank & Trust	4.	New Milford (3)
5. City National Bank	5.	Washington (1)
6. First National Bank of Litchfield	6.	Washington (2)
7. Hartford National	7.	Danbury (1)
8. Danbury Bank & Trust	8.	Danbury (1)
9. National Iron Bank of Falls Village	9.	Cornwall (1)
10. Seymour Trust Company	10.	Oxford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Simsbury

The Town is CLOSED

Population 17,475

Population per Bank Office 17,475

Banks already in the Town:

First Connecticut Bancorporation (Simsbury Bank & Trust) (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank	6. 345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8. 255,386
9. Second National Bank	9. 184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10. 102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Hartford National	1. Bloomfield (1)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. Bloomfield (1)
3. New Britain Bank & Trust	3. Bloomfield (1)
4. Constitution National Bank	4. West Hartford (1)
5. South End Bank & Trust	5. West Hartford (2)
6. Northern Connecticut National Bank	6. Windsor Locks (3)
7. Charter Oak Bank & Trust	7. Hartford (3)
8. Plainville Trust Co.	8. Farmington (2)
9. First National Bank of Suffield	9. Suffield (1)
10. South Windsor Bank & Trust	10. South Windsor (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2161

Name of Town Somers

The Town is OPEN

Population 6,893

Population per Bank Office 6,893

Banks already in the Town:

Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3. State National Bank	3.	379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co.	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Northern Connecticut National Bank	1.	Enfield (3)
2. First National Bank of Enfield	2.	Enfield (1)
3. New England Bank & Trust	3.	Enfield (1)
4. First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	4.	East Windsor (1)
5. South Windsor Bank & Trust	5.	East Windsor (1)
6. First National Bank of Suffield	6.	Suffield (1)
7. Vernon National Bank	7.	Vernon (3)
8. Hartford National	8.	Windsor (1)
9. Manchester State Bank	9.	Manchester (1)
10. Willimantic Trust	10.	Mansfield (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2162

Name of Town Southbury

The Town is OPEN

Population 7,852

Population per Bank Office 2,617

Banks already in the Town:

Connecticut National Bank (1)
Colonial Bank & Trust (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7.	204,210
8. Second National Bank	8.	184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	9.	102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	10.	83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. City National Bank	1.	Woodbury (1)
2. Seymour Trust	2.	Oxford (1)
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	Newtown (1)
4. State National Bank	4.	Brookfield (1)
5. Mattatuck Bank & Trust	5.	Waterbury (1)
6. Hartford National	6.	Danbury (1)
7. Danbury Bank & Trust	7.	Danbury (1)
8. First National Bank of Litchfield	8.	Litchfield (1)
9. Woodbridge Bank & Trust	9.	Woodbridge (1)
10. Home National Bank & Trust	10.	Prospect

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2168

Name of Town Southington

The Town is CLOSED

Population 30,946

Population per Bank Office 6,189

Banks already in the Town:
Southington Bank & Trust (3)
Citizens National (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank of Connecticut	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Connecticut National Bank	1.	Wolcott (1)
2. Colonial Bank & Trust	2.	Wolcott (1)
3. Plainville Trust	3.	Plainville (3)
4. First Connecticut Bancorp (New Britain National)	4.	Berlin (2)
5. New Britain Bank & Trust	5.	Berlin (1)
6. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	6.	Bristol (3)
7. City National Bank	7.	Cheshire (1)
8. Home National Bank & Trust	8.	Cheshire (1)
9. Laurel Bank & Trust	9.	Meriden (1)
10. Meriden Trust & Safe Deposit	10.	Meriden (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town South Windsor

The Town is CLOSED

Population 15,553

Population per Bank Office 7,776

Banks already in the Town:

South Windsor Bank & Trust (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank	6. 345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8. 255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9. 204,210
10. Second National Bank	10. 184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name	Town
1. Hartford National Bank	1. East Hartford (2)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. East Hartford (3)
3. First Connecticut Bancorp (United)	3. East Hartford (1)
4. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	4. East Hartford (1)
5. Manchester State Bank	5. Manchester (1)
6. Northern Connecticut National Bank	6. East Windsor (1)
7. Vernon National Bank	7. Vernon (3)
8. Constitution National Bank	8. Hartford (1)
9. South End Bank & Trust	9. Hartford (2)
10. Charter Oak Bank & Trust	10. Hartford (3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Sprague

The Town is OPEN

Population 2,912

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	4.	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank	6.	345,851
7.	First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

	Name		Town
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	Norwich (2)
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Norwich (4)
3.	Willimantic Trust	3.	Windham (2)
4.	Jewett City Trust	4.	Griswold (1)
5.	Citizens Bank & Trust of Glastonbury	5.	Hebron (1)
6.	National Bank of New England	6.	East Haddam (1)
7.	Winthrop Bank & Trust	7.	New London (1)
8.	Citizens National Bank of Putnam	8.	Putnam (1)
9.	First Connecticut Bancorp (United)	9.	Old Lyme (1)
10.	Vernon National Bank	10.	Vernon (3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Stafford

The Town is OPEN

Population 8,680

Population per Bank Office 8,680

Banks already in the Town:

Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1. 1,103,836
2. Union Trust Co.	2. 529,972
3. State National Bank	3. 379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4. 374,662
5. City National Bank	5. 345,851
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6. 266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7. 255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8. 204,210
9. Second National Bank	9. 184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co.	10. 102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Northern Connecticut National Bank	1. Ellington (1)
2. First National Bank of Enfield	2. Enfield (1)
3. New England Bank & Trust	3. Enfield (1)
4. Vernon National Bank	4. Vernon (3)
5. First Connecticut Bancorp (United)	5. East Windsor (1)
6. South Windsor Bank & Trust	6. East Windsor (1)
7. Willimantic Trust Company	7. Mansfield (1)
8. First National Bank of Suffield	8. Suffield (1)
9. Hartford National Bank	9. Manchester (4)
10. Manchester State Bank	10. Manchester (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Stamford

The Town is CLOSED

Population 108,798

Population per Bank Office 3,199

Banks already in the Town: Hartford National (5) - Connecticut National (4) - Union Trust (9) - Fidelity Trust (8) - State National (7) - First Stamford Bank & Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1. 1,086,445
2. City National Bank	2. 345,851
*3. First New Haven National Bank	3. 266,173
4. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	4. 255,386
5. First Connecticut Bancorporation	5. 204,210
6. Second National Bank	6. 184,362
7. Putnam Trust Co. Greenwich	7. 102,920
8. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	8. 63,797
9. Westport Bank & Trust Co.	9. 48,386
10. Home National Bank & Trust Co. (Meriden)	10. 47,677

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Putnam Trust	1. Greenwich (4)
2. City National Bank	2. Norwalk (1)
3. Merchants Bank & Trust	3. Norwalk (4)
4. Fairfield County National	4. Norwalk (1)
5. Westport Bank & Trust	5. Westport (5)
6. Westport National	6. Westport (2)
7. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	7. Fairfield (1)
8. Lafayette Bank & Trust	8. Fairfield (1)
9. Danbury Bank & Trust	9. Danbury (1)
10. Bank of Stratford	10. Stratford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Sterling

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,853

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits	
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	4.	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7.	First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
0.	Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town	
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	Plainfield (1)
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Plainfield (2)
3.	Willimantic Trust	3.	Killingly (2)
4.	Jewett City Trust Co.	4.	Griswold (1)
5.	Citizens Natonal Bank of Putnam	5.	Putnam (1)
6.	Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	6.	Hebron (1)
7.	National Bank of New England	7.	East Haddam (1)
8.	Vernon National Bank	8.	Vernon (3)
9.	Glastonbury Bank & Trust	9.	Glastonbury (2)
0.	Manchester State Bank	10.	Manchester (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Stonington

The Town is OPEN

Population 15,940

Population per Bank Office 15,940

Banks already in the Town:

Hartford National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name	Size in Deposits
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1. 1,086,445
2. Union Trust Co.	2. 529,972
3. State National Bank	3. 379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4. 374,662
5. City National Bank	5. 345,851
*6. First New Haven National Bank	6. 266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7. 255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8. 204,210
9. Second National Bank	9. 184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co. Greenwich	10. 102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name	Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1. Groton (1)
2. Winthrop Bank & Trust	2. New London (1)
3. Jewett City Trust Co.	3. Griswold (1)
4. First Connecticut Bancorp (United)	4. Old Lyme (1)
5. Union Trust	5. Old Saybrook (1)
6. Deep River National Bank	6. Essex (1)
7. National Bank of New England	7. East Haddam (1)
8. Willimantic Trust	8. Windham (2)
9. Chester Trust	9. Chester (1)
10. Clinton National Bank	10. Westbrook (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2170

Name of Town Stratford

The Town is CLOSED

Population 49,775

Population per Bank Office 8,295

Banks already in the Town: State National (1) - Bank of Stratford (1) - Connecticut National Bank (2) - City National (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,101,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. First New Haven National Bank	4.	266,173
5. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	5.	255,386
6. First Connecticut Bancorporation	6.	204,210
7. Second National Bank	7.	184,362
8. Putnam Trust Co. Greenwich	8.	102,920
9. Fidelity Trust Co. Stamford	9.	83,185
10. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10.	63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Bridgeport (1)
2. Lafayette Bank & Trust	2.	Bridgeport (5)
*3. First New Haven National Bank	3.	Milford (3)
4. Second National Bank	4.	Milford (1)
5. Orange National Bank	5.	Orange (1)
6. Hartford National Bank	6.	Fairfield (1)
7. Union Trust	7.	Ansonia (1)
8. Westport Bank & Trust	8.	Westport (5)
9. Westport National Bank	9.	Westport (2)
10. Woodbridge Bank & Trust	10.	Woodbridge (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

2171

Name of Town Suffield

The Town is CLOSED

Population 8,638

Population per Bank Office 8,638

Banks already in the Town:

First National Bank of Suffield (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven National BAnk	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Northern Connecticut National	1.	Windsor Locks (3)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Enfield (1)
3. First National Bank of Enfield	3.	Enfield (1)
4. New England Bank & Trust	4.	Enfield (1)
5. First Connecticut Bancorp (Simsbury Bank)	5.	Granby (1)
6. South Windsor Bank & Trust	6.	East Windsor (1)
7. Hartford National Bank	7.	Windsor (2)
8. New Britain Bank & Trust	8.	Bloomfield (1)
9. Vernon National Bank	9.	Vernon (3)
10. Constitution National Bank	10.	Hartford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Thomaston

The Town is OPEN

Population 6,233

Population per Bank Office 6,233

Banks already in the Town:

Colonial Bank & Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National BAnk	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Second National BAnk	9.	184,362
0. Putnam Trust Co. Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Terryville Trust Co.	1.	Plymouth (2)
2. State National Bank	2.	Watertown (1)
3. City National Bank	3.	Watertown (1)
4. Hartford National	4.	Harwinton (1)
5. First National Bank of Litchfield	5.	Litchfield (1)
6. Connecticut National Bank	6.	Waterbury (2)
7. Mattatuck Bank & Trust	7.	Waterbury (1)
8. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	8.	Bristol (3)
9. First Connecticut Bancorp (United)	9.	Bristol (3)
10. Southington Bank & Trust	10.	Southington (3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Thompson

The Town is OPEN

Population 7,580

Population per Bank Office 3,790

Banks already in the Town:

Hartford National (1)
Citizens National Bank of Putnam (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size			
	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,086,445
2.	Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3.	State National Bank	3.	379,978
4.	Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5.	City National Bank	5.	345,851
*6.	First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9.	Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10.	Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity			
	Name		Town
1.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Killingly (1)
2.	Willimantic Trust	2.	Killingly (2)
3.	Jewett City Trust Co.	3.	Griswold (1)
4.	Northern Connecticut National Bank	4.	Ellington (1)
5.	Vernon National Bank	5.	Vernon (3)
6.	First National Bank of Enfield	6.	Enfield (1)
7.	New England Bank & Trust	7.	Enfield (1)
8.	Citizens Bank & Trust Co. (Glastonbury)	8.	Hebron (1)
9.	First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	9.	East Windsor (1)
*10.	South Windsor Bank & Trust	10.	East Windsor (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Tolland

The Town is OPEN

Population 7,857

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size			
	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	4.	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7.	First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity			
	Name		Town
1.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Vernon (1)
2.	Vernon National Bank	2.	Vernon (3)
3.	Northern Connecticut National Bank	3.	Ellington (1)
4.	Willimantic Trust Co.	4.	Mansfield (1)
5.	South Windsor Bank & Trust	5.	South Windsor (2)
6.	First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	6.	East Windsor (1)
7.	Hartford National	7.	Manchester (4)
8.	Manchester State Bank	8.	Manchester (1)
9.	First National Bank of Enfield	9.	Enfield (1)
10.	New England Bank & Trust	10.	Enfield (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Torrington

The Town is OPEN

Population 31,952

Population per Bank Office 3,550

Banks already in the Town:
Hartford National (3)
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)
Colonial Bank & Trust (5)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1.	529,972
2. State National Bank	2.	379,978
3. Connecticut National Bank	3.	374,662
4. City National Bank	4.	345,851
5. First New Haven National Bank	5.	266,173
6. First Connecticut Bancorporation	6.	204,210
7. Second National Bank	7.	184,362
8. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	8.	102,920
9. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	9.	83,185
10. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10.	63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	1.	New Hartford (1)
2. First National Bank of Litchfield	2.	Litchfield (1)
3. National Iron Bank of Falls Village	3.	Cornwall (1)
4. Terryville Trust	4.	Plymouth (2)
5. City National Bank	5.	Washington (1)
6. State National Bank	6.	Watertown (1)
7. Plainville Trust	7.	Farmington (2)
8. Salisbury Bank & Trust	8.	Salisbury (2)
9. Canaan National Bank	9.	North Canaan (1)
10. Connecticut National Bank	10.	Wolcott (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Trumbull

The Town is OPEN

Population 31,394

Population per Bank Office 7,848

Banks already in the Town:
State National (1)
Connecticut National (2)
City National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
*4.	First New Haven National Bank	4.	266,173
5.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	5.	255,386
6.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	6.	204,210
7.	Second National Bank	7.	184,362
8.	Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	8.	102,920
9.	Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	9.	83,185
10.	New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10.	63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

	Name		Town
1.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Bridgeport (1)
2.	Lafayette Bank & Trust	2.	Bridgeport (5)
3.	Bank of Stratford	3.	Stratford (1)
4.	Hartford National Bank	4.	Fairfield (1)
*5.	First New Haven National Bank	5.	Derby (1)
6.	Second National Bank	6.	Derby (1)
7.	Orange National Bank	7.	Derby (1)
8.	Westport Bank & Trust	8.	Weston (1)
9.	Westport National Bank	9.	Westport (2)
10.	Union Trust	10.	Ansonia (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Union

The Town is OPEN

Population 443

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Stafford (1)
2. Hartford National	2.	Thompson (1)
3. Citizens National Bank of Putnam	3.	Thompson (1)
4. Willimantic Trust	4.	Mansfield (1)
5. Northern Connecticut National Bank	5.	Ellington (1)
6. Vernon National Bank	6.	Vernon (3)
7. First National Bank of Enfield	7.	Enfield (1)
8. New England Bank & Trust	8.	Enfield (1)
9. First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	9.	East Windsor (1)
10. South Windsor Bank & Trust	10.	East Windsor (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Vernon

The Town is CLOSED

Population 27,237

Population per Bank Office 6,809

Banks already in the Town:
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)
Vernon National Bank (3)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2.	Union Trust Co.	2.	529,972
3.	State National Bank	3.	379,978
4.	Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5.	City National Bank	5.	345,851
6.	First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9.	Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10.	Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

	Name		Town
1.	Hartford National	1.	Manchester (4)
2.	Manchester State Bank	2.	Manchester (1)
3.	Northern Connecticut National Bank	3.	Ellington (1)
4.	South Windsor Bank & Trust	4.	South Windsor (2)
5.	First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	5.	East Windsor (1)
6.	Glastonbury Bank & Trust	6.	East Hartford (1)
7.	Citizens Bank & Trust - Glastonbury	7.	Glastonbury (1)
8.	Willimantic Trust	8.	Mansfield (1)
9.	First National Bank of Enfield	9.	Enfield (1)
10.	New England Bank & Trust	10.	Enfield (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Voluntown

The Town is OPEN

Population 1,452

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Jewett City Trust Co.	1.	Griswold (1)
2. Hartford National	2.	Plainfield (1)
3. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	3.	Plainfield (2)
4. Willimantic Trust Co.	4.	Windham (2)
5. Winthrop Bank & Trust	5.	New London (1)
6. Citizens National Bank (Putnam)	6.	Putnam (1)
7. National Bank of New England	7.	East Haddam (1)
8. First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	8.	Old Lyme (1)
9. Citizens Bank & Trust of Glastonbury	9.	Hebron (1)
10. Deep River National Bank	10.	Essex (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Wallingford

The Town is OPEN

Population 35,714

Population per Bank Office 4,464

Banks already in the Town:
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)
Union Trust (2)
State National (1)
First New Haven (1)
Colonial Bank & Trust (2)
Home National Bank & Trust (1

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
*2. Connecticut National Bank	2.	374,662
3. City National Bank	3.	345,851
4. First Connecticut Bancorporation	4.	204,210
5. Second National Bank	5.	184,362
6. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	6.	102,920
7. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	7.	83,185
8. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	8.	63,797
9. Westport Bank & Trust Co.	9.	48,386
10. Lafayette Bank & Trust Co. - Bpt.	10.	44,494

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Laurel Bank & Trust	1.	Meriden (1)
2. Meriden Trust & Safe Deposit	2.	Meriden (1)
3. Second National Bank	3.	North Haven (1)
4. North Haven National	4.	North Haven (2)
5. City National Bank	5.	Cheshire (1)
6. Hartford National Bank	6.	Hamden (1)
7. Hamden National Bank	7.	Hamden (2)
8. Community Banking Co.	8.	North Branford (1)
*9. Connecticut National Bank	9.	Prospect (1)
10. First Connecticut Bancorp. (New Britain National)	10.	Berlin (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

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Name of Town Warren

The Town is OPEN

Population 827

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:

None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size	Name	Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	374,662
6.	City National Bank	345,851
*7.	First New Haven National Bank	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	255,386
9.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity	Name	Town
1.	Colonial Bank & Trust	Kent (1)
2.	City National Bank	Washington (1)
3.	First National Bank of Litchfield	Washington (2)
4.	National Iron Bank of Falls Village	Cornwall (1)
5.	Union Trust	New Milford (1)
6.	State National	New Milford (1)
7.	Connecticut National Bank	New Milford (1)
8.	Hartford National	Torrington (3)
9.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	Torrington (1)
10.	Salisbury Bank & Trust Co.	Salisbury (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Washington

The Town is OPEN

Population 3,121

Population per Bank Office 1,040

Banks already in the Town:

City National Bank (1)
First National Bank of Litchfield (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size		Size in Deposits
	Name	
1.	Hartford National Bank	1. 1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4.	State National Bank	4. 379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
*6.	First New Haven National Bank	6. 266,173
7.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7. 255,386
8.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	8. 204,210
9.	Second National Bank	9. 184,362
10.	Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10. 102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity		Town
	Name	
1.	Union Trust	1. New Milford (1)
2.	State National Bank	2. New Milford (1)
3.	Connecticut National Bank	3. New Milford (1)
4.	Colonial Bank & Trust	4. New Milford (3)
5.	Hartford National	5. Harwinton (1)
6.	Terryville Trust Co.	6. Plymouth (2)
7.	National Iron Bank of Falls Village	7. Cornwall (1)
8.	Mattatuck Bank & Trust	8. Waterbury (1)
9.	Danbury Bank & Trust	9. Danbury (1)
10.	Seymour Trust Co.	10. Oxford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Waterbury

The Town is CLOSED

Population 108,033

Population per Bank Office 7,202

Banks already in the Town:
Connecticut National Bank (2)
City National (5)
Colonial Bank & Trust (7)
Mattatuck Bank & Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	4.	379,978
5.	First New Haven National Bank	5.	266,173
6.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	6.	204,210
7.	Second National Bank	7.	184,362
8.	Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	8.	102,920
9.	Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	9.	83,185
10.	New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10.	63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

	Name		Town
1.	State National Bank	1.	Naugatuck (1)
2.	Home National Bank & Trust	2.	Prospect (1)
3.	Terryville Trust	3.	Plymouth (2)
4.	Southington Bank & Trust	4.	Southington (3)
5.	Citizens National Bank	5.	Southington (2)
6.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	6.	Bristol (3)
7.	First Conn. Bancorp. (United)	7.	Bristol (4)
8.	Seymour Trust	8.	Oxford (1)
9.	Plainville Trust	9.	Plainville (3)
10.	Laurel Bank & Trust	10.	Meriden (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Waterford

The Town is OPEN

Population 17,227

Population per Bank Office 8,613

Banks already in the Town:
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)
Hartford National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1.	529,972
2. State National Bank	2.	379,978
3. Connecticut National Bank	3.	374,662
4. City National Bank	4.	345,851
*5. First New Haven National Bank	5.	266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6.	255,386
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7.	204,210
8. Second National Bank	8.	184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	9.	102,920
). Fidelity Trust Co.-Stamford	10.	83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Winthrop Bank & Trust	1.	New London (1)
2. First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	2.	Old Lyme (1)
3. Union Trust	3.	Old Saybrook (1)
4. National Bank of New England	4.	East Haddam (1)
5. Deep River National Bank	5.	Essex (1)
6. Chester Trust Co.	6.	Chester (1)
7. Jewett City Trust Co.	7.	Griswold (1)
8. Clinton National Bank	8.	Westbrook (1)
9. Willimantic Trust Co.	9.	Windham (2)
10. Citizens Bank & Trust (Glastonbury)	10.	Hebron (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Watertown

The Town is OPEN

Population 18,610

Population per Bank Office 4,652

Banks already in the Town:

State National (1)
City National (1)
Colonial Bank & Trust (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
*5. First New Haven National Bank	5.	266,173
6. First Connecticut Bancorporation	6.	204,210
7. Second National Bank	7.	184,362
8. Putnam Trust Co. -- Greenwich	8.	102,920
9. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	9.	83,185
10. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10.	63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Connecticut National Bank	1.	Waterbury (2)
2. Mattatuck Bank & Trust	2.	Waterbury (1)
3. Terryville Trust	3.	Plymouth (2)
4. First National Bank of Litchfield	4.	Litchfield (1)
5. Hartford National	5.	Harwinton (1)
6. First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	6.	Bristol (4)
7. Seymour Trust	7.	Oxford (1)
8. Southington Bank & Trust	8.	Southington (3)
9. Citizens National Bank	9.	Southington (2)
10. Home National Bank & Trust	10.	Prospect (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Westbrook

The Town is OPEN

Population 3,820

Population per Bank Office 3,820

Banks already in the Town:

Clinton National Bank (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	4.	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7.	First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

	Name		Town
1.	Hartford National	1.	Old Saybrook (1)
2.	Union Trust	2.	Old Saybrook (1)
3.	First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	3.	Essex (1)
4.	Deep River National Bank	4.	Essex (1)
5.	Chester Trust Co.	5.	Chester (1)
6.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	6.	Haddam (1)
7.	First New Haven	7.	Guilford (1)
8.	Second National Bank	8.	Guilford (2)
9.	Community Banking Company	9.	Guilford (1)
10.	National Bank of New England	10.	East Haddam (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town West Hartford

The Town is OPEN

Population 68,031

Population per Bank Office 4,859

Banks already in the Town:
Hartford National (3)
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (5)
Constitution National Bank (1)
South End Bank & Trust (2)
First Connecticut Bancorp. (United Bank) (2)
New Britain National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1.	529,972
2. State National Bank	2.	379,978
3. Connecticut National Bank	3.	374,662
4. City National Bank	4.	345,851
5. First New Haven National Bank	5.	266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6.	255,386
7. Second National Bank	7.	184,362
8. Putnam Trust Co.	8.	102,920
9. Fidelity Trust Co.	9.	83,185
10. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10.	63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Charter Oak Bank & Trust	1.	Hartford (3)
2. Plainville Trust	2.	Farmington (2)
3. New Britain Bank & Trust	3.	Newington (1)
4. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	4.	East Hartford (1)
5. South Windsor Bank & Trust	5.	South Windsor (2)
6. Manchester State Bank	6.	Manchester (1)
7. Citizens Bank & Trust	7.	Glastonbury (1)
8. Southington Bank & Trust	8.	Southington (3)
9. Citizens National Bank	9.	Southington (2)
10. Northern Connecticut National Bank	10.	Windsor Locks(3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town West Haven

The Town is OPEN

Population 52,851

Population per Bank Office 8,808

Banks already in the Town:

Union Trust (1) Second National (2)
First New Haven (2) Orange National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,101,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,885
3. State National Bank	3.	379,978
*4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	374,662
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
6. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6.	255,386
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7.	204,210
8. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	8.	102,920
9. Fidelity Trust Co.	9.	81,185
10. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10.	61,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	New Haven (3)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	New Haven (4)
*3. Connecticut National Bank	3.	Orange (1)
4. State National	4.	Milford (1)
5. City National	5.	Milford (1)
6. Woodbridge Bank & Trust	6.	Woodbridge (1)
7. Hamden National	7.	Hamden (2)
8. North Haven National	8.	North Haven (2)
9. Community Banking Co.	9.	East Haven (1)
10. Bank of Stratford	10.	Stratford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Weston

The Town is OPEN

Population 7,417

Population per Bank Office 7,417

Banks already in the Town:

Westport Bank & Trust (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Union Trust	1.	Wilton (2)
2. State National	2.	Wilton (1)
3. City National	3.	Wilton (1)
4. Connecticut National Bank	4.	Westport
5. Westport National Bank	5.	Westport (2)
6. Hartford National	6.	Fairfield (1)
7. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	7.	Fairfield (1)
8. Lafayette Bank & Trust	8.	Fairfield (1)
9. Merchants Bank & Trust	9.	Norwalk (4)
10. Fairfield County National	10.	Norwalk (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Westport

The Town is CLOSED

Population 27,413

Population per Bank Office 3,426

Banks already in the Town:
Connecticut National Bank (1)
Westport Bank & Trust (5)
Westport National (2)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. City National Bank	5.	345,851
*5. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7.	255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8.	204,210
9. Second National Bank	9.	184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10.	102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Hartford National	1.	Fairfield (1)
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Fairfield (1)
3. State National	3.	Fairfield (3)
4. City National	4.	Fairfield (2)
5. Lafayette Bank & Trust	5.	Fairfield (1)
6. Union Trust	6.	Norwalk (2)
7. Merchants Bank & Trust	7.	Norwalk (4)
8. Fairfield County National	8.	Norwalk (2)
9. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	9.	Darien (1)
10. First Stamford Bank & Trust	10.	Stamford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Wethersfield

The Town is OPEN

Population 26,662

Population per Bank Office 8,887

Banks already in the Town:

Hartford National (1)
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)
Constitution National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1.	529,972
2. State National Bank	2.	379,978
3. Connecticut National Bank	3.	374,662
4. City National Bank	4.	345,851
*5. First New Haven National Bank	5.	266,173
6. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6.	255,386
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7.	204,210
8. Second National Bank	8.	184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	9.	102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	10.	83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	1.	Hartford (4)
2. South End Bank & Trust	2.	Hartford (2)
3. Charter Oak Bank & Trust	3.	Hartford (3)
4. New Britain Bank & Trust	4.	Newington (1)
5. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	5.	Glastonbury (2)
6. Citizens Bank & Trust	6.	Glastonbury (1)
7. Plainville Trust	7.	Farmington (2)
8. Manchester State Bank	8.	Manchester (1)
9. South Windsor Bank & Trust	9.	South Windsor (2)
10. Southington Bank & Trust	10.	Southington (3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Willington

The Town is OPEN

Population 3,755

Population per Bank Office 3,755

Banks already in the Town:

NONE

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank	6.	345,851
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	265,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	1.	Mansfield (1)
2. Willimantic Trust	2.	Mansfield (1)
3. Northern Connecticut National Bank of Windsor Locks	3.	Ellington (1)
4. Vernon National Bank	4.	Vernon (3)
5. Hartford National	5.	Manchester (4)
6. South Windsor Bank & Trust	6.	South Windsor (2)
7. First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	7.	East Windsor (1)
8. First National Bank of Enfield	8.	Enfield (1)
9. New England Bank & Trust	9.	Enfield (1)
9. Citizens National Bank	10.	Putnam (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Wilton

The Town is OPEN

Population 13,572

Population per Bank Office 3,393

Banks already in the Town:

Union Trust (2)
State National (1)
City National (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3. Connecticut National Bank	3.	374,662
4. First New Haven National Bank	4.	266,173
5. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	5.	255,386
6. First Connecticut Bancorporation	6.	204,210
7. Second National Bank	7.	184,362
8. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	8.	102,920
9. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	9.	83,185
). New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10.	63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. Westport Bank & Trust	1.	Weston (1)
2. Connecticut National Bank	2.	New Canaan (1)
3. Merchants Bank & Trust	3.	Norwalk (4)
4. Fairfield County National	4.	Norwalk (2)
5. Westport National Bank	5.	Westport (2)
6. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	6.	Darien (1)
7. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	7.	Darien (1)
8. Hartford National	8.	Fairfield (1)
9. Lafayette Bank & Trust	9.	Fairfield (1)
0. First Stamford Bank & Trust	10.	Stamford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Winchester

The Town is OPEN

Population 11,106

Population per Bank Office 5,553

Banks already in the Town:

Hartford National (1)
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Union Trust Co.	1.	529,972
2.	State National Bank	2.	379,978
3.	Connecticut National Bank	3.	374,662
4.	City National Bank	4.	345,851
*5.	First New Haven National Bank	5.	266,173
6.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	6.	255,386
7.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	7.	204,210
8.	Second National Bank	8.	184,362
9.	Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	9.	102,920
10.	Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	10.	83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

	Name		Town
1.	Colonial Bank & Trust	1.	Torrington (5)
2.	National Iron Bank of Falls Village	2.	Norwalk (1)
3.	First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	3.	New Hartford (1)
4.	Canaan National Bank	4.	North Canaan (1)
5.	First National Bank of Litchfield	5.	Litchfield (1)
6.	Salisbury Bank & Trust	6.	Salisbury (2)
7.	New Britain Bank & Trust	7.	Bloomfield
8.	Terryville Trust Co.	8.	Plymouth (2)
9.	Plainville Trust Co.	9.	Farmington (2)
10.	City National Bank	10.	Washington

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Windham

The Town is CLOSED

Population 19,626

Population per Bank Office 6,542

Banks already in the Town:
Willimantic Trust (2)
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1. 1,103,836
2. Union Trust Co.	2. 529,972
3. State National Bank	3. 379,978
4. Connecticut National Bank	4. 374,662
5. City National Bank	5. 345,851
6. First New Haven National Bank	6. 266,173
7. Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	7. 255,386
8. First Connecticut Bancorporation	8. 204,210
9. Second National Bank	9. 184,362
10. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	10. 102,920

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Citizens Bank & Trust of Glastonbury	1. Hebron
2. Hartford National Bank	2. Norwich (2)
3. Jewett City Trust Co.	3. Griswold (1)
4. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	4. Glastonbury (2)
5. Citizens National Bank of Putnam	5. Putnam (1)
6. National Bank of New England	6. East Haddam
7. Vernon National Bank	7. Vernon (3)
8. Manchester State Bank	8. Manchester
9. Northern Connecticut National Bank	9. Ellington (1)
10. First Connecticut Bancorp. (Bank (United))	10. Portland

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Windsor

The Town is OPEN

Population 22,502

Population per Bank Office 5,625

Banks already in the Town:
Hartford National (2)
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. (1)
First Connecticut Bancorporation (1)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Union Trust Co.	1.	529,972
2. State National Bank	2.	379,978
3. Connecticut National Bank	3.	374,662
4. City National Bank	4.	345,851
*5. First New Haven National Bank	5.	266,173
6. Colonial Bank and Trust	6.	255,386
7. Second National Bank	7.	184,362
8. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	8.	102,920
9. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	9.	83,185
10. New Britain Bank & Trust Co.	10.	63,797

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Name		Town
1. Northern Connecticut National Bank	1.	Windsor Locks (1)
2. New Britain Bank & Trust	2.	Bloomfield
3. South Windsor Bank & Trust	3.	East Windsor
4. Constitution National Bank	4.	Hartford (1)
5. South End Bank & Trust	5.	Hartford (2)
6. Charter Oak Bank & Trust	6.	Hartford (3)
7. Glastonbury Bank & Trust	7.	East Hartford
8. First National Bank of Suffield	8.	Suffield (1)
9. First National Bank of Enfield	9.	Enfield
10. New England Bank & Trust	10.	Enfield

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Windsor Locks

The Town is CLOSED

Population 15,080

Population per Bank Office 5,026

Banks already in the Town:
Northern Connecticut National Bank (3)

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

	Name		Size in Deposits
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,445
3.	Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4.	State National Bank	4.	379,978
5.	Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6.	City National Bank	6.	345,851
7.	First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8.	Colonial Bank & Trust Co.	8.	255,386
9.	First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10.	Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

	Name		Town
1.	Hartford National Bank	1.	Windsor (2)
2.	Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	Windsor (1)
3.	First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	3.	Windsor (1)
4.	South Windsor Bank & Trust	4.	East Windsor (1)
5.	First National Bank of Suffield	5.	Suffield (1)
6.	First National Bank of Enfield	6.	Enfield
7.	New England Bank & Trust	7.	Enfield
8.	New Britain Bank & Trust	8.	Bloomfield
9.	Vernon National Bank	9.	Vernon (3)
10.	Constitution National Bank	10.	Hartford (1)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Wolcott

The Town is OPEN

Population 12,495

Population per Bank Office 6,247

Banks already in the Town:
Connecticut National Bank
Colonial Bank & Trust

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut National Bank & Trust	2.	1,086,445
3. Union Trust	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. City National Bank of Ct.	5.	345,851
6. First New Haven National Bank	6.	266,173
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7.	204,210
8. Second National Bank	8.	184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	9.	102,920
10. Fidelity Trust - Stamford	10.	83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name		Town
1. City National Bank	1.	Waterbury (5)
2. Mattatuck Bank & Trust	2.	Waterbury
3. Southington Bank & Trust	3.	Southington (3)
4. Citizens National Bank of Southington	4.	Southington (2)
5. Terryville Trust Company	5.	Plymouth (2)
6. Connecticut Bank & Trust	6.	Bristol (3)
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7.	Bristol (4)
8. Home National Bank & Trust	8.	Cheshire
9. State National Bank	9.	Watertown
10. Plainville Trust Co.	10.	Plainville (3)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Woodbridge

The Town is CLOSED

Population 7,673

Population per Bank Office 7,673

Banks already in the Town:

Woodbridge Bank & Trust Co.

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. City National Bank of Ct.	6. 345,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7. 266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust	8. 255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9. 204,210
10. Second National Bank	10. 184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Union Trust	1. Ansonia
2. State National Bank	2. Ansonia (2)
3. Connecticut National	3. Ansonia (2)
4. Seymour Trust	4. Seymour
5. Hartford National	5. New Haven (3)
6. Connecticut Bank & Trust	6. New Haven (4)
*7. First New Haven National Bank	7. New Haven (9)
8. Second National	8. New Haven (6)
9. Orange National Bank	9. Derby (1)
10. Hamden National Bank	10. Hamden (2)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Woodbury

The Town is OPEN

Population 5,869

Population per Bank Office 2,934

Banks already in the Town:

City National Bank of Conn.
Colonial Bank & Trust Co.

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size

Name	Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank & Trust	1. 1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2. 1,086,445
3. Union Trust Co.	3. 529,972
4. State National Bank of Ct.	4. 379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5. 374,662
6. First New Haven National Bank	6. 266,173
7. First Connecticut Bancorporation	7. 204,210
8. Second National Bank	8. 184,362
9. Putnam Trust Co. - Greenwich	9. 102,920
10. Fidelity Trust Co. - Stamford	10. 83,185

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity

Name	Town
1. Connecticut National Bank	1. Southbury
2. State National Bank of Connecticut	2. Watertown
3. First National Bank of Litchfield	3. Washington (2)
4. Mattatuck Bank & Trust Co.	4. Waterbury
5. Seymour Trust Co.	5. Oxford
6. Terryville Trust Co.	6. Plymouth (2)
7. Union Trust Co.	7. Newtown
8. Home National Bank & Trust Co.	Meriden 8. Prospect
9. Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.	9. Harwinton
10. First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	10. Bristol (4)

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Name of Town Woodstock

The Town is OPEN

Population 4,311

Population per Bank Office - - -

Banks already in the Town:
None

Potential Entrants Ranked by Size Name		Size in Deposits
1. Hartford National Bank	1.	1,103,836
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	2.	1,086,885
3. Union Trust Co.	3.	529,972
4. State National Bank	4.	379,978
5. Connecticut National Bank	5.	374,662
6. City National Bank of Ct.	6.	385,851
7. First New Haven National Bank	7.	266,173
8. Colonial Bank & Trust	8.	255,386
9. First Connecticut Bancorporation	9.	204,210
10. Second National Bank	10.	184,362

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

Potential Entrants Ranked by Geographic Proximity Bank		Town
1. Hartford National	1.	Thompson
2. Citizens National Bank, Putnam	2.	Thompson
3. Connecticut Bank & Trust	3.	Killingly
4. Willimantic Trust Co.	4.	Killingly (2)
5. Northern Connecticut National Bank, Windsor Locks	5.	Ellington
6. Vernon National Bank	6.	Vernon (3)
7. Jewett City Trust Co.	7.	Griswold
8. First National Bank of Enfield	8.	Enfield
9. New England Bank & Trust Co.	9.	Enfield
10. First Connecticut Bancorp. (United)	10.	East Windsor

*Bank Eliminated by Merger

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COMPARISON OF GROWTH IN BRIDGEPORT AND CONNECTICUT

		Bridgeport	Connecticut
All Retail Sales ($1,000)	1958	246,999 (1)	3,103,012 (2)
	1967	268,429 (3)	5,043,377 (4)
	% change	+8.5%	+62.5%
All wholesale Sales ($1,000)	1958	286,212 (5)	2,957,982 (5)
	1967	444,207 (6)	4,672,829 (6)
	% change	+55.2%	+58.0%
Total Employment	1970	65,693 (7)	1,262,948 (8)
	1960	63,334 (9)	1,010,444 (10)
	% change	+3.4%	+25.0%
Manufacturing Employees	1967	39,000 (11)	477,700 (11)
	1963	36,800 (11)	419,400 (11)
	% change	+6.0%	+14.1%
Value Added by Manufacture ($ millions)	1967	546.0 (11)	6,389.6 (11)
	1963	419.3 (11)	4,495.9 (11)
	% change	+30.3%	+42.0%
Population	1970	156,542 (12)	3,031,709 (13)
	1960	156,748 (12)	2,535,234 (13)
	% change	-0.1%	+19.6%

Sources:

1. p. 7-30 - 1958 Census of Business Vol. II part 1
2. p. 7-5 - " " "
3. p. 8-35 - 1967 Census of Business Vol. II part 1
4. p. 8-4 - " " "
5. p. 7-7 - 1958 Census of Business Vol. IV
6. p. 8-8 - 1967 Census of Business Vol. IV
7. p. 8-243 - General Social and Economic Characteristics of Connecticut 1970 Census of Population, U. S. Dept. of Commerce
8. p. 8-171 - " " " "
9. p. 475 - County and City Data Book 1967 - A Statistical Abstract Supplement, U. S. Dept. of Commerce
10. p. 3 - " " " "
11. p. 7-5 - 1967 Census of Manufacturers Vol. III part 1 U. S. Dept. of Commerce
12. p. 8-13 - Number of Inhabitants - Connecticut 1970 Census of Population U. S. Dept. of Commerce
13. p. 8-7 - " " "

DX-29

COMPARISON OF GROWTH IN NEW HAVEN AND CONNECTICUT

		New Haven	Connecticut
All Retail Sales ($1,000)	1967	288,528 (1)	5,043,377 (2)
	1958	247,061 (3)	3,103,012 (4)
	% change	+17.0%	+ 62.5%
All wholesale Sales ($1,000)	1967	609,141 (5)	4,672,829 (5)
	1958	484,674 (6)	2,957,982 (6)
	% change	+25.6%	+58.0%
Total Employment	1970	56,942 (7)	1,262,948 (8)
	1960	62,907 (9)	1,010,444 (10)
	% change	-9.5%	+25.0%
Manufacturing Employees	1967	22,200 (11)	477,700 (11)
	1963	29,700 (11)	419,400 (11)
	% change	-25.3%	+14.1%
Value Added by Manufacture ($ millions)	1967	254.6 (11)	6,389.8 (11)
	1963	281.4 (11)	4,495.9 (11)
	% change	-9.3%	42.0%
Population	1970	137,707 (12)	3,031,709 (13)
	1960	152,048 (12)	2,535,234 (13)
	% change	-9.4%	+19.6%

Sources:

1. p. 8-39 - 1967 Census of Business Vol. II part 1, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
2. p. 8-4 - " " "
3. p. 7-33 - 1958 Census of Business Vol. II part 1
4. p. 7-5 - " "
5. p. 8-8 - 1967 Census of Business Vol. IV
6. p. 7-7 - 1958 Census of Business Vol IV
7. p. 8-244 - General Social and Economic Characteristics of Connecticut 1970 Census of Population, U. S. Dept. of Commerce
8. p. 8-171 " " "
9. p. 475 - County and City Data Book 1967 - A Statistical Abstract Supplement, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
10. p. 3 - " " "
11. p. 7-5 - 1967 Census of Manufactures Vol. III part 1 U.S. Dept. of Commerce
12. p. 8-13 - Number of Inhabitants - Connecticut 1970 Census of Population, U. S. Dept. of Commerce
13. p. 8-7 - " " "

DX-30

NUMBER OF BANKS IDENTIFIED BY THE GOVERNMENT AS CAPABLE OF EXPANDING INTO STATEWIDE SYSTEMS WHICH REMAIN AS POTENTIAL ENTRANTS IN FIFTEEN LARGEST TOWNS AFTER THE PROPOSED MERGER

Number of Such Banks Remaining	Number of Towns
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	3
5	2
6	6
7	3
8	1
9	0
10	0
	15

Source: Data sheets for each town.

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GROWTH OF POPULATION AND POSSIBLE ENTRY WITHOUT REDUCING POPULATION PER BANK OFFICE, 1970 TO 1980, FOR FIFTEEN LARGEST TOWNS IN CONNECTICUT

Town	1970 Population	1980 Population	% of Growth of Population	Population Per Bank Office-1970	No. of Entrants Possible By 1980 Without Reducing Pop. Per Bank Office	No. of Potential Entrants Capable of Statewide Operation Remaining After Merger
Hartford	158,017	165,000	4.4%	5,448	1	6
Bridgeport	156,542	153,000	-2.2%	5,798	0	5
New Haven	137,707	148,000	7.5%	5,737	2	4
Stamford	108,798	130,000	19.5%	3,199	6	5
Waterbury	108,033	113,000	4.6%	7,202	1	6
New Britain	83,441	92,000	10.3%	11,920	1	8
Norwalk	79,113	91,000	15.0%	6,592	2	6
West Hartford	68,031	79,000	16.2%	4,859	2	6
Greenwich	59,755	77,800	30.1%	4,596	4	7
East Hartford	57,583	58,500	1.7%	8,226	0	6
Fairfield	56,487	67,000	18.6%	4,345	2	4
Meriden	55,959	60,100	7.3%	6,217	1	7
Bristol	55,487	68,300	23.1%	7,926	2	7
West Haven	52,851	55,500	5.1%	8,808	0	6
Danbury	50,781	67,000	31.9%	3,173	5	4

Sources: Data sheets for each town and Population and Employment Projections for Regions and Towns in Connecticut as authored by Office of State Planning, Department of Finance and Control.

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TOWNS WITH PROJECTED 1980 POPULATIONS OF 5,000 OR LESS WHICH AT PRESENT HAVE NO BANKS

	1970 Population	Projected 1980 Population
Andover	2,099	3,500
Ashford	2,156	2,200
Barkhamsted	2,066	2,700
Bethany	3,857	5,000
Bethlehem	1,923	2,900
Bozrah	2,036	3,100
Canterbury	2,673	3,500
Chaplin	1,621	2,200
Colebrook	1,020	1,500
Columbia	3,129	4,800
Eastford	922	1,100
Franklin	1,356	1,500
Goshen	1,351	1,800
Hampton	1,129	1,300
Hartland	1,303	1,700
Lebanon	3,804	5,000
Lisbon	2,808	4,100
Lyme	1,484	2,100
Morris	1,609	3,000
Pomfret	2,529	2,900
Roxbury	1,238	2,500
Salem	1,453	2,100
Scotland	1,022	1,300
Sherman	1,459	2,000
Sprague	2,912	3,100
Sterling	1,853	2,800
Union	443	700
Voluntown	1,452	1,900
Warren	827	1,200
Willington	3,755	3,200

Sources: Data sheets for each town and Population and Employment Projections for Regions and Towns in Connecticut as authored by Office of State Planning, Department of Finance and Control.

DX-33

NUMBER OF BANKS IDENTIFIED BY THE GOVERNMENT AS CAPABLE OF EXPANDING INTO STATEWIDE SYSTEMS WHICH REMAIN AS POTENTIAL ENTRANTS IN AN ~~OPEN~~ Closed TOWN AFTER THE PROPOSED MERGER

Number of Such Banks Remaining	Number of Towns
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	3
5	2
6	4
7	5
8	7
9	19
10	0
	40

Source: Data sheets for each town.

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NUMBER OF BANKS IDENTIFIED BY THE GOVERNMENT AS CAPABLE OF EXPANDING INTO STATEWIDE SYSTEMS WHICH REMAIN AS POTENTIAL ENTRANTS IN AN OPEN TOWN AFTER THE PROPOSED MERGER

Number of Such Banks Remaining	Number of Towns
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	2
5	2
6	14
7	21
8	34
9	52
10	0
	125

Source: Data sheets for each town.

DX-35

APPLICATION

to the

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

For Approval To Consolidate

THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK
City of Bridgeport

Fairfield County State of Connecticut Charter No. 335

and

THE FIRST NEW HAVEN NATIONAL BANK
City of New Haven

New Haven County State of Connecticut Charter No. 2

as a

New National Banking Association

Under the Charter of

THE FIRST NEW HAVEN NATIONAL BANK

And With the Title

THE FIRST CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK

Date Filed:

* * *

are located. These towns are listed in Tables 1-20. Further discussion of the service area concepts utilized in the analysis of competitive effects of the proposed transaction appear in the introduction to that section at pages 30 to 33.

II. Economic Base and Trends of the Relevant Market Areas

The participating banks compete principally with other banks headquartered in Fairfield, New Haven and Hartford Counties, as well as New York City and Boston-based banks. In Connecticut, which permits state-wide branching, the ease of transportation and relatively short distances between major urban centers have caused the State to develop in many respects into a single banking and economic market. It is clearly appropriate, therefore, to examine economic trends in the State as a whole, as well as growth patterns within Fairfield and New Haven Counties, where all but one of the participating banks' offices are located. In a recent directive issued by the Chairman of the FDIC to the chief executive officers of Connecticut banks in connection with preparation of the FDIC's June 30, 1970 Summary of Accounts and Deposits, Mr. Wille stated:

> "Statewide branching by banks is so prevelant in your State as to make any comparisons meaningless on a smaller-than-state basis. Hence the following tables contrast data for your bank with comparable data for all banks in your State, grouped by bank size but without regard to location."

Population

Connecticut's 1970 population reached 2,987,950 according to preliminary U.S. Census figures, ranking first in rate of population increase in the Northeast. This figure is projected by the Connecticut Office of State Planning to reach 3.7-million by 1980 and 5.1-million by the year 2000. Preliminary 1970 Census data indicate that Fairfield and New Haven Counties are the State's second and third largest counties, with populations of 785,603 and 733,846, respectively. As shown below, the 1960-70 population growth statewide was 17.9%. Fairfield County realized an increase in the same period of 20.2%, while New Haven County's population growth was 11.1%.

POPULATION GROWTH: CONNECTICUT; FAIRFIELD AND NEW HAVEN COUNTIES*
(1960-1970)

	1960	1970	Percent Increase
Connecticut	2,535,234	2,987,950	17.9%
Fairfield County	653,589	785,603	20.2%
New Haven County	660,315	733,846	11.1%

The following tables show population growth data in the towns served by Connecticut National and First New Haven.

POPULATION GROWTH: Towns Served by Connecticut National

Towns	1960	4/1/70	% Change
Ansonia	19,819	20,899	5.4%
Bethel	8,200	11,033	34.5%
Bridgeport	156,748	155,359	(-)0.9%
Brookfield	3,405	9,619	182.5%
Danbury	39,382	50,469	28.2%
Darien	18,437	20,085	8.9%
Fairfield	46,183	55,484	20.1%
Milford	41,662	50,434	21.1%
Monroe	6,402	12,056	88.3%
New Canaan	13,466	17,456	29.6%
New Fairfield	3,355	6,332	88.7%
New Milford	8,318	14,484	74.1%

* U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1970 Census (Preliminary.)

Towns	1960	4/1/70	% Change
Newtown	11,373	16,848	48.1%
Norwalk	67,775	78,577	15.9%
Orange	8,547	13,482	57.7%
Prospect	4,367	6,565	50.3%
Ridgefield	8,165	17,954	119.9%
Shelton	18,190	26,950	48.2%
Southbury	5,186	7,912	52.6%
Stamford	92,713	107,907	16.4%
Stratford	45,012	49,544	10.1%
Trumbull	20,379	31,057	52.4%
Waterbury	107,130	106,431	(-)0.7%
Westport	20,955	26,923	28.5%
Wolcott	8,889	12,010	35.1%
TOTAL	784,058	925,870	18.1%

POPULATION GROWTH: Towns Served by First New Haven

Towns	1960	4/1/70	% Change
Branford	16,610	20,271	22.0%
Derby	12,132	12,537	3.3%
East Haven	21,388	24,660	15.3%
Guilford	7,913	11,834	49.6%
Hamden	41,056	49,169	19.8%
Milford	41,662	50,434	21.1%
New Haven	152,048	133,543	(-) 12.2%
Orange	8,547	13,482	57.7%
Wallingford	29,920	35,801	19.7%
West Haven	43,002	51,216	19.1%
TOTAL	374,278	403,307	7.8%

Source: 1970 Census (Preliminary).

Housing

The number of housing units in Connecticut increased between 1960-1970 from 818,544 to 983,817, a growth rate of 20.2%. Both Fairfield and New Haven Counties exceeded the State growth rate in housing units with 24% and 21.1%, respectively, in the same period. The total number of housing units as of January 1, 1969, reached 259,149 in Fairfield County and 257,602 in New Haven County, according to data compiled by the Connecticut Development Commission.

State of Connecticut statistics indicate that the rate of growth in housing units over most of the last decade (24% for 1960-69) has dropped by almost one-third from the rate of growth of the previous decade (33.7% for 1950-60). Should this trend continue, as the preliminary 1970 U.S. Census figures seem to indicate, the growth in the number of housing units over the next decade will fall far behind the rate of population growth and the State will be in the midst of a severe housing shortage. To avoid such a crisis, cities such as Stamford, Norwalk, Bridgeport and New Haven have embarked upon major urban renewal plans which will continue to generate substantial demands for financing from state and federal sources and especially from local institutions. In the City of New Haven alone, the City Plan Commission, in its housing report issued in May, 1970, found 20% of the total housing supply in New Haven to be substandard or crowded. To provide adequate housing opportunities and to relieve crowding, the City Plan Commission estimated that in 1970 3,300 new housing units would be required. Even if this projection of new con-

struction requirements is met, it would relieve only 38% of the families presently in crowded or substandard units. Financing for present and future housing requirements in Connecticut, even with substantial federal and state assistance, must rely upon local institutions which will have to achieve greater lending capacities through expansion and growth to meet construction loan demands. Community groups and builders are calling upon their local financial institutions for financial, managerial, consulting and technical assistance to meet housing needs.

Personal Income

Data from the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Connecticut Development Commission indicate that Connecticut presently ranks first in the country in per capita personal income and in per capita value added by manufacture, and second in per capita effective buying income.

In 1968, Connecticut's per capita personal income reached $4,231. The following table illustrates recent growth in per capita income in Connecticut.

Connecticut Per Capita Income
(U.S. Dept. of Commerce)

1955	1960	1965	1967	1968
$2,414	$2,807	$3,455	$3,978	$4,231
% Growth:	1955-60	1960-65	1965-70 (projected)	
	16.3%	23.1%	31.8%	

Data appearing in Sales Management Magazine shows that in 1967 Fairfield County led the Nation's counties with an effective per household buying income of $13,141, while New Haven ranked 48th with $10,122.

These figures represent a 43% increase in Fairfield County and a 34% increase in New Haven County over levels in 1957. In 1968 effective per capita household buying income climbed to over $14,000 in Fairfield County, and increased slightly in New Haven County.

Commercial and Industrial Growth

Much of the growth in population, housing and personal income in Connecticut, and more particularly in the southwestern portion of the State comprised of Fairfield and New Haven Counties, is attributable to the area's geographic proximity to New York City. However, aside from the commuter or "bedroom community" patterns of the area's development, substantial progress has resulted from both internal commercial and industrial development and the attraction to southwestern Connecticut of a number of major national firms. Leading manufacturing employers in the two counties include firms in the aircraft, electrical machinery, fabricated metal products, electronics, firearms, metal milling and foundry products, chemicals, drugs and cosmetics, and publishing and communications industries. An important influence on the economy of the region has been the recent influx of corporate and divisional headquarters of major firms. The growing number of nationally known companies which presently have, or plan to establish, new plants, divisional offices or headquarters in Fairfield and New Haven Counties are listed below:

American Can
American Thread
Avco
Bangor Punta
Benrus
Bunker-Ramo
Combustion Engineering
Continental Oil
General Electric Credit
General Telephone & Electronics
Georgia Pacific
Great Northern Paper
Hooker Chem.
ICI America
Lone Star Cement
Miles Laboratories
North American Phillips
Olin Corp.
RCA
Raybestos-Manhattan Co.
States Marine
Stauffer Chemical
Uniroyal
United States Tobacco Co.
Xerox

Twelve of these 25 companies have total assets over a billion dollars, with the remainder ranging from $30-million to well over half a billion dollars in asset size. Most of the companies listed have extensive domestic and international operations requiring specialized financing experience and expertise in international trade. The requirements of such newly relocated Fairfield and New Haven County firms for strong international financing services include letter of credit financing, foreign exchange services, remittances, collections, documentation, credit insurance and other specialized skills needed to conduct foreign transactions. This expertise can only be marshalled by a bank of sufficient size to afford the costs of such services.

Employment, Retail Sales and Manufacturing

Total nonagricultural employment in Connecticut, as of September, 1969 reached 1,173,360, according to the Connecticut Labor Department, representing a 1% gain since 1968, a 13.6% gain since 1965 and a 28.2% gain since 1960. The growth in nonagricultural employment in Fairfield and New Haven Counties from 1960 to 1968 and the projections of increases to 1980 by the Connecticut Office of State Planning are set forth in the following table:

Nonagricultural Employment Growth and Projections

County	1960	1968	%Growth 1960-68	1980	%Growth 1968-80	%Growth 1960-80
Fairfield	231,950	295,260	27.3%	382,300	29.5%	64.8%
New Haven	235,900	287,990	22.1%	358,550	24.5%	47.8%
Total	467,850	583,250	24.7%	740,850	27.0%	58.4%

As a result primarily of the substantial number of corporate office and research facilities which have relocated to Fairfield and New Haven Counties over the last half decade, there has been a significant increase in the percentage of white collar workers, comprised of managerial, sales, clerical, technical and scientific employees. Since 1960, white collar manufacturing employment has increased by more than ten per cent, and at this rate, more than half of all Fairfield County's manufacturing employment will be in office jobs within the next decade.

The Regional Plan Association of New York has noted that, while Fairfield County manufacturing jobs may rise from roughly 75,000 in 1965 to 80,000 by the year 2000, office jobs will more than triple during the same period from 30,200 to 93,100, possibly reaching as high as 117,000.

Exceeding the strong population growth and expansion of business activity, the increase in employment in service industries has been dramatic. While nonagricultural employment in Connecticut rose 3% from 1968 to 1969, employment in the service sector for the same period increased by 5.7%, well above the rate of growth of total employment for the State as a whole.

For the period 1959 to 1968, employment in the service sector has grown by 68% in both Fairfield and New Haven Counties, while retail trade employment for the same period increased 33% in the two counties.

Retail sales for the State in 1968 totaled almost $5.6-billion, an increase of $2.5-billion, or 80.6% over 1958. As of 1968, retail sales for Fairfield and New Haven Counties were $1.53-billion and $1.36-billion, respectively, representing together 51.9% of the total retail sales in the State. The expansion in this area is illustrated by the following table:

Retail Sales Growth 1967-1968*
($-millions)

	Fairfield County	New Haven County	Both Counties
1967	$1,388.6	$1,254.4	$2,643.0
% of State	27.0%	24.9%	52.4%
1968	$1,530.2	$1,363.5	$2,893.7
% of State	27.5%	24.5%	51.9%
% Growth (1967-68)	10.2%	8.7%	9.1%

The rise in number of white collar workers, with higher disposable net incomes, will undoubtedly sustain this growth in retail sales.

Trends in value added by manufacture and new capital expenditures confirm the economic vigor of the markets involved. As shown in the following tables, the State of Connecticut outpaced by 5% the national growth rate for value added by manufacture for the period 1958-1963; almost 10% for the period 1963 to 1967; and more than 20% for the period 1958 to 1967. In new capital expenditures, Connecticut was 16.5% ahead of the U.S. growth rate for the period 1963-1967.

* Source: Connecticut Development Commission.

Growth in Value Added by Manufacture*
($-millions)

	1958	1963	% Change	1967	% Change	% Change 1958-67
U.S.	$141,444	$192,103	35.8	$259,301	35.0	83.3
Conn.	3,189	4,496	41.0	6,510	44.8	104.1
Fairfield Co.		1,280		1,886	47.3	
New Haven Co.		1,121		1,528	36.3	

Growth in Annual New Capital Expenditures for Plant and Equipment by Manufacturers**
($-millions)

	1963	1967	% Change
U.S.	$11,371	$20,231	77.9
Conn.	215	418	94.4
Fairfield Co.	53	98	84.9
New Haven Co.	56	97	73.2

Recently, the Connecticut Development Commission stated that the "conditions permitting the State's economy to reach its present high level of growth and expansion will continue to influence the economy in the future." The Commission noted in a previous report that:

> "There will be a great future demand for the financing of trade and other service establishments, whose employment is expected to grow at a much faster rate than manufacturing. * * * There appears to be need for financial institutions to provide for greater amounts of fixed capital for the rapidly growing number of small commercial and service firms, as well as working capital for many small firms."

*Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce.
**Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce; includes expenditures for plants in operation and plants under construction but not yet in operation.

* * *

TABLE 1

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF IPC DEMAND DEPOSITS
(As of October 23, 1970)

Area	CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK No. of Accounts	% of Total	$000	% of Total
Ansonia	1,396	1.46	867.2	.64
Bethel	969	1.01	735.7	.54
Bridgeport	19,581	20.48	41,349.5	30.61
Brookfield	1,084	1.13	738.0	.55
Danbury (Includes New Fairfield)	3,762	3.93	4,578.7	3.39
Darien	846	.88	985.9	.73
Fairfield	8,077	8.45	9,166.4	6.78
Milford	4,786	5.00	4,261.1	3.15
Monroe	2,562	2.68	1,898.3	1.41
New Canaan	612	.64	752.6	.56
Newtown	3,514	3.67	4,236.4	3.14
Norwalk	7,593	7.94	9,508.1	7.04
Orange	1,238	1.29	1,383.9	1.02
Prospect	593	.62	462.2	.34
Ridgefield	982	1.03	953.2	.71
Shelton	5,143	5.38	5,339.8	3.95
Southbury	828	.86	882.3	.65
Stamford	3,680	3.85	4,900.0	3.62
Stratford	6,814	7.13	9,958.9	7.37
Trumbull	4,840	5.06	4,059.9	3.00
Waterbury	3,649	3.82	7,411.1	5.49
Westport (Includes Weston)	3,652	3.82	4,824.9	3.57
Wolcott	675	.71	612.6	.45
CNB-Office towns*	86,876	90.85	119,866.7	88.72
Other Fairfield County Towns	1,647	1.72	1,826.8	1.35
Other New Haven County Towns	3,183	3.33	2,903.8	2.15
Other Connecticut	1,748	1.83	1,697.4	1.26
New York	811	.85	4,631.1	3.43
Massachusetts	240	.25	1,059.0	.78
Rhode Island	26	.03	13.7	.01
All other	1,098	1.15	3,105.6	2.30
Total**	95,629	100.00%	$135,104.1	100.00%

* Excludes data for office in New Milford, Litchfield County, which is reflected in "Other Connecticut" data in odd numbered Tables 1-19.

** Figures may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 2
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF IPC DEMAND DEPOSITS
(As of October 20, 1970)

Area	FIRST NEW HAVEN			
	No. of Accounts	% of Total	$000	% of Total
Branford	4,835	7.60	6,373.9	4.72
Derby	385	.60	647.2	.48
East Haven	3,924	6.16	2,827.7	2.09
Guilford	1,121	1.76	1,012.4	.75
Hamden	4,908	7.71	10,411.3	7.70
Milford	8,631	13.56	12,421.0	9.19
New Haven	18,834	29.59	66,229.9	48.99
Orange	2,025	3.18	3,110.4	2.30
Wallingford	674	1.06	561.9	.42
West Haven	9,113	14.32	9,007.8	6.66
FNH Office Towns	54,450	85.54	112,603.5	83.30
Other New Haven County Towns	4,828	7.58	8,331.2	6.16
Fairfield County	1,065	1.67	1,439.3	1.07
Other Connecticut	826	1.30	1,763.9	1.31
New York	443	.70	4,288.5	3.17
Massachusetts	262	.41	991.7	.73
Rhode Island	36	.06	721.0	.53
All Other	1,744	2.74	5,044.5	3.73
Total*	63,654	100.00	135,183.6	100.00

* Figures may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 3

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF IPC CONSUMER TIME DEPOSITS
(As of October 23, 1970)

	CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK			
Area	No. of Accounts	% of Total	$000	% of Total
Ansonia	1,529	1.36	1,530.5	1.09
Bethel	1,279	1.14	1,238.2	.88
Bridgeport	31,904	28.47	39,058.0	27.87
Brookfield	1,645	1.47	1,064.8	.76
Danbury (Includes New Fairfield)	4,761	4.25	3,902.3	2.78
Darien	1,335	1.19	2,160.2	1.54
Fairfield	6,677	5.96	8,326.2	5.94
Milford	5,031	4.49	4,515.2	3.22
Monroe	2,289	2.04	1,997.6	1.43
New Canaan	489	.44	829.5	.59
Newtown	3,150	2.81	3,555.5	2.54
Norwalk	8,707	7.76	10,099.3	7.21
Orange	1,432	1.28	1,967.7	1.41
Prospect	535	.48	399.5	.29
Ridgefield	865	.77	1,000.2	.71
Shelton	5,469	4.88	7,407.2	5.29
Southbury	1,003	.89	1,304.5	.93
Stamford	7,406	6.61	11,832.8	8.44
Stratford	7,861	7.01	10,366.3	7.40
Trumbull	4,121	3.68	6,876.9	4.91
Waterbury (Includes Wolcott)	5,071	4.52	8,361.7	5.96
Westport (Includes Weston)	3,274	2.92	4,112.6	2.93
CNB-Office towns	105,833	94.43	131,876.7	94.11
Other Fairfield County Towns	1,239	1.11	1,866.1	1.33
Other New Haven County Towns	3,204	2.86	3,794.5	2.71
Other Connecticut	1,189	1.06	1,462.6	1.04
New York	290	.26	357.7	.26
Massachusetts	45	.04	24.6	.02
Rhode Island	12	.01	58.5	.04
All Other	268	.24	693.4	.49
Total*	112,080	100.00%	$140,134.1	100.00%

*Figures may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 4

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF IPC CONSUMER TIME DEPOSITS
(As of October 20, 1970)

Area	FIRST NEW HAVEN			
	No. of Accounts	% of Total	$000	% of Total
Branford	2,658	5.30	3,942.7	5.48
Derby	337	.67	369.8	.51
East Haven	2,941	5.86	3,607.4	5.02
Guilford	879	1.75	1,284.8	1.79
Hamden	3,311	6.60	6,464.0	8.99
Milford	8,193	16.33	9,781.5	13.60
New Haven	15,870	31.64	21,477.5	29.86
Orange	1,759	3.51	3,815.1	5.30
Wallingford	730	1.46	548.0	.76
West Haven	6,716	13.39	10,223.3	14.21
FNH Office Towns	43,394	86.51	61,514.1	85.52
Other New Haven County Towns	3,595	7.17	5,988.5	8.33
Fairfield County	901	1.79	1,040.9	1.45
Other Connecticut	533	1.06	779.5	1.08
New York	214	.43	225.9	.31
Massachusetts	91	.18	101.1	.14
Rhode Island	27	.05	44.2	.06
All Other	1,409	2.81	2,234.9	3.11
Total*	50,164	100.00	71,929.1	100.00

* Figures may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 5

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF IPC WHOLESALE TIME DEPOSITS
(As of October 23, 1970)

Area	CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK			
	No. of Accounts	% of Total	$000	% of Total
Ansonia				
Bethel				
Bridgeport	12	46.15	4,656.8	64.01
Brookfield				
Danbury	1	3.85	100.0	1.38
Darien	2	7.69	1,105.0	15.19
Fairfield	2	7.69	293.0	4.03
Milford				
Monroe				
New Canaan				
New Fairfield	1	3.85	100.0	1.38
Newtown				
Norwalk				
Orange				
Prospect				
Ridgefield				
Shelton	3	11.54	315.0	4.33
Southbury				
Stamford				
Stratford				
Trumbull				
Waterbury	3	11.54	455.0	6.26
Westport	1	3.85	150.0	2.06
Wolcott				
CNB-Office towns	25	96.15	7,174.8	98.64
Other Fairfield County Towns				
Other New Haven County Towns	1	3.85	100.0	1.38
Other Connecticut				
New York				
Massachusetts				
Rhode Island				
All other				
Total*	26	100.00	7,274.8	100.00

* Figures may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 6

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF IPC WHOLESALE TIME DEPOSITS
(As of October 23, 1970)

Area	FIRST NEW HAVEN			
	No. of Accounts	% of Total	$000	% of Total
Branford	8	3.85	51.5	.34
Derby	4	1.92	522.2	3.48
East Haven	1	.48	10.0	.07
Guilford	1	.48	4.0	.03
Hamden	21	10.10	1,247.6	8.32
Milford	32	15.38	2,516.2	16.78
New Haven	114	54.81	8,906.8	59.39
Orange	5	2.40	432.1	2.88
Wallingford				
West Haven	9	4.33	322.3	2.15
FNH Office Towns	195	93.75	14,012.7	93.44
Other New Haven County Towns	10	4.81	683.9	4.56
Fairfield County	1	.48	50.0	.33
Other Connecticut				
New York				
Massachusetts				
Rhode Island				
All Other	2	.96	250.0	1.67
Total*	208	100.00	14,996.6	100.00

* Figures may not add due to rounding.

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1980 POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR CONNECTICUT TOWNS

Town	1980 Population	Town	1980 Population
Andover	3,500	East Hartford	58,500
Ansonia	21,500	East Haven	38,000
Ashford	2,200	East Lyme	14,500
Avon	12,100	Easton	9,000
Barkhamsted	2,700	East Windsor	15,100
Beacon Falls	5,500	Ellington	14,100
Berlin	20,200	Enfield	58,500
Bethany	5,000	Essex	4,500
Bethel	13,900	Fairfield	67,000
Bethlehem	2,900	Farmington	17,400
Bloomfield	25,200	Franklin	1,500
Bolton	6,100	Glastonbury	26,200
Bozrah	3,100	Goshen	1,800
Branford	27,000	Granby	8,500
Bridgeport	153,000	Greenwich	77,800
Bridgewater	1,800	Griswold	8,700
Bristol	68,300	Groton	46,000
Brookfield	15,000	Guilford	14,000
Brooklyn	7,800	Haddam	6,300
Burlington	5,100	Hamden	60,000
Canaan	1,000	Hampton	1,300
Canterbury	3,300	Hartford	165,000
Canton	8,800	Hartland	1,700
Chaplin	2,200	Harwinton	6,000
Cheshire	28,000	Hebron	4,000
Chester	3,600	Kent	1,800
Clinton	13,000	Killingly	17,500
Colchester	8,200	Killingworth	3,300
Colebrook	1,500	Lebanon	5,000
Columbia	4,800	Ledyard	19,600
Cornwall	1,300	Lisbon	4,100
Coventry	11,900	Litchfield	10,000
Cromwell	13,000	Lyme	2,100
Danbury	67,000	Madison	14,900
Darien	27,500	Manchester	55,900
Deep River	5,500	Mansfield	35,000
Derby	14,500	Marlborough	4,600
Durham	6,700	Meriden	66,500
Eastford	1,100	Middlebury	10,000
East Granby	6,100	Middlefield	7,000
East Haddam	7,000	Middletown	39,400
East Hampton	11,000	Milford	60,100

Source: Office of State Planning, formerly Connecticut Interregional Planning Program - Dec. 1968 Projections

Pages

1980 POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR CONNECTICUT TOWNS (CONTINUED)

Town	1980 Population	Town	1980 Population
Monroe	15,000	Simsbury	25,200
Montville	22,000	Somers	8,100
Morris	3,000	Southbury	9,000
Naugatuck	28,500	Southington	38,500
New Britain	92,000	South Windsor	28,200
New Canaan	33,300	Sprague	3,100
New Fairfield	10,300	Stafford	10,000
New Hartford	5,500	Stamford	130,000
New Haven	148,000	Sterling	2,800
Newington	35,300	Stonington	20,500
New London	35,900	Stratford	55,500
New Milford	15,000	Suffield	10,400
Newtown	22,900	Thomaston	9,000
Norfolk	2,300	Thompson	9,300
North Branford	17,000	Tolland	13,100
North Canaan	3,800	Torrington	34,000
North Haven	34,000	Trumbull	40,000
North Stonington	6,700	Union	700
Norwalk	91,000	Vernon	32,800
Norwich	47,200	Voluntown	1,900
Old Lyme	6,100	Wallingford	44,000
Old Saybrook	14,000	Warren	1,200
Orange	22,500	Washington	3,800
Oxford	5,900	Waterbury	113,000
Plainfield	14,100	Waterford	22,000
Plainville	23,300	Watertown	21,900
Plymouth	13,200	Westbrook	5,000
Pomfret	2,900	West Hartford	79,000
Portland	12,300	West Haven	55,500
Preston	7,200	Weston	12,000
Prospect	8,500	Westport	46,500
Putnam	10,000	Wethersfield	30,200
Redding	11,000	Willington	3,200
Ridgefield	26,000	Wilton	22,000
Rocky Hill	16,400	Winchester	13,100
Roxbury	2,500	Windham	20,000
Salem	2,100	Windsor	32,000
Salisbury	5,000	Windsor Locks	18,100
Scotland	1,300	Wolcott	18,700
Seymour	14,600	Woodbridge	12,000
Sharon	2,400	Woodbury	7,300
Shelton	32,000	Woodstock	6,700
Sherman	2,000		
State Total	3,724,600		

Source: Office of State Planning, formerly Connecticut Interregional Planning Program - Dec. 1968 Projections

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT

BANKING DEPARTMENT

STATE OFFICE BUILDING, HARTFORD 06115

September 29, 1972

TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE
FINANCIAL INSTITUTION ADDRESSED:

Re: Moratorium - Effective September 30, 1972

Because of the numerous branch applications which are presently being filed with the Connecticut Banking Department and the substantial backlog of unprocessed branch applications, it is deemed expedient to impose a moratorium of six months on the filing of branch applications.

It is felt that the temporary discontinuance of new bank branch applications will be in the public interest.

Below is an indication of the rapid expansion of banking offices under state charter in Connecticut.

Date	Commercial Banks		Mutual Savings Banks	Savings & Loan Assns.	Total	% Increase Since 12-31-70
12-31-70	Branches	216	150	10	376	
12-31-71	Branches	221	161	12	394	4.8%
9-30-72	Branches	257	194	17	468*	24.5%

*Includes 35 branch offices approved but not established.

Also, 22 branch applications have been filed and are still pending.

Applications on file and presently unprocessed are not subject to this moratorium.

James E. Hagan
Bank Commissioner

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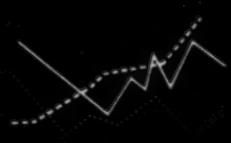
BE-52

National Fact Book of Mutual Savings Banking 1972



National Association of Mutual Savings Banks

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

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How to Use the *National Fact Book*

The usefulness of the *National Fact Book* will be enhanced if the reader is aware of several distinctive features of its content and organization.

First, the information is organized in seven major sections on the structure and operations of the savings bank industry and its role in savings and mortgage markets. Each section begins with a brief narrative description of broad savings bank trends, followed by tables and charts arranged to provide a progression from the most basic data to successively more detailed information. This arrangement of the material, together with the table of contents and a subject index included for the first time, will help the user locate the particular data he seeks.

Second, the tables and charts are designed for a dual purpose. While providing basic data on all aspects of savings banking, we have also attempted to anticipate possible specific analytical uses by savings bankers and other interested readers. Thus, additional computations and refinements are included with the underlying figures so that they may be put immediately to work in exploring important financial market issues and problems.

Third, the selection and presentation of the information reflect the fact that savings banks are solely state-chartered and geographically concentrated. Accordingly, numerous state breakdowns supplement nationwide statistics. Within the limitations of space and data availability, this emphasis is expected to grow and deepen in future issues, so that each savings bank can more readily measure its performance against that of other institutions in its own local market area.

Fourth, wide use is made of other government and private sources along with the basic data collected by NAMSB. As a result, savings bank developments can be presented in the perspective of overall financial market trends. The nature and limitations of the data, including the effect of recent changes in reporting procedures for balance sheet information, are indicated in the technical description of data.

Finally, the reader is reminded that the *National Fact Book* is designed to be a continually developing document. Its usefulness will be improved by the return flow of constructive criticism from readers. The suggestions received over the years are appreciated and further comments are invited.

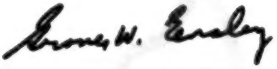
George Hanc
Director of Research

FOREWORD

In this 12th edition of the *National Fact Book of Mutual Savings Banking*, the National Association and its Research Department, which has primary responsibility for its preparation, continue to provide in one place comprehensive information on the mutual savings bank industry. The reader will find in the 89 tables, 15 charts, and textual comment, information on the basic structure, characteristics, and operations of savings banks, as well as data on their relative importance among the nation's major financial institutions as channels for savings and as sources of funds for housing, urban revitalization, and other capital formation. Short-term changes in many of the series are shown in *Savings Bank Journal*, the National Association's official monthly publication. The Executive Vice President's *Annual Report*, issued in May of each year, also presents an analysis of deposit and investment activities of the savings bank industry.

Continuing efforts to make the *National Fact Book* increasingly useful have resulted this year in the addition of data on savings bank personnel as related to size of institution, location, and number of offices, and an index at the back of the book to help the reader locate tables and charts dealing with specific subjects.

The primary source of data for the *National Fact Book* are the reports received from the membership of the National Association. To them, my gratitude for their continuing cooperation in making this compendium of information a major contribution to better understanding of the operations and goals of the mutual savings bank industry.



EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

JULY, 1972

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I—Financial Structure and Organization of Mutual Savings Banks

Throughout their history, mutual savings banks have been devoted to the performance of two basic functions: (1) stimulating and protecting the savings of millions of individuals by offering maximum returns consistent with the safety and accessibility of deposits; and (2) channeling these savings into productive investments. At the end of 1971, there were 490 mutual savings banks in the United States, with total assets amounting to about $90 billion (Tables 1 and 2). Further growth in the first half of 1972 brought savings bank resources close to $96 billion by mid-year.

Pattern of Investments

Savings banks have channeled funds attracted from depositors mainly into long-term investments. At the end of 1971, mortgage loans represented about 70 per cent of total assets; corporate bonds, 13 per cent and other types of securities, 11 per cent. Underlying this overall asset distribution are significant variations according to size and location of savings banks. Mortgages generally occupy a more important role, and securities a lesser one, as deposit size increases (Table 4).

Since the end of World War II, mortgage holdings increased from $4 billion to $62 billion at the end of 1971. At the same time, holdings of U. S. Government securities declined from $11 billion to $3 billion, while portfolios of corporate and other securities rose from $1 billion to $18 billion (Tables 1-3 and Chart 1). The postwar increase in mortgages reflected mainly expanded housing demands, the relative attractiveness of mortgage yields during most of the period and enactment of permissive legislation in major states authorizing savings banks to acquire mortgages beyond their state boundaries.

Structure of Liabilities

The composition of savings bank liabilities, on the other hand, has changed little, with deposits continuing to be the main type of liability. Deposits in virtually all mutual savings banks are insured, in most instances, by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and in the case of Massachusetts savings banks, by the Mutual Savings Central Fund, Inc. (Tables 1, 2 and 9).

Mutual savings banks have no capital stock and have not made extensive use of borrowing for liquidity purposes or asset expansion. Nevertheless, external liquidity facilities are available to savings banks in New York at the Savings Banks Trust Company and in Massachusetts at the Mutual Savings Central Fund, Inc. Moreover, 47 savings banks were members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System at the end of 1971, 28 more than at the end of 1960, and had access to the credit facilities of the System (Table 9).

Size and Geographic Distribution

Of the total number of savings banks at the end of 1971, 23 per cent had less than $25 million in deposits, 46 per cent had between $25 million and $100 million, and the remaining 31 per cent, $100 million or more. Despite the large number of small institutions, the average size of savings banks exceeded that of commercial banks and savings and loan associations (Tables 8 and 10).

Most savings banks are located in the Middle Atlantic and New England regions, with nearly seven-eighths in five states. Massachusetts has the greatest number, followed by New York, Connecticut, Maine, and New Hampshire. However, 57 per cent of total savings bank assets are concentrated in New York, with Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey accounting for most of the remaining resources of the industry (Table 2). The confinement of savings banks mainly to the Northeastern section of the nation is largely due to legal restrictions which prevent geographic extension of the industry. Alone among the nation's deposit-type institutions, savings banks are exclusively state-chartered, while commercial banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions may be either state or federally chartered.

Branch Offices

Within their present geographic limitations, savings banks have been able to achieve expansion through the establishment of branch offices. Between 1945 and 1971, the proportion of mutual savings banks having branches increased from one-sixth to more than three-fifths, while the number of branches increased by over 700 per cent. As of year-end 1971, there were 1,686 savings bank offices, including 1,196 branches. Among the three largest savings bank states, New York had the highest ratio of branches to total offices at the end of 1971 (76 per cent), while Connecticut ranked second (70 per cent) and Massachusetts, third (59 per cent) (Tables 5-7).

TABLE 1

Assets and Liabilities of Mutual Savings Banks, Selected Years, 1900-1971

(In millions of dollars)

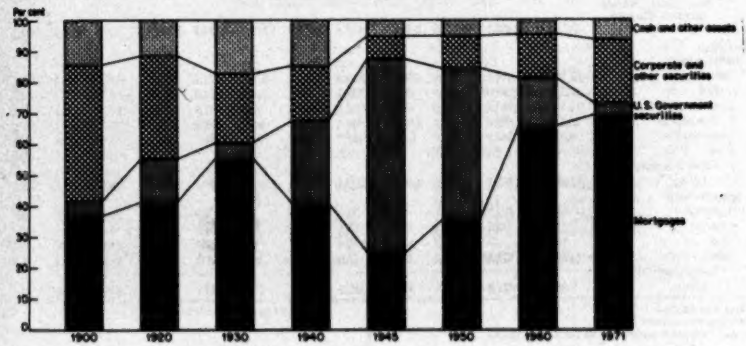
Year	Loans		Securities			Cash	Other assets	Total assets — total liabilities and general reserve accounts	Deposits	Other liabilities	General reserve accounts
	Mortgage	Other	U. S. Government	State and municipal	Corporate and other						
1900	859	169	105	867	462	121	46	2,329	2,129	2	197
1910	1,500	194	13	788	906	196	64	3,899	3,306	2	390
1920	2,291	336	783	680	1,213	225	88	5,586	5,157	9	420
1930	5,636	312	499	920	2,278	291	229	10,164	9,089	12	1,063
1940	4,636	82	3,193	612	1,429	986	809	11,916	10,998	32	1,286
1945	4,202	62	10,680	84	1,116	606	243	16,962	15,332	48	1,582
1950	8,039	127	10,877	96	2,280	792	295	22,446	20,025	137	2,283
1955	17,279	211	8,463	648	3,364	966	416	31,346	28,182	310	2,854
1960	26,702	416	6,243	672	5,076	874	589	40,571	36,343	678	3,550
1961	28,902	478	6,160	677	5,040	927	640	42,829	38,277	781	3,771
1962	32,056	602	6,107	527	5,177	956	695	46,121	41,336	828	3,957
1963	36,007	607	5,863	440	5,074	912	799	49,702	44,606	942	4,153
1964	40,328	739	5,791	391	5,089	1,004	886	54,238	48,849	989	4,400
1965	44,433	862	5,485	320	5,170	1,017	944	58,232	52,443	1,124	4,665
1966	47,193	1,078	4,764	251	5,719	963	1,024	60,962	55,006	1,114	4,863
1967	50,311	1,203	4,319	219	6,183	993	1,138	66,365	60,121	1,260	4,984
1968	53,286	1,407	3,834	194	10,180	996	1,256	71,152	64,507	1,372	5,273
1969	55,822	1,839	3,222	193	10,904	919	1,307	74,206	67,086	1,385	5,536
1970	57,775	2,255	3,151	197	12,876	1,270	1,471	78,996	71,580	1,890	5,726
1971	61,984	2,810	3,268	390	18,030	1,389	1,711	89,581	81,440	1,810	6,331

Note: End-of-year data except for 1900 to 1930 which are as of mid-year. Balance sheet data are gross of valuation reserves for December 31, 1971 and net of valuation reserves for prior years. Except for general reserve accounts, the differences are small. Monthly changes in balance sheet items for 1972 and annual changes for 1971 shown in subsequent tables of the National Fact Book are strictly comparable with changes in earlier periods, reflecting adjustments made to take account of the shift in reporting procedures as well as for conversions of different types of institutions. See Technical Description of Data, p. 61, for further information.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and state banking departments.

CHART 1

Percentage Distribution of Assets of Mutual Savings Banks, Selected Years, 1900-1971



Note: End-of-year data except for 1900 to 1930 which are as of mid-year. Asset classifications are comparable to Table 1 except for corporate and other securities which include state and municipal obligations, and cash and other assets which include other loans. See note to Table 1.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, and state banking departments.

TABLE 2

Assets and Liabilities of Mutual Savings Banks, by States, December 31, 1971

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Total	New York	Mass.	Conn.	Pa.	N. J.	Wash.	R. I.	N. H.	Me.	All other states
Assets											
Cash and due from banks	1,388.7	830.1	148.4	89.0	101.0	72.2	33.1	19.8	17.3	16.4	59.2	43.1
U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	3,787.8	1,376.2	800.4	165.8	250.0	247.9	56.3	52.5	68.9	70.7	102.8	92.7
Obligations of federal agencies (not guaranteed)	2,262.6	1,065.3	550.3	133.8	151.2	136.7	55.4	35.1	33.9	39.2	59.5	44.4
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	390.5	217.1	29.1	58.0	34.3	12.8	4.9	5.4	5.0	6.5	7.5	9.2
Mortgage-backed securities	754.9	446.8	42.3	36.5	119.2	33.5	23.0	7.5	17.8	3.8	15.4	9.1
Corporate and other bonds	12,025.9	6,711.7	1,854.8	681.3	1,276.0	724.2	157.8	101.4	84.4	135.4	185.0	277.9
Corporate stock	2,962.5	1,411.9	578.5	475.3	119.3	57.4	17.5	92.1	78.9	67.0	10.6	73.8
Mortgage loans	61,984.1	36,395.1	9,360.0	4,750.2	3,222.4	2,481.0	1,236.4	937.4	904.5	735.1	980.8	1,319.2
Other loans	2,808.5	1,315.6	538.2	308.6	127.2	64.0	42.3	78.0	88.4	56.0	122.6	68.0
Guaranteed education loans	369.8	256.4	27.3	28.9	19.3	12.8	9.7	4.5	2.8	3.2	1.2	3.8
Consumer installment loans	315.8	—	131.9	57.4	—	—	4.5	20.8	29.8	12.5	24.7	4.2
Home improvement loans	226.8	92.1	55.8	21.5	5.0	4.0	3.3	10.5	8.4	3.3	17.6	5.5
All other loans	1,897.1	967.0	323.5	170.8	102.9	47.2	24.8	42.1	47.4	37.0	79.1	54.8
Bank premises owned	660.6	364.0	88.6	51.6	29.8	31.2	23.6	19.5	15.0	9.2	8.0	20.1
Other real estate	98.1	47.6	8.7	25.4	2.7	1.2	8.3	.7	1.3	1.2	.1	1.0
Other assets	951.9	618.9	69.6	30.8	65.8	42.0	13.9	34.4	3.4	1.7	47.5	15.9
TOTAL ASSETS	89,581.1	50,800.1	14,113.0	6,734.4	5,418.8	3,914.2	1,672.4	1,383.5	1,318.5	1,169.0	1,993.1	1,974.0
Liabilities and General Reserve Accounts												
Regular deposits	81,051.8	46,147.8	12,851.8	6,068.9	4,926.8	3,538.9	1,530.3	1,252.0	1,172.3	1,054.9	961.9	1,776.9
Ordinary savings	63,975.7	38,131.9	8,805.2	4,814.2	3,819.5	2,488.9	1,270.7	832.2	963.9	907.6	929.4	1,811.1
Time and other	17,106.0	8,015.8	3,946.6	1,254.7	1,107.3	1,049.0	259.7	419.8	208.5	147.3	32.5	964.9
School and club	189.4	90.2	15.6	17.7	39.3	12.6	4.3	2.5	1.6	1.7	.3	12.3
Other deposits	189.4	42.7	5.3	7.2	4.5	70.1	3.7	.6	3.9	.9	13.8	16.7
Total deposits	81,440.3	46,270.7	12,872.7	6,083.8	4,970.5	3,621.8	1,538.4	1,255.1	1,177.8	1,057.5	976.5	1,803.5
Other liabilities	1,810.1	1,055.9	331.8	180.7	105.9	64.7	23.4	24.1	27.2	14.3	31.6	30.4
TOTAL LIABILITIES	83,250.4	47,326.4	13,004.5	6,264.6	5,076.5	3,686.5	1,561.8	1,279.2	1,205.0	1,072.0	1,008.1	1,833.9
General reserve accounts	6,330.7	3,473.7	1,108.4	529.8	342.3	227.8	110.7	104.3	113.4	97.1	85.0	139.2
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND GENERAL RESERVE ACCOUNTS	89,581.1	50,800.1	14,113.0	6,734.4	5,418.8	3,914.2	1,672.4	1,383.5	1,318.5	1,169.0	1,093.1	1,974.0
Memoranda												
Mortgage loans												
Residential	52,883.9	31,004.1	7,918.1	3,992.9	2,854.4	2,205.1	972.9	871.2	742.7	616.0	868.5	1,056.1
FHA	16,274.3	10,586.3	1,663.4	843.0	1,322.1	740.3	214.1	231.4	171.5	168.5	176.1	358.7
VA	12,079.9	7,862.4	1,557.5	466.0	950.2	466.8	66.6	141.8	150.9	160.4	136.4	139.9
Conventional	24,529.7	12,555.4	4,697.2	2,683.9	582.0	1,078.0	692.2	498.0	420.3	286.9	256.1	577.5
Nonresidential	9,051.7	5,382.9	1,465.3	763.0	367.3	209.8	262.0	66.1	159.0	119.1	24.8	337.5
Farm	48.5	8.1	6.7	3.3	.7	.2	1.8	*	2.8	1.1	.5	23.6
TOTAL MORTGAGE LOANS	61,984.1	36,395.1	9,360.0	4,750.2	3,222.4	2,481.0	1,236.4	937.4	904.5	735.1	980.8	1,319.2
Corporate stock												
Preferred	871.3	579.6	87.1	92.8	33.3	13.0	2.0	7.9	14.7	19.0	*	24.2
Common	2,111.2	832.3	491.4	384.6	86.0	44.4	15.6	84.2	64.3	48.1	10.6	49.7
bank	513.9	—	268.2	171.3	8.4	3.5	1.5	29.1	15.2	14.9	.8	1.2
other	1,597.2	832.3	223.2	213.3	77.6	40.9	14.1	55.2	49.0	33.2	10.0	48.4
TOTAL CORPORATE STOCK	2,982.5	1,411.9	578.5	475.3	119.3	57.4	17.5	92.1	78.9	67.0	10.6	73.8

* Less than $50,000.

NOTE: See note to Table 1.

SOURCE: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 3

Percentage Distribution of Assets and Liabilities of Mutual Savings Banks, by States, December 31, 1971

Item	Total	New York	Mass.	Conn.	Pa.	N. J.	Wash.	R. I.	N. H.	Me.	Md.	All other states
Assets												
Cash and due from banks	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.2
U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	3.6	2.7	5.7	2.5	4.1	6.3	3.4	3.8	5.2	6.6	9.4	4.7
Obligations of federal agencies (not guaranteed)	2.0	2.1	4.0	2.0	1.9	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.6	3.4	5.4	2.2
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	.4	.4	.2	.9	.8	.3	.3	.4	.4	.8	.7	.5
Mortgage-backed securities	.8	.9	.3	.5	2.2	.9	1.4	.5	1.3	.3	1.4	.5
Corporate and other bonds	13.4	13.2	13.1	8.6	23.5	18.5	9.4	7.3	9.4	13.3	9.6	14.1
Corporate stock	3.3	2.8	4.1	7.1	2.2	1.5	1.0	6.7	6.0	5.7	1.0	3.7
Mortgage loans	69.2	71.6	66.5	70.8	59.5	63.6	73.9	67.8	68.6	62.9	54.3	66.8
Other loans	3.1	2.6	3.8	4.6	2.3	1.6	2.5	5.6	6.7	4.9	11.2	3.4
Guaranteed education loans	.4	.5	.2	.4	.4	.3	.8	.3	.2	.3	.1	.2
Consumer installment loans	.4	—	.9	1.3	—	—	.3	1.5	2.3	1.1	2.3	.2
Home improvement loans	.3	.2	.4	.3	.1	.1	.2	.8	.8	.3	1.6	.3
All other loans	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.5	3.0	3.6	3.2	7.2	2.8
Bank premises owned	.7	.7	.6	.8	.6	.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	.8	.7	1.0
Other real estate	.1	.1	.1	.4	*	*	.5	*	.1	.1	*	*
Other assets	1.1	1.2	.5	.0	1.2	1.1	.8	2.5	.3	.1	4.3	.8
TOTAL ASSETS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Liabilities and General Reserve Accounts												
Regular deposits	90.5	90.8	89.6	90.3	90.9	90.4	91.5	90.5	88.9	90.2	88.0	90.0
Ordinary savings	71.4	75.1	62.4	71.6	66.8	63.6	76.0	60.2	73.1	77.6	65.0	61.4
Time and other	19.1	15.8	27.3	18.7	24.1	26.8	15.5	30.3	15.8	12.6	3.0	28.6
School and club	.2	.2	.1	.3	.7	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.7
Other deposits	.2	.1	*	.1	.1	1.8	.2	*	.3	.1	1.3	.8
Total deposits	90.9	91.1	89.8	90.6	91.7	92.5	92.0	90.7	89.3	90.5	89.3	91.5
Other liabilities	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.2	2.9	1.5
TOTAL LIABILITIES	92.9	93.2	92.1	92.1	93.7	94.2	93.4	92.5	91.4	91.7	92.2	93.0
General reserve accounts	7.1	6.8	7.9	7.9	6.3	5.8	6.6	7.5	8.6	8.3	7.8	7.0
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND GENERAL RESERVE ACCOUNTS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Memoranda												
Mortgage loans												
Residential	85.3	85.2	84.3	83.9	88.6	91.7	78.7	92.9	82.1	83.8	95.7	80.2
FHA	26.3	29.1	17.7	13.5	41.0	29.7	17.3	24.7	19.0	22.7	29.7	27.3
VA	19.5	21.6	16.6	9.8	29.5	18.7	5.4	15.1	16.7	21.8	23.0	9.2
Conventional	39.6	34.5	50.0	60.6	18.1	43.3	56.0	53.1	46.5	39.3	43.1	43.8
Nonresidential	14.6	14.8	15.6	16.0	11.4	8.3	21.2	7.1	17.8	16.1	4.2	18.0
Farm	.1	*	.1	.1	*	*	.1	*	.3	.1	.1	1.8
TOTAL MORTGAGE LOANS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Corporate stock												
Preferred	29.2	41.0	15.1	19.1	27.9	22.7	11.2	8.5	18.6	28.3	.2	32.7
Common	70.8	59.0	84.9	80.9	72.1	77.3	88.8	91.5	81.4	71.7	99.8	67.3
Bank	17.2	—	46.0	36.0	7.1	6.1	8.6	31.6	19.3	22.2	5.9	4.4
Other	53.6	59.0	38.9	44.9	65.0	71.2	80.3	59.9	62.1	49.5	93.9	62.9
TOTAL CORPORATE STOCK	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Less than .05 per cent.
Note: See note to Table 1.
Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Financial Structure and Organization

TABLE 4

Percentage Distribution of Assets and Liabilities of Mutual Savings Banks, by Deposit Size, December 31, 1971

Item	Total	Deposit size (in millions of dollars)								
		Less than 0.5	0.5 to 0.9	1.0 to 2.4	2.5 to 4.9	5.0 to 9.9	10.0 to 24.9	25.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 99.9	100.0 or more
Assets										
Cash and due from banks	1.6	5.4	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.4	
U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	3.6	4.8	8.1	5.9	5.2	4.8	3.8	3.0	3.1	
Obligations of federal agencies (not guaranteed)	2.5	2.3	1.6	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.0	1.9	
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	.4	.2	.3	.3	.6	.5	.3	.6	.4	
Mortgage-backed securities	.8	.3	.2	.1	.4	.7	1.0	.6	1.0	
Corporate and other bonds	13.4	13.5	12.3	12.6	10.5	11.5	13.4	14.3	14.0	
Corporate stock	3.3	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.5	2.3	
Mortgage loans	69.2	62.3	63.6	64.3	67.8	68.2	68.0	69.8	71.0	
Other loans	3.1	5.4	6.2	4.7	5.0	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.5	
Guaranteed education loans	.4	.3	.2	.3	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	
Consumer installment loans	.4	2.4	1.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.5	.2	*	
Home improvement loans	.3	.3	.6	.4	.4	.4	.3	.1	.2	
All other loans	2.1	2.4	3.7	3.0	3.3	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.9	
Bank premises owned	.7	.9	.8	.8	.9	.7	.7	.8	.7	
Other real estate	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	
Other assets	1.1	.2	.3	1.9	.5	.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	
TOTAL ASSETS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Liabilities and General Reserve Accounts										
Regular deposits	90.5	89.1	89.9	89.7	89.8	89.8	90.5	91.0	90.7	
Ordinary savings	71.4	68.2	68.7	72.1	69.8	69.1	70.6	72.9	72.3	
Time and other	19.1	20.8	21.2	17.6	19.9	20.7	19.9	18.0	18.4	
School and club	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	
Other deposits	.2	—	*	.3	.2	.1	.3	.1	.1	
Total deposits	90.9	89.2	90.1	90.1	90.0	90.2	91.0	91.3	91.0	
Other liabilities	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	92.9	91.3	91.6	91.8	92.2	92.2	92.9	93.1	93.3	
General reserve accounts	7.1	8.7	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.1	6.9	6.7	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND GENERAL RESERVE ACCOUNTS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Memoranda										
Mortgage loans										
Residential	85.3	92.8	94.9	88.0	88.5	88.0	87.1	81.1	84.7	
FHA	26.3	17.7	8.1	8.2	11.2	16.3	25.0	27.8	33.1	
VA	19.5	5.6	8.0	7.8	10.4	14.0	18.7	17.3	25.6	
Conventional	39.6	69.5	70.8	72.1	66.9	57.8	43.4	36.0	26.0	
Nonresidential	14.6	6.6	12.2	11.4	11.1	11.8	12.9	18.8	15.3	
Farm	.1	.6	.9	.5	.3	.2	*	.1	—	
TOTAL MORTGAGE LOANS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Corporate stock										
Preferred	29.2	54.9	15.4	19.5	21.6	23.3	25.7	34.8	35.8	
Common	70.8	45.1	84.6	80.5	78.4	76.7	74.3	65.2	64.2	
bank	17.2	26.4	47.1	34.3	37.2	35.5	20.0	11.6	1.0	
other	53.6	18.8	37.5	46.2	41.2	41.3	54.3	53.5	63.2	
TOTAL CORPORATE STOCK	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

* Less than .05 per cent.
Note: See note to Table 1.
Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 5

Number of Offices of Selected Types of Financial Institutions in Mutual Savings Bank States, December 31, 1971

State	Mutual savings banks			Commercial banks			Savings and loan associations		
	Banks	Branches	Total offices	Banks	Branches	Total offices	Assns.	Branches	Total offices
Massachusetts	170	249	419	158	781	939	179	73	252
New York	120	383	503	311	2,556	2,867	182	244	426
Connecticut	68	161	229	63	469	532	35	54	89
Maine	32	29	61	44	237	281	27	7	34
New Hampshire	30	16	46	74	69	143	23	—	23
New Jersey	20	54	74	211	1,097	1,308	312	290	602
Washington	9	59	68	92	589	681	56	120	176
Pennsylvania	8	106	114	454	1,826	2,280	576	294	870
Rhode Island	7	75	82	13	179	192	7	17	24
Vermont	6	4	10	42	89	131	7	1	8
Maryland	5	44	49	112	567	679	289	108	397
Indiana	4	1	5	408	671	1,079	188	81	269
Wisconsin	3	—	3	611	286	897	131	82	213
Alaska	2	—	2	11	65	76	3	5	8
Delaware	2	13	15	18	99	117	24	2	26
Minnesota	1	—	1	731	17	748	74	70	144
Ohio	1	—	1	514	1,370	1,884	473	436	909
Oregon	1	2	3	46	359	405	90	95	125
Puerto Rico	1	—	1	13	197	210	9	21	30
TOTAL	490	1,196	1,686	3,926	11,523	15,449	2,895	2,000	4,895

Note: Figures for commercial banks include stock savings banks and non-deposit trust companies.
Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and United States Savings and Loan League.

TABLE 6

Change in Number of Offices of Mutual Savings Banks, by States, 1961-1971

State	Total number of offices		Change in number of offices
	December 31, 1960	December 31, 1971	
Massachusetts	307	419	112
New York	280	503	223
Connecticut	128	229	101
Maine	38	61	23
New Hampshire	35	46	11
New Jersey	42	74	32
Washington	13	68	55
Pennsylvania	86	114	28
Rhode Island	35	82	47
Vermont	7	10	3
Maryland	38	49	11
Indiana	4	5	1
Wisconsin	4	3	—1
Alaska	—	2	2
Delaware	6	15	9
Minnesota	1	1	—
Ohio	5	1	—4
Oregon	1	3	2
Puerto Rico	—	1	1
TOTAL	1,002	1,686	684

Note: Total for 1960 includes data for Virgin Islands not shown separately.
Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

TABLE 7

Number of Offices of Selected Types of Financial Institutions, Selected Year-End Dates, 1945-1971

End of year	Number of institutions	Number having branches	Number of branches	Total offices
Mutual savings banks				
1945	542	85	143	685
1950	529	113	213	742
1960	515	195	487	1,002
1969	497	291	986	1,483
1970	494	300	1,087	1,581
1971	490	312	1,196	1,686
Commercial banks				
1945	14,183	1,138	4,025	18,208
1950	14,164	1,301	4,945	19,109
1960	13,484	2,409	10,619	24,103
1969	13,681	3,870	20,418	34,099
1970	13,708	4,016	21,890	35,585
1971	13,804	4,218	23,370	37,174
Savings & loan associations				
1945	6,149	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1950	5,992	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960	6,275	826	1,611	7,886
1969	5,898	1,579	3,964	9,862
1970	5,738	n.a.	4,337	10,075
1971	5,544	n.a.	4,936	10,480

n.a. — Not available.
Sources: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and United States Savings and Loan League.

TABLE 8

Distribution of Mutual Savings Banks According to Size, by States, December 31, 1971

State	Total number of savings banks	Deposits (in millions of dollars)					
		Less than 10.0	10.0 to 24.9	25.0 to 99.9	100.0 to 249.9	250.0 to 499.9	500.0 and over
Massachusetts	170	16	32	92	21	7	2
New York	120	—	8	42	17	24	29
Connecticut	68	2	10	40	11	3	2
Maine	32	2	16	13	1	—	—
New Hampshire	30	5	9	13	3	—	—
New Jersey	20	1	2	5	8	3	1
Washington	9	1	1	4	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	8	—	—	3	—	3	2
Rhode Island	7	—	—	2	3	2	—
Vermont	6	1	—	4	1	—	—
Maryland	5	—	1	1	1	2	—
Indiana	4	—	1	3	—	—	—
Wisconsin	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Alaska	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Delaware	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
Minnesota	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ohio	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerto Rico	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	490	31	83	224	68	46	38

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 9

Mutual Savings Bank Membership in FDIC, State Deposit Insurance Funds, and Federal Home Loan Bank System, Selected Year-End Dates, 1945-1971

End of year	Total number of savings banks	Insured			Non-insured	Also belong to FHLB system
		Total	by FDIC	by state funds		
	(Number of savings banks)					
1945	532	446	192	254	86	28
1950	529	447	194	253	82	29
1955	528	474	220	254	54	26
1960	515	502	325	185	13	19
1968	501	500	334	174	1	48
1969	497	496	331	173	1	48
1970	494	493	329	172	1	46
1971	490	489	327	170	1	47
	(Per cent of savings banks)					
1945	100.0	83.8	36.1	47.7	16.2	4.7
1950	100.0	84.5	36.7	47.8	15.5	5.5
1955	100.0	89.8	41.7	48.1	10.2	4.9
1960	100.0	97.5	63.1	35.9	2.5	3.7
1968	100.0	99.8	66.7	34.7	.2	9.6
1969	100.0	99.8	66.6	34.8	.2	9.6
1970	100.0	99.8	66.6	34.8	.2	9.3
1971	100.0	99.8	66.7	34.7	.2	9.6

Note: Beginning in 1960 data on insured savings banks do not add to total, reflecting 3 Massachusetts savings banks which are insured by both FDIC and by the Mutual Savings Central Fund, Inc. Prior to 1960, data on membership in the FHLB system include 1 1977 small number of stock and guaranty savings banks. See note to Table 10.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 10

Number, Total Assets and Average Assets of Selected Types of Financial Institutions, Selected Years, 1900-1971

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Mutual savings banks			Commercial banks			Savings and loan associations		
	Number	Total assets	Average assets	Number	Total assets	Average assets	Number	Total assets	Average assets
1900	626	2,328	3.7	12,427	9,059	.7	5,356	571	.1
1910	637	3,598	5.6	24,514	19,324	.8	5,869	932	.2
1920	618	5,586	9.0	30,291	47,509	1.6	8,633	2,520	.3
1930	592	10,496	17.7	23,679	64,125	2.7	11,777	8,829	.7
1940	540	11,919	22.1	14,534	67,804	4.7	7,521	5,733	.8
1945	532	17,013	32.0	14,011	160,312	11.4	6,149	8,747	1.4
1950	529	22,446	42.4	14,121	168,932	12.0	5,992	16,846	2.8
1955	528	31,346	59.4	13,716	210,734	15.4	6,071	37,533	6.2
1960	515	40,571	78.8	13,472	257,552	19.1	6,276	71,314	11.4
1965	506	58,232	115.1	13,804	377,264	27.3	6,188	129,580	21.0
1966	506	60,962	120.5	13,767	403,368	29.3	6,166	133,997	21.7
1967	503	66,365	131.9	13,721	442,670	32.3	6,036	143,534	23.8
1968	501	71,152	142.0	13,679	500,657	36.6	5,947	152,890	25.7
1969	497	74,206	149.3	13,661	530,665	38.8	5,842	162,149	27.8
1970	494	78,995	159.9	13,686	576,242	42.1	5,669	176,183	31.1
1971	490	89,581	182.8	13,783	640,258	46.5	5,544	206,303	37.2

Note: Data are as of end of year for savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks beginning 1930, and commercial banks beginning 1948; end of year for mutual savings banks prior to 1930 and commercial banks prior to 1948. Data on total assets of mutual savings banks for 1900, 1910 and 1945, and on the number of savings banks for 1945, differ somewhat from Tables 1 and 7 which are compiled from other sources.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Home Loan Bank Board and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 11

One Hundred Largest Mutual Savings Banks, Ranked by Deposits, December 31, 1971

Bank	Deposits (In thousands of dollars)	Bank	Deposits (In thousands of dollars)
Bowery Savings Bank, New York	3,018,562	Schenectady Savings Bank, N. Y.	410,084
Dime Savings Bank of New York	2,930,334	Albany Savings Bank, N. Y.	406,442
Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, Pa.	2,489,858	Hamburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn	393,326
New York Bank for Savings, New York	2,207,463	Syracuse Savings Bank, N. Y.	392,462
Emigrant Savings Bank, New York	1,853,525	New Haven Savings Bank, Conn.	354,272
Dollar Savings Bank, New York	1,566,019	Wilmington Savings Fund Society, Del.	351,661
Greenwich Savings Bank, New York	1,379,143	Provident Savings Bank, Baltimore, Md.	349,306
Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Brooklyn	1,318,378	Roosevelt Savings Bank, Brooklyn	348,007
Lincoln Savings Bank, Brooklyn	1,188,320	Springfield Institution for Savings, Mass.	341,534
Dry Dock Savings Bank, New York	1,161,624	Prudential Savings Bank, New York	337,598
Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York	1,143,541	North Side Savings Bank, New York	334,543
Buffalo Savings Bank, N. Y.	1,113,168	Home Savings Bank, Boston	318,288
Howard Savings Institution, Newark	1,086,707	American Savings Bank, New York	318,080
Greater New York Savings Bank, Brooklyn	1,041,413	United States Savings Bank, Newark	315,319
Jamaica Savings Bank, New York	1,018,593	Fulton Savings Bank Kings County, Brooklyn	311,876
Franklin Savings Bank, New York	1,008,938	Connecticut Savings Bank, New Haven	301,646
Union Dime Savings Bank, New York	979,088	Richmond Hill Savings Bank, New York	292,922
Washington Mutual Savings Bank, Seattle	919,483	Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh, Brooklyn	290,055
East River Savings Bank, New York	918,941	Waterbury Savings Bank, Conn.	289,611
Western Savings Fund Society, Philadelphia	898,290	Provident Savings Bank, Jersey City	284,934
Erie County Savings Bank, Buffalo	823,696	Roslyn Savings Bank, N. Y.	284,345
Manhattan Savings Bank, New York	814,776	Savings Bank of Utica, N. Y.	281,854
East New York Savings Bank, Brooklyn	767,996	Eastchester Savings Bank, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	278,611
Society for Savings, Hartford	764,388	Newton Savings Bank, Mass.	277,646
Provident Institution for Savings, Boston	742,049	Hudson City Savings Bank, Jersey City	265,426
People's Savings Bank-Bridgeport, Conn.	720,638	Fidelity Mutual Savings Bank, Spokane, Wash.	261,024
Brooklyn Savings Bank, New York	704,834	Worcester County Institution for Savings, Mass.	259,834
Long Island Savings Bank, New York	696,777	Citizens Savings Bank, Providence, R. I.	258,762
Anchor Savings Bank, Brooklyn	693,382	Yonkers Savings Bank, N. Y.	258,197
Central Savings Bank, New York	677,408	Peoples Savings Bank, Yonkers, N. Y.	253,996
Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, Minneapolis	674,187	Monroe Savings Bank, Rochester, N. Y.	253,771
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, Mass.	672,961	Union Warren Savings Bank, Boston	252,934
Bronx Savings Bank, New York	632,766	Binghamton Savings Bank, N. Y.	243,273
Harlem Savings Bank, New York	631,146	People's Mechanics Savings Bank, Worcester, Mass.	242,213
United Mutual Savings Bank, New York	621,627	Morris County Savings Bank, Morristown, N. J.	240,242
Green Point Savings Bank, Brooklyn	586,929	Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, N. Y.	233,278
Metropolitan Savings Bank, Brooklyn	586,317	Cambridge Savings Bank, Mass.	232,103
Ridgewood Savings Bank, New York	585,825	Community Savings Bank, Holyoke, Mass.	230,702
Beneficial Mutual Savings Bank, Philadelphia	498,203	Staten Island Savings Bank, Stapleton, N. Y.	227,468
Dollar Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.	496,523	Bloomfield Savings Bank, N. J.	220,560
Charlestown Savings Bank, Boston	487,709	South Boston Savings Bank, Mass.	219,809
South Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn	487,254	Amoskeag Savings Bank, Manchester, N. H.	216,300
Old Stone Savings Bank, Providence, R. I.	486,610	Dorchester Savings Bank, Boston, Mass.	213,630
Empire Savings Bank, New York	482,756	Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford, Conn.	205,708
Suffolk Franklin Savings Bank, Boston	457,351	Mechanics and Farmers Savings Bank, Bridgeport	199,463
Germantown Savings Bank, Philadelphia	453,332	Maine Savings Bank, Portland	194,547
Queens County Savings Bank, Flushing, New York	451,029	New Bedford Institution for Savings, Mass.	190,640
Onondaga Savings Bank, Syracuse	448,410	Home Savings Bank, White Plains, N. Y.	189,586
Rochester Savings Bank, N. Y.	442,643		
Western New York Savings Bank, Buffalo	433,399	Total deposits, one hundred largest	61,144,897
Savings Bank of Baltimore, Md.	430,558	Total deposits, all mutual savings banks	61,440,340
Community Savings Bank, Rochester, N. Y.	423,210		

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

II — Deposits and General Reserve Accounts of Mutual Savings Banks

Deposits in the nation's mutual savings banks, representing savings accumulated by individuals in 26 million accounts, totaled $81 billion at the end of 1971. While deposits increased every year since the end of World War II, the rate of annual growth has ranged widely. The post-World War II high of 13.6 per cent was reached in 1971 and the low of 3.6 per cent in 1948 and 1959. The extraordinary 1971 growth rate exceeded by a wide margin the 6.8 per cent increase in 1970, as well as the previous post-war record of 9.7 per cent in 1946. Contributing strongly to the sharply improved rate of deposit growth were the increased overall rate of consumer saving and reduced yields on competitive open market investments. In the first half of 1972, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of growth in industry deposits amounted to an estimated 13 per cent (Tables 23 and 25).

Among different savings bank states, varying rates of deposit growth occurred during the postwar period. New Jersey showed the sharpest percentage gain among major savings bank states, followed by Washington, New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. In addition, year-to-year fluctuations in rates of deposit growth have varied widely among the different states, reflecting in part differing competitive conditions in local savings markets and variations in rates of economic growth (Tables 12-14).

Deposit and Account Activity

Underlying changes in savings bank deposits are movements in the amounts of new funds deposited, withdrawals, and interest credited. Interest payments have been a steadily rising source of deposit gains of savings banks during the postwar years. By contrast, net new money, the difference between amounts deposited and withdrawn, has fluctuated over a wide range. Variations in net deposit gains are due mainly to changes in the level of overall saving, the relative attractiveness of deposit interest rates, and liquidity needs of individuals (Tables 21-24 and Chart 4).

Each of the three basic elements of savings bank deposit activity shows marked seasonal variations. For the industry as a whole, amounts deposited and withdrawn usually increase sharply in January, and generally more moderately in April, July and October, following interest crediting periods. In addition, seasonal movements reflect tax payment dates, vacation and holiday seasons. More recently, the spreading impact of fixed maturity time accounts and certificates and day-of-deposit to day-of-withdrawal accounts has also been reflected in deposit activity changes (Table 24).

Over the postwar period, the dollar volume of savings bank deposits increased by 5 times, and the number of accounts rose by more than one-half. As a result of these divergent growth rates, the average size of total savings bank deposits more than tripled from $907 to $3,163 (Tables 16 and 20).

In addition to ordinary accounts, many savings banks offer a wide variety of special high-yield accounts (included with regular accounts in deposit totals). These accounts typically take the form of time or term accounts, savings certificates, special notice, bonus, systematic saving and investment accounts. Special deposit growth at savings banks has been especially rapid since interest rate ceilings were increased on time accounts by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on January 21, 1970. At the end of 1971, deposits in these accounts totaled $17 billion, compared with $12 billion a year earlier. Since the 1970 increase in interest rate ceilings, the proportion of savings banks offering special high-yield accounts increased from one-half to about nine-tenths (Tables 18 and 19).

Special purpose savings outlets also available at savings banks include Christmas club, school savings and vacation club accounts. These types of accounts represent less than 1 per cent of total savings bank deposits, but about one-eighth of the total number of accounts (Tables 16 and 17). They are offered partly as a public service and partly with the expectation that they will generate funds for regular savings accounts.

Protective Reserves

Mutual savings banks have provided protection for depositors against loss by maintaining strong reserve positions. General reserve accounts increased steadily during the postwar period as savings banks continued to set aside a portion of their earnings.

The ratio of general reserve accounts to deposits has generally moved inversely to changes in deposit gains. The ratio also has been influenced by changes in the industry's earnings position. Notwithstanding these variations, the reserve-deposit ratio of mutual savings banks has remained higher throughout most of the postwar period than that of savings and loan associations. The reserve-deposit ratio of savings banks also was higher than that of commercial banks in earlier postwar years, although it fell below the commercial bank ratio in the 1965-1971 period (Tables 27, 28 and Chart 5).

TABLE 12

Total Deposits in Mutual Savings Banks, by States, Selected Year-End Dates, 1945-1971

(In millions of dollars)

End of year	Total	New York	Mass.	Conn.	Pa.	N. J.	Wash.	N. H.	R. I.	Me.	Md.	All other states
1945	18,332	8,292	2,886	1,115	932	408	158	240	241	203	349	538
1950	20,029	11,662	3,312	1,335	1,076	599	200	278	268	238	402	650
1951	20,900	12,188	3,413	1,390	1,136	663	210	286	277	244	407	686
1952	22,610	13,276	3,615	1,487	1,222	753	238	308	296	261	422	732
1953	24,388	14,360	3,861	1,602	1,297	838	257	332	319	277	444	801
1954	26,351	15,492	4,162	1,720	1,380	938	277	361	352	294	469	906
1955	28,182	16,544	4,484	1,841	1,497	1,010	290	396	376	315	490	940
1956	30,026	17,657	4,767	1,985	1,612	1,099	306	431	393	336	511	929
1957	31,684	18,649	4,973	2,102	1,734	1,180	329	450	418	352	539	958
1958	34,031	20,112	5,286	2,256	1,892	1,278	357	481	442	375	567	985
1959	34,977	20,715	5,519	2,386	2,000	1,315	372	507	470	398	570	726
1960	36,343	21,436	5,793	2,516	2,090	1,347	382	543	506	415	561	753
1961	38,277	22,406	6,204	2,712	2,180	1,410	407	596	549	441	579	794
1962	41,336	23,997	6,689	2,952	2,435	1,575	464	656	612	485	606	864
1963	44,606	25,772	7,223	3,197	2,697	1,723	511	719	671	527	633	933
1964	48,849	28,339	7,857	3,452	2,966	1,869	563	781	743	572	670	1,027
1965	52,443	30,392	8,449	3,680	3,196	2,032	625	843	807	617	716	1,086
1966	55,006	32,104	8,694	3,830	3,240	2,164	699	888	851	657	735	1,144
1967	60,121	35,478	9,259	4,162	3,431	2,375	799	958	923	710	770	1,256
1968	64,507	38,031	9,809	4,487	3,547	2,547	1,109	1,038	1,020	769	808	1,344
1969	67,086	39,009	10,480	4,843	3,703	2,651	1,194	1,086	1,045	836	823	1,414
1970	71,580	40,921	11,271	5,313	4,242	3,043	1,288	1,037	1,111	924	882	1,547
1971	81,440	46,271	12,673	6,094	4,971	3,622	1,538	1,178	1,256	1,057	977	1,806

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 13

Net Gains in Total Deposits in Mutual Savings Banks, by States, 1950-1971

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Total	New York	Mass.	Conn.	Pa.	N. J.	Wash.	N. H.	R. I.	Me.	Md.	All other states
1950	738	560	63	14	14	53	4	2	4	2	4	18
1951	875	526	101	55	60	64	11	8	9	7	5	29
1952	1,710	1,088	202	97	86	90	28	22	19	17	15	46
1953	1,778	1,084	246	115	75	85	19	24	23	15	22	70
1954	1,963	1,132	301	118	83	100	20	29	33	18	25	104
1955	1,831	1,052	322	121	117	72	13	34	24	21	21	34
1956	1,844	1,113	283	144	115	89	16	36	17	20	21	—10
1957	1,658	992	206	117	122	81	23	19	25	17	28	28
1958	2,347	1,463	313	154	158	98	28	30	24	23	28	29
1959	1,236	603	233	129	108	37	15	26	28	22	3	32
1960	1,366	721	274	130	90	32	10	36	37	17	4	27
1961	1,934	970	411	196	90	63	26	52	43	26	18	40
1962	3,059	1,591	485	240	256	165	56	61	63	44	27	71
1963	3,271	1,775	533	245	262	148	48	63	59	43	27	67
1964	4,243	2,567	645	255	269	146	51	62	72	44	37	96
1965	3,594	2,053	591	228	229	163	62	62	64	45	46	60
1966	2,563	1,712	246	149	45	132	74	45	44	40	19	57
1967	5,116	3,374	565	332	191	211	100	70	72	54	35	111
1968	4,207	2,552	550	325	115	172	130	80	97	59	38	88
1969	2,540	979	672	357	157	105	47	48	24	66	15	70
1970	4,531	1,851	790	470	500	392	94	88	66	88	59	133
1971	9,737	5,226	1,402	780	729	579	250	140	144	133	94	259

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 14

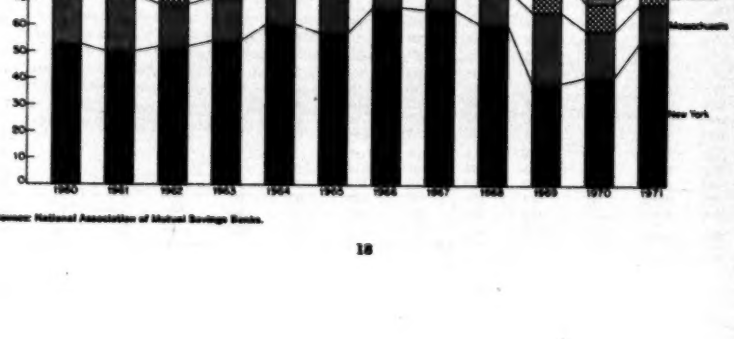
Percentage Increase in Total Deposits in Mutual Savings Banks, by States, 1950-1971

Year	Total	New York	Mass.	Conn.	Pa.	N. J.	Wash.	N. H.	R. I.	Me.	Md.	All other states
1950	3.8	5.0	1.9	1.1	1.3	9.7	2.1	.7	1.5	.8	1.0	2.8
1951	4.4	4.5	3.0	4.1	5.6	10.7	8.4	2.9	3.4	2.8	1.2	4.4
1952	8.2	8.9	5.9	7.0	7.6	13.6	13.1	7.7	6.9	7.0	3.7	6.7
1953	7.9	8.2	6.8	7.7	6.1	11.3	7.9	7.8	7.8	5.8	5.2	9.6
1954	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.4	6.4	11.9	7.8	8.7	10.3	6.4	5.6	13.0
1955	7.0	6.8	7.7	7.0	8.5	7.7	4.7	9.4	6.8	7.2	4.5	3.8
1956	6.5	6.7	6.3	7.8	7.7	8.8	5.6	9.1	4.5	6.4	4.3	—1.1
1957	5.5	5.6	4.3	5.9	7.6	7.4	7.5	4.4	6.4	4.9	5.5	3.0
1958	7.4	7.8	6.3	7.3	9.1	8.3	8.6	6.7	5.7	6.5	5.2	3.0
1959	3.6	3.0	4.4	5.8	5.7	2.9	4.2	5.4	6.3	6.0	.5	3.2
1960	3.9	3.5	5.0	5.4	4.5	2.4	2.6	7.1	7.8	4.4	.7	3.7
1961	5.3	4.5	7.1	7.8	4.3	4.7	6.7	9.8	8.5	6.2	3.2	5.3
1962	8.0	7.1	7.8	8.9	11.7	11.7	13.8	10.2	11.5	10.0	4.7	8.9
1963	7.9	7.4	8.0	8.3	10.8	9.4	10.3	9.6	9.6	8.8	4.5	7.8
1964	9.5	10.0	8.9	8.0	10.0	8.5	10.0	8.6	10.7	8.4	5.8	10.3
1965	7.4	7.2	7.4	6.6	7.7	8.7	11.0	8.0	8.6	7.9	6.8	5.8
1966	4.9	5.6	2.9	4.1	1.4	6.5	11.9	5.3	5.4	6.4	2.7	5.2
1967	9.3	10.5	6.5	8.7	5.9	9.8	14.3	7.9	8.5	8.1	4.7	9.7
1968	7.0	7.2	5.9	7.8	3.4	7.2	13.3	8.3	10.5	8.3	5.0	7.0
1969	3.9	2.6	6.8	8.0	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.6	2.4	8.6	1.9	5.2
1970	6.8	4.7	7.5	9.7	13.5	14.8	7.8	8.1	6.3	10.6	7.2	9.4
1971	13.6	12.8	12.4	14.7	17.2	19.0	19.4	13.5	13.0	14.4	10.7	16.7

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

CHART 2

Percentage Distribution of Net Deposit Gains of Mutual Savings Banks, by States, 1960-1971



Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 15

Net Deposit Gains of Mutual Savings Banks, by Type of Account, 1949-1971

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Total	Regular	School	Club	Other
1949	887	875	7	1	4
1950	738	726	6	*	5
1951	875	856	8	3	8
1952	1,710	1,688	9	4	9
1953	1,778	1,751	10	3	14
1954	1,963	1,930	8	1	24
1955	1,831	1,815	9	1	6
1956	1,844	1,853	9	2	—20
1957	1,658	1,649	8	—1	2
1958	2,347	2,338	6	1	2
1959	1,236	1,231	1	—5	9
1960	1,366	1,362	2	—3	5
1961	1,934	1,913	3	*	18
1962	3,059	3,038	1	*	20
1963	3,271	3,255	1	2	13
1964	4,243	4,237	2	4	*
1965	3,594	3,582	—6	3	15
1966	2,563	2,557	—4	—3	13
1967	5,116	5,085	—1	1	31
1968	4,207	4,200	—3	1	8
1969	2,540	2,511	—1	1	29
1970	4,531	4,515	—3	9	10
1971	9,737	9,648	28	†	61

* Less than $500,000.

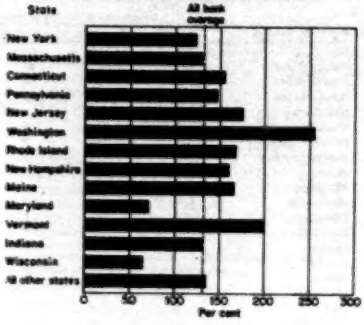
† Club deposits are included in data on school accounts.

Note: Regular deposits include ordinary passbook deposits and time and other special deposits. See note to Table 18.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

CHART 3

Percentage Gains in Regular Deposits in Mutual Savings Banks, by States, 1960-1971



Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 16

Deposits, Number of Accounts and Average Size of Accounts in Mutual Savings Banks, Selected Year-End Dates, 1930-1971

Year	Deposits (in millions of dollars)					Number of accounts (in thousands)		Average size of accounts (in dollars)	
	Total	Regular	School	Club	Other	Total	Regular	Total	Regular
1930	9,465	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,775	n.a.	741	n.a.
1940	10,618	10,584	16	18	n.a.	15,624	12,480	680	848
1945	15,332	15,287	16	29	n.a.	16,903	13,846	907	1,104
1950	20,025	19,893	47	37	48	19,264	14,891	1,040	1,336
1955	28,182	27,934	91	49	109	21,001	16,036	1,342	1,742
1960	36,343	36,086	109	44	104	22,493	17,864	1,616	2,021
1961	38,277	37,998	112	44	122	22,553	18,008	1,697	2,110
1962	41,336	41,036	114	44	142	22,490	17,990	1,838	2,281
1963	44,606	44,291	115	46	156	22,000	17,572	2,027	2,521
1964	48,849	48,527	117	50	155	22,231	17,803	2,197	2,726
1965	52,443	52,109	111	53	170	22,326	18,045	2,349	2,888
1966	55,006	54,666	107	50	183	22,584	18,429	2,436	2,966
1967	60,121	59,750	106	51	214	22,941	18,866	2,621	3,169
1968	64,507	64,130	103	52	222	23,300	19,437	2,769	3,299
1969	67,086	66,679	103	53	251	23,648	19,901	2,837	3,351
1970	71,580	71,157	100	62	261	24,967	21,167	2,867	3,362
1971	81,440	81,082	189	†	169	25,748	22,279	3,163	3,639

† Club deposits are included in data on school accounts.

n.a. — Not available.

Note: Regular deposits include ordinary passbook deposits and time and other special deposits. Figures on payroll savings are included in regular deposits and accounts for 1971, and in other deposits for prior years. See note to Table 18.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Deposits and General Reserve Accounts

TABLE 17

Deposits, Number of Accounts and Average Size of Accounts in Mutual Savings Banks, by States, December 31, 1971

State	Deposits (in millions of dollars)				Number of accounts (in thousands)		Average size of accounts (in dollars)	
	Total	Regular	School and Club	Other	Total	Regular	Total	Regular
New York	46,271	46,148	80	43	12,890	11,391	3,590	4,051
Massachusetts	12,673	12,652	16	5	4,274	3,943	2,965	3,209
Connecticut	6,094	6,069	18	7	2,274	1,955	2,680	3,104
Pennsylvania	4,971	4,927	39	5	2,045	1,572	2,430	3,133
New Jersey	3,622	3,539	13	70	1,242	871	2,917	4,061
Washington	1,538	1,530	4	4	483	398	3,187	3,847
Rhode Island	1,255	1,252	3	1	502	433	2,499	2,890
New Hampshire	1,178	1,172	2	4	466	416	2,526	2,813
Maine	1,057	1,055	2	1	443	385	2,386	2,738
Maryland	977	962	1	14	450	397	2,172	2,426
Minnesota	674	663	11	*	264	165	2,553	4,019
Delaware	424	421	1	3	167	146	2,540	2,874
Vermont	339	338	*	*	114	99	2,976	3,424
Indiana	129	119	*	9	57	41	2,253	2,925
Oregon	122	122	*	*	28	27	4,407	4,482
Alaska	67	63	*	4	16	16	4,196	3,982
Wisconsin	40	40	*	*	28	18	1,453	2,236
Ohio	6	6	*	—	3	3	2,000	2,029
Puerto Rico	4	4	—	—	2	2	2,087	2,096
TOTAL	81,440	81,082	189	169	25,748	22,279	3,163	3,639

* Less than $500,000.
NOTE: Regular deposits include ordinary passbook deposits and time and other deposits. See notes to Tables 18 and 19.
SOURCE: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 18

Total, Ordinary and Time and Other Special Deposits in Mutual Savings Banks, by States, December 31, 1970 and December 31, 1971

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

State	Total		Ordinary		Time and other Special		Time and other special as per cent of total	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
New York	40,921	46,271	36,215	38,255	4,706	8,016	11.5	17.3
Massachusetts	11,271	12,673	7,976	8,826	3,295	3,847	29.2	30.4
Connecticut	5,313	6,094	4,363	4,839	950	1,255	17.9	20.6
Pennsylvania	4,242	4,971	3,261	3,663	981	1,307	23.1	26.3
New Jersey	3,043	3,622	2,325	2,573	718	1,049	23.6	29.0
Washington	1,288	1,538	1,126	1,279	162	260	12.6	16.9
Rhode Island	1,111	1,255	769	835	342	420	30.8	33.5
New Hampshire	1,037	1,178	899	969	138	208	13.3	17.7
Maine	924	1,057	851	910	73	147	7.9	13.9
Maryland	882	977	809	944	24	32	2.7	3.3
Vermont	297	339	239	262	58	77	19.5	22.7
All other states	1,249	1,466	886	978	364	488	29.1	33.3
TOTAL	71,580	81,440	59,767	64,334	11,812	17,106	16.5	21.0

NOTE: Ordinary passbook deposits include day-of-deposit to day-of-withdrawal accounts and in Tables 18 and 19 only, small amounts of school, club and other similar types of accounts. Time and other special deposits include time, term, special notice, investment, systematic savings and bond accounts or certificates.
SOURCE: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 19

Time and Savings Accounts in Selected Types of Financial Institutions by Type of Account, 1969-1971

End of Year	Amounts (in millions of dollars)			Time and other deposits as per cent of total
	Total	Ordinary	Time and other deposits	
Mutual savings banks				
1969	67,086	61,920	5,166	7.7
1970	71,580	59,767	11,812	16.5
1971	81,440	64,334	17,106	21.0
Savings and loan associations				
1969	130,995	89,972	41,023	31.3
1970	141,703	84,170	57,583	40.6
1971	160,046	92,310	76,735	47.9
Commercial banks*				
1969	151,926	93,593	58,333	38.4
1970	156,570	89,898	66,672	42.6
1971	200,068	110,931	89,124	44.5

* Commercial bank data are as of January 31, for the years 1970, 1971, and 1972.

Note: Commercial bank data refer to ordinary passbook savings deposits and time deposits in denominations of less than $100,000 at insured institutions. Data for savings and loan associations refer to FSLIC-insured institutions. See also notes to Table 18.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 20

Deposits and Number of Accounts in Mutual Savings Banks, by Size of Account, June 30, 1970

Size of account (in dollars)	Deposits (in millions of dollars)	Number of accounts (in thousands)
1,000 or less	3,302	15,908
1,000 to 20,000	56,496	9,902
20,000 to 100,000	9,417	351
100,000 and over	286	2
TOTAL	69,503	25,757
	(Percentage distribution)	
1,000 or less	4.8	60.2
1,000 to 20,000	81.3	38.4
20,000 to 100,000	13.5	1.4
100,000 and over	.4	*
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

* Less than .05 per cent.

Note: Data are the latest available and refer to all types of accounts.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

TABLE 21

Deposit Activity in Regular Accounts in Mutual Savings Banks, 1950-1971

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Amounts deposited	Amounts withdrawn	Net new money	Interest	Net deposit gains	Percentage increase in regular deposits
1950	5,679	5,307	372	354	726	3.8
1951	5,892	5,399	493	363	856	4.3
1952	6,625	5,416	1,209	479	1,688	8.1
1953	7,133	5,922	1,211	539	1,751	7.8
1954	7,649	6,381	1,268	662	1,930	8.0
1955	8,343	7,231	1,112	703	1,815	7.0
1956	8,693	7,627	1,066	788	1,853	6.6
1957	8,842	8,063	779	870	1,649	5.5
1958	9,430	8,079	1,352	986	2,338	7.4
1959	9,667	9,531	137	1,095	1,231	3.6
1960	9,470	9,317	153	1,209	1,362	3.9
1961	10,408	9,825	583	1,330	1,913	5.3
1962	11,413	9,930	1,483	1,555	3,038	8.0
1963	12,230	10,691	1,539	1,716	3,255	7.9
1964	14,166	11,847	2,319	1,918	4,237	9.6
1965	14,587	13,063	1,525	2,057	3,582	7.4
1966	16,018	15,795	224	2,333	2,557	4.9
1967	17,929	15,547	2,382	2,702	5,085	9.3
1968	19,892	18,728	1,164	3,036	4,200	7.0
1969	21,335	22,064	—729	3,240	2,511	3.9
1970	30,207	29,267	941	3,575	4,515	6.8
1971	33,462	27,789	5,693	3,955	9,648	13.6

Note: See notes to Tables 18, 19 and 24.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Deposits and General Reserve Accounts

TABLE 22

Deposit Activity in Regular Accounts in Mutual Savings Banks, by States, 1970 and 1971

(In millions of dollars)

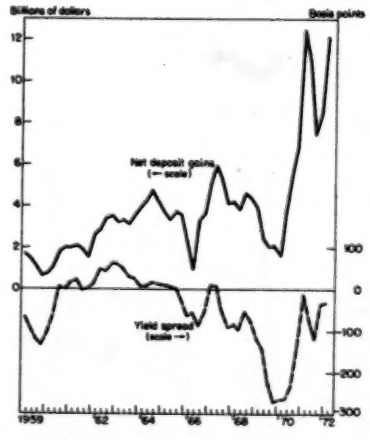
State	1970				1971			
	Amounts deposited	Amounts withdrawn	Net new money	Net deposit gains	Amounts deposited	Amounts withdrawn	Net new money	Net deposit gains
New York	17,574.6	17,736.0	—161.4	1,850.4	18,981.9	15,982.3	2,969.7	5,186.5
Massachusetts	4,034.6	3,842.7	182.0	792.7	4,770.3	4,041.7	728.6	1,396.0
Connecticut	2,426.3	2,215.4	210.8	464.3	2,734.4	2,247.4	487.0	777.1
Pennsylvania	1,736.9	1,429.8	307.1	494.7	1,971.1	1,472.5	498.6	721.0
New Jersey	1,371.8	1,148.2	223.6	380.9	1,519.3	1,144.6	374.7	571.9
Washington	635.2	602.0	33.2	94.2	827.4	653.5	173.8	247.2
Rhode Island	547.6	539.1	8.5	68.8	585.6	497.9	87.7	143.4
New Hampshire	500.7	487.7	13.1	88.1	491.6	418.0	73.6	137.3
Maine	360.2	316.6	43.6	88.4	417.4	334.8	82.5	133.9
Maryland	386.7	368.4	18.4	59.1	398.4	354.8	43.7	85.6
Vermont	131.0	118.9	12.1	26.6	129.7	102.2	27.5	41.8
All other states	511.6	462.0	49.6	107.0	664.8	519.2	145.6	206.6
TOTAL	30,207.3	29,266.7	940.5	4,815.2	33,461.9	27,768.9	5,693.0	9,647.7

NOTE: See notes to Tables 18, 19 and 24.

SOURCE: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

CHART 4

Net Deposit Gains of Mutual Savings Banks and Yield Spread, 1959-1972



NOTE: Net deposit gain includes interest credited and refers to total savings accounts. Data are seasonally adjusted at annual rates. Yield spread represents the average rate of interest on all types of savings bank deposits less average yield on 3 to 5-year U. S. Government securities.

SOURCE: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 23

Net Deposit Gains of Mutual Savings Banks, Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates, 1950-1972

(In billions of dollars)

Year	I	II	III	IV	Total
1950	1.2	.8	.2	.7	.7
1951	.1	.9	1.2	1.3	.9
1952	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
1953	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8
1954	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
1955	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8
1956	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8
1957	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7
1958	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3
1959	1.7	1.5	1.1	.6	1.2
1960	.7	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.4
1961	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9
1962	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.1
1963	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.3
1964	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.2
1965	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.6
1966	2.4	.9	3.3	3.6	2.6
1967	5.1	5.9	5.3	4.1	5.1
1968	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.2
1969	3.9	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.5
1970	1.6	3.8	5.5	6.8	4.5
1971	12.5	11.0	7.4	8.5	9.7
1972 p	12.2				

p — Preliminary.

NOTE: Data include interest credited. Figures refer to total deposits, 1952-1972; regular deposits, 1950-1951.

SOURCE: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 24

Deposit Activity in Regular Accounts in Mutual Savings Banks, Monthly, 1964-1972

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Amounts deposited													
1964	1,607	963	1,046	1,312	1,081	1,104	1,491	1,141	1,021	1,318	1,098	1,078	14,168
1965	1,607	994	1,155	1,347	1,009	1,171	1,515	1,075	1,056	1,334	1,120	1,205	14,587
1966	1,814	1,103	1,198	1,363	1,141	1,153	1,983	1,237	1,126	1,570	1,150	1,180	16,018
1967	2,061	1,116	1,344	1,627	1,460	1,456	1,816	1,412	1,282	1,738	1,333	1,286	17,929
1968	2,212	1,378	1,387	1,875	1,610	1,486	2,160	1,493	1,409	1,982	1,424	1,505	19,892
1969	2,407	1,426	1,570	2,049	1,671	1,732	2,192	1,540	1,551	2,103	1,484	1,611	21,335
1970	2,478	2,014	2,693	4,378	2,080	2,426	3,535	1,989	1,957	2,864	1,837	2,366	30,207
1971	3,210	2,405	3,079	3,561	2,451	2,711	3,202	2,357	2,327	2,879	2,470	2,809	33,462
1972	3,947	2,988	3,584	4,251	3,055								
Amounts withdrawn													
1964	1,289	737	890	1,335	809	976	1,271	817	879	1,187	750	907	11,847
1965	1,319	783	986	1,480	854	1,118	1,377	887	992	1,273	879	1,115	13,063
1966	1,670	925	1,235	1,820	1,060	1,342	1,875	1,107	1,187	1,860	934	1,079	15,796
1967	1,730	830	1,084	1,558	1,067	1,323	1,596	1,128	1,229	1,641	1,060	1,301	15,847
1968	2,049	1,077	1,270	2,064	1,310	1,555	2,096	1,312	1,446	1,893	1,131	1,523	18,728
1969	2,302	1,162	1,489	2,374	1,444	1,997	2,458	1,516	1,824	2,368	1,305	1,824	22,064
1970	2,718	1,854	2,782	4,514	1,865	2,548	3,360	1,787	1,965	2,427	1,449	1,997	29,267
1971	2,573	1,594	2,125	2,910	1,740	2,421	2,925	2,162	2,222	2,868	1,958	2,484	27,769
1972	3,231	2,179	2,812	3,971	2,523								
Net new money													
1964	317	225	156	—23	242	128	219	324	142	127	288	171	2,319
1965	287	211	169	—132	155	53	138	188	65	60	241	90	1,525
1966	144	179	—37	—457	81	—189	108	130	—61	10	216	101	224
1967	331	286	260	68	393	133	222	283	53	94	273	—15	2,382
1968	163	301	117	—189	300	—100	64	181	—38	89	293	—18	1,164
1969	106	264	81	—325	227	—266	—266	24	—273	—266	179	—213	—729
1970	—240	160	—88	—136	224	—121	174	81	—8	138	388	370	941
1971	637	811	955	651	710	291	276	196	105	224	512	325	5,693
1972	716	809	773	280	533								
Interest													
1964	65	19	317	109	28	349	65	21	329	105	29	481	1,918
1965	71	16	352	111	33	382	75	21	366	109	36	510	2,057
1966	83	24	393	116	34	412	87	30	435	121	38	559	2,333
1967	102	33	467	122	46	489	98	42	497	116	48	645	2,702
1968	100	49	528	114	63	570	122	57	543	113	67	712	3,036
1969	113	68	561	128	81	589	103	71	576	128	78	745	3,240
1970	126	86	598	141	102	626	123	95	582	139	109	848	3,575
1971	153	95	650	150	109	705	139	105	687	158	119	884	3,955
1972	140	122	734	184	136								
Net deposit gains													
1964	382	244	473	87	270	477	284	345	472	233	317	652	4,237
1965	358	203	521	—22	188	435	212	210	430	170	276	600	3,582
1966	227	203	356	—341	115	223	195	160	373	131	254	660	2,557
1967	433	319	727	190	439	622	320	325	550	209	321	630	5,085
1968	263	350	645	—75	363	470	186	238	505	202	359	694	4,200
1969	218	331	642	—197	308	323	—164	95	303	—138	257	533	2,511
1970	—114	246	510	5	326	504	297	176	574	276	497	1,218	4,515
1971	791	906	1,604	801	819	996	416	300	792	382	632	1,209	9,648
1972	856	931	1,507	464	669								

Note: Data on amounts deposited and amounts withdrawn reflect shifts among different types of accounts, particularly in 1970 and 1971. See notes to Tables 15 and 18.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Deposits and General Reserve Accounts

TABLE 25

Net Gains in Total Deposits in Mutual Savings Banks, Monthly, 1964-1972

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
							Actual						
1964	400	390	406	90	272	301	294	356	483	220	208	661	4,343
1965	373	221	846	—12	189	487	221	219	443	187	163	617	3,894
1966	246	219	378	—327	116	243	205	186	305	108	148	679	2,369
1967	450	332	751	201	448	681	333	331	567	190	208	699	5,116
1968	290	364	670	—61	372	485	196	244	530	189	251	707	4,207
1969	240	339	672	—185	313	368	—182	102	325	—175	162	942	2,940
1970	—89	299	940	6	335	927	316	183	596	237	405	1,219	4,831
1971	823	924	1,837	822	832	1,027	447	307	790	326	817	1,276	9,737
1972	887	941	1,941	490	677								
							Seasonally adjusted annual rates						
1964	4,800	3,660	2,884	4,364	4,380	4,332	4,656	4,848	4,836	3,852	4,224	4,440	4,343
1965	4,476	3,252	2,964	3,444	3,468	3,660	3,876	3,240	4,092	3,132	3,828	3,660	3,894
1966	2,316	3,252	1,356	—108	2,004	372	4,380	2,640	3,864	3,216	3,744	4,224	2,369
1967	4,728	4,644	5,628	6,456	6,024	8,760	6,072	4,668	4,704	4,416	4,620	3,600	5,116
1968	3,372	5,100	3,636	3,672	3,288	3,576	4,608	3,684	4,848	4,320	4,560	3,864	4,207
1969	2,868	4,860	3,360	2,484	4,848	1,884	852	2,028	2,316	300	3,840	1,704	2,940
1970	—1,068	3,900	1,620	4,932	4,836	3,864	6,264	3,036	5,472	5,376	6,576	9,816	4,831
1971	9,864	11,964	14,268	15,228	10,908	9,840	8,160	4,632	7,704	6,792	8,160	9,492	9,737
1972	10,632	12,288	12,408	11,952	9,156								
							Seasonally adjusted annual rates—three-month moving averages						
1964	4,068	3,708	3,580	3,800	4,356	4,456	4,612	4,720	4,452	4,344	4,172	4,380	—
1965	4,056	3,844	3,220	3,292	3,524	3,668	3,592	3,736	3,488	3,684	3,540	3,268	—
1966	3,076	2,308	1,500	1,304	976	2,472	2,484	3,228	2,840	3,208	3,728	4,232	—
1967	4,532	5,000	5,576	6,036	6,080	5,952	5,500	5,148	4,596	4,080	4,212	3,884	—
1968	4,024	4,036	4,136	4,172	4,152	4,484	3,956	4,380	4,294	4,576	4,248	3,764	—
1969	3,864	3,896	3,572	3,468	2,976	2,328	1,488	1,632	1,848	2,052	1,848	1,392	—
1970	1,812	1,484	3,484	3,796	4,344	4,988	4,388	4,924	4,528	5,808	7,156	8,652	—
1971	10,448	12,032	13,820	13,468	11,892	9,536	7,444	6,832	6,376	7,552	8,148	9,428	—
1972	10,804	11,776	12,216	11,172									

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 26

Activity in Number of Regular Accounts in Mutual Savings Banks, by States, 1970 and 1971

State	Number of regular accounts (In thousands)						Percentage of number of accounts at beginning of year					
	1970			1971			1970			1971		
	Opened	Closed	Gained	Opened	Closed	Gained	Opened	Closed	Gained	Opened	Closed	Gained
New York	2,793.0	1,966.0	827.0	2,962.9	2,042.9	920.0	27.9	19.7	8.3	21.6	18.6	2.9
Massachusetts	603.1	508.6	94.6	653.3	499.5	153.8	16.3	13.8	2.6	17.1	13.1	4.0
Connecticut	331.8	228.0	103.8	311.3	232.9	78.4	19.0	13.0	5.9	16.6	12.4	4.2
Pennsylvania	308.5	207.4	98.1	339.6	228.6	110.9	22.5	15.3	7.2	23.0	15.5	7.5
New Jersey	199.4	125.5	73.8	188.7	115.8	73.0	27.8	17.5	10.3	23.9	14.6	9.2
Washington	70.4	60.0	10.4	82.0	51.9	30.1	19.5	16.6	2.9	22.4	14.2	8.2
Rhode Island	79.3	65.4	13.9	76.8	62.9	13.6	19.5	16.1	3.4	18.1	14.9	3.2
New Hampshire	59.2	45.5	14.3	89.9	44.4	15.4	13.6	10.3	3.2	15.0	11.1	3.9
Maine	58.8	44.1	14.8	57.3	39.6	17.7	16.7	12.5	4.2	15.5	10.7	4.8
Maryland	69.7	61.9	7.9	62.9	55.6	7.3	18.0	15.9	2.0	15.8	14.0	1.9
Vermont	17.7	9.0	8.7	14.6	8.5	6.1	20.7	10.6	10.2	15.6	9.1	6.5
All other states	69.2	60.5	8.8	73.2	52.8	20.5	19.7	17.2	2.5	18.0	10.8	4.2
TOTAL	4,681.5	3,381.7	1,299.8	4,304.8	3,435.3	869.5	23.8	17.0	6.5	20.1	16.1	4.1

Note: Data on regular accounts are reported on a somewhat different basis than in Tables 18 and 17. Data for individual states do not add to totals because figures for some banks include activity in accounts other than regular accounts. See notes to Tables 18, 19 and 24.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 27

Ratio of General Reserve Accounts to Deposits of Mutual Savings Banks, by States, Selected Years, 1900-1971

(In per cent)

Year	Total	New York	Mass.	Conn.	Pa.	N. J.	Wash.	N. H.	R. I.	Me.	Md.
1900	9.3	12.5	6.5	5.7	9.1	8.8	—	18.2	4.5	5.4	5.7
1910	8.8	9.7	7.6	6.3	10.5	7.7	—	14.3	7.5	8.6	5.6
1920	8.1	7.8	8.9	7.6	7.6	8.0	2.8	8.3	7.3	9.2	8.2
1930	11.5	13.2	8.9	11.8	8.3	11.8	2.9	11.4	8.8	11.8	10.2
1940	11.9	13.0	11.3	11.6	7.7	12.0	5.7	11.7	7.9	14.0	11.8
1945	10.6	10.8	10.7	12.2	8.0	12.4	5.9	11.7	8.8	13.0	11.3
1950	11.4	10.8	12.7	12.5	13.1	11.7	7.9	14.0	10.1	14.7	11.8
1955	10.1	9.7	11.5	11.0	10.5	9.0	8.5	12.8	9.6	13.6	10.0
1960	9.8	9.4	11.2	10.4	8.6	9.0	9.1	12.3	8.9	12.5	9.5
1966	8.8	8.5	10.1	9.7	8.1	7.7	8.1	10.4	7.5	10.8	8.3
1967	8.3	7.8	9.7	9.4	8.1	7.3	7.6	10.0	7.4	10.4	8.6
1968	8.2	7.6	9.6	9.4	8.2	7.2	7.4	9.9	8.1	10.3	8.5
1969	8.2	7.8	9.4	9.4	8.1	7.5	7.8	10.2	8.5	10.0	8.8
1970	8.0	7.6	9.1	9.1	7.3	6.8	7.7	9.9	8.3	9.7	8.3
1971	7.8	7.5	8.7	8.7	6.9	6.3	7.2	9.6	8.3	9.2	8.7

Note: Total includes data for states not shown separately. End-of-year data except for 1900 to 1920 which are as of mid-year. General reserve data underlying the ratios shown in this table include valuation reserves against specific assets for 1971 and exclude valuation reserves for prior years. See Table 1 and Technical Description of Data for further information.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 28

Ratio of Capital or General Reserve Accounts to Deposits or Savings, Selected Types of Financial Institutions, by Savings Bank States, December 31, 1971

(In per cent)

State	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations*
New York	7.5	9.9	7.5
Massachusetts	8.7	9.8	8.0
Connecticut	8.7	8.8	6.8
Pennsylvania	6.9	9.9	9.0
New Jersey	6.3	8.4	7.4
Washington	7.2	8.2	8.7
Rhode Island	8.3	9.6	9.2
New Hampshire	9.6	10.1	7.8
Maine	9.2	9.3	8.7
Maryland	8.7	9.3	8.5
Vermont	6.9	7.8	8.0
Indiana	9.3	7.9	9.0
Wisconsin	8.9	8.2	9.5
All other states	7.6	8.6	8.8
TOTAL	7.8	9.3	8.2

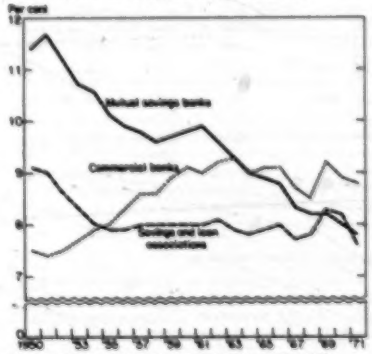
* Data for savings and loan associations are as of year-end 1970.

Note: Data are capital accounts as per cent of total deposits for insured commercial banks, general and unallocated reserves as a per cent of savings for savings and loan associations and general reserve accounts as a per cent of deposits for mutual savings banks. See note to Table 27.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and United States Savings and Loan League.

CHART 5

Ratio of Capital or General Reserve Accounts to Deposits or Savings, Selected Types of Financial Institutions, 1950-1971



Note: Data are as of year-end. See note to Tables 1, 27 and 28.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

III—Capital Market Investments of Mutual Savings Banks

The basic goal of savings bank investment policy is to channel funds into productive outlets that will earn maximum returns for savers consistent with safety and liquidity. During the postwar period as a whole, mutual savings banks generally pursued this goal through expansion of their mortgage holdings. At the same time, savings banks utilized their flexible investment powers, responding to changes in deposit flows, yield relationships, liquidity needs and variations in the availability of mortgage loans. These considerations have been particularly important in recent years, resulting in increased industry purchases of corporate securities.

Postwar Mortgage Expansion

Between the end of World War II and the end of 1971, mortgages increased from 25 to about 70 per cent of total assets, well above the peak ratio of 56 per cent reached during the real estate boom of the 1920's. Savings banks in all major savings bank states expanded their mortgage holdings during the postwar period, but the rate of expansion varied, resulting in substantial differences in mortgage-asset ratios. At the end of 1971, Vermont, Washington, New York, and Connecticut had the highest proportion of assets in mortgages (seven-tenths to four-fifths) and Maryland, the lowest (more than one-half) (Table 30).

Savings banks hold a much larger share of assets in mortgages than commercial banks and life insurance companies, but a lower proportion than savings and loan associations. Since 1949, the savings bank industry has generally increased its mortgage-asset ratio at a faster rate than other institutional investors (Chart 7). In recent years, the industry mortgage-asset ratio has declined somewhat. Nevertheless, in periods of sharply reduced deposit gains, savings banks have channeled essentially all of their deposit growth into mortgage loans, an amount equivalent to 108 per cent in 1966 and 98 per cent in 1969.

The postwar rise in the dollar amount of savings bank mortgage investments reflected rapid expansion in both the number and the average size of mortgage loans held. At the end of 1971, savings banks held 3.7 million mortgage loans, more than triple the number held at the end of 1950. During the same period, the average size of mortgage loans more than doubled, largely because of increases in housing prices and, until the late 1960s, and early 1970s, rising loan-to-value ratios (Table 36).

Mortgage Portfolio Composition

At the end of 1971, FHA and VA mortgage loans represented 46 per cent of total mortgage portfolios; conventional residential, 40 per cent; and conventional non-residential, 14 per cent. The relative importance in mortgage portfolios of federally-underwritten and conventional loans ranges widely among the various states. These variations are partly due to differences in legal provisions and local real estate and mortgage market conditions. Pennsylvania savings banks had the largest proportion of federally-underwritten loans at the end of 1971 (seven-tenths), with Maryland and New York ranked second and third (more than one-half). Washington showed the lowest ratio (more than one-fifth (Table 32).

Factors Influencing Mortgage Activity

Postwar variations in the volume of new mortgage loans acquired by mutual savings banks have been concentrated largely in FHA and VA portfolios, owing partly to the maintenance of fixed contract rates on federally-underwritten mortgages in the face of fluctuating yields on alternative investments. In recent high interest rate periods, state mortgage rate ceilings have been an additional contributing factor. A basic limitation on total new mortgage lending is the availability of investible funds. Deposit inflow and liquidation of U. S. Government securities have been highly variable sources of funds for mortgage investments while repayments on outstanding mortgages have increased slowly in most postwar years, although declining moderately from 1965 to 1970. In 1971, mortgage repayments rose by $1.7 billion to a record $5.7 billion, accompanying easing mortgage credit conditions and booming real estate activity. As a percentage of holdings, the volume of mortgage repayments also rose sharply, although remaining well below the rates prevailing in the early 1960s. (Tables 33-35, 44 and 45).

Securities Investment Activity

Savings bank holdings of U. S. Government securities declined continuously from 1948 to 1970, before rising modestly in 1971. The magnitude of the reductions, however, have varied widely from year to year in accordance with savings bank liquidity requirements and the need for supplementary funds for mortgage investments. At the same time, the maturity structure of Treasury security portfolios shifted significantly, with marketable issues maturing within five years rising from 7 to 60 per cent of total holdings since 1946 (Table 41).

Savings bank holdings of corporate securities, however, expanded significantly over the postwar period as a whole. Acquisitions of these securities occurred most rapidly in periods when mortgage interest rate ceilings were out of line with capital market conditions and bonds were relatively attractive, or in periods when increased deposit growth outpaced the volume of new mortgage loans available to savings banks (Tables 38-40, 42, 44 and 45).

TABLE 29

Mortgage Loans Held by Mutual Savings Banks, by Type of Property and Loan, 1945-1971

End of year	Total	Nonfarm			Type of loan			Farm
		Total	Residential					
			Type of property					
			1- to 4-family	Multi-family	FHA	VA	Conventional	
			(In millions of dollars)					
1945	4,208	4,184	3,387	1,894	1,493	335	14	3,038	797	24
1950	8,261	8,217	7,053	4,312	2,742	1,615	1,457	3,982	1,164	44
1951	9,916	9,869	8,595	5,331	3,264	2,557	1,726	4,302	1,274	47
1952	11,379	11,327	9,983	6,194	3,689	3,168	2,237	4,477	1,444	53
1953	12,943	12,890	11,334	7,373	3,961	3,489	3,053	4,792	1,596	53
1954	15,057	14,981	13,211	9,002	4,209	3,800	4,262	5,149	1,740	56
1955	17,457	17,399	15,568	11,100	4,468	4,150	5,773	5,645	1,831	58
1956	19,746	19,687	17,708	12,990	4,713	4,409	7,139	6,155	1,984	59
1957	21,189	21,112	19,010	14,110	4,900	4,689	7,790	6,551	2,102	57
1958	23,263	23,210	20,935	15,640	5,296	5,501	8,361	7,073	2,375	53
1959	24,992	24,937	22,486	16,868	5,618	6,276	8,589	7,622	2,451	55
1960	26,938	26,881	24,306	18,369	5,937	7,074	8,986	8,246	2,575	54
1961	29,145	29,094	26,341	20,022	6,319	8,045	9,267	9,028	2,753	51
1962	32,320	32,269	29,181	22,149	7,032	9,238	9,787	10,156	3,088	51
1963	36,224	36,172	32,718	24,717	8,001	10,684	10,490	11,544	3,454	52
1964	40,886	40,503	36,487	27,394	9,093	12,287	11,121	13,079	4,016	53
1965	44,617	44,565	40,096	30,064	10,032	13,791	11,408	14,897	4,469	52
1966	47,337	47,284	42,242	31,673	10,569	14,500	11,471	16,272	5,041	53
1967	50,490	50,373	44,641	33,467	11,174	15,074	11,795	17,772	5,733	117
1968	53,456	53,339	46,748	35,047	11,701	15,569	12,033	19,146	6,592	117
1969	56,138	56,025	48,683	36,444	12,239	15,862	12,166	20,655	7,342	114
1970	57,948	57,829	49,937	37,504	12,433	16,087	12,008	21,842	7,893	119
1971 p	61,978	61,928	53,027	38,641	14,386	16,141	12,074	24,812	8,901	50
			(Percentage distribution)							
1945	100.0	99.4	80.5	45.0	35.5	8.0	.3	72.2	18.9	.6
1950	100.0	99.5	85.4	52.2	33.2	19.5	17.6	48.2	14.1	.5
1951	100.0	99.5	86.7	53.8	32.9	25.9	17.4	43.4	12.8	.5
1952	100.0	99.5	86.8	54.4	32.4	27.8	19.7	39.3	12.7	.5
1953	100.0	99.6	87.6	57.0	30.6	27.0	23.6	37.0	12.0	.4
1954	100.0	99.6	88.0	60.0	28.0	25.3	28.4	34.3	11.6	.4
1955	100.0	99.7	89.3	63.6	25.6	23.8	33.1	32.3	10.5	.3
1956	100.0	99.7	89.7	65.8	23.9	22.3	36.2	31.2	10.0	.3
1957	100.0	99.7	89.8	66.7	23.1	22.1	36.8	30.9	9.9	.3
1958	100.0	99.8	90.0	67.2	22.8	23.6	35.9	30.4	9.8	.2
1959	100.0	99.8	90.0	67.5	22.5	25.1	34.4	30.5	9.8	.2
1960	100.0	99.8	90.2	68.2	22.0	26.3	33.4	30.6	9.6	.2
1961	100.0	99.8	90.4	68.7	21.7	27.6	31.8	31.0	9.4	.2
1962	100.0	99.8	90.3	68.5	21.8	28.6	30.3	31.4	9.6	.2
1963	100.0	99.9	90.3	68.2	22.1	29.5	29.0	31.9	9.5	.1
1964	100.0	99.9	90.0	67.5	22.4	30.3	27.4	32.2	9.9	.1
1965	100.0	99.9	89.9	67.4	22.5	30.9	25.6	33.4	10.0	.1
1966	100.0	99.9	89.2	66.9	22.3	30.6	24.2	34.4	10.6	.1
1967	100.0	99.8	88.4	66.3	22.1	29.9	23.4	35.2	11.4	.2
1968	100.0	99.8	87.5	65.6	21.9	29.1	22.5	35.8	12.3	.2
1969	100.0	99.8	86.7	64.9	21.8	28.3	21.7	36.8	13.1	.2
1970	100.0	99.8	86.2	64.7	21.5	27.8	20.7	37.7	13.6	.2
1971 p	100.0	99.9	85.6	62.3	23.2	26.0	19.5	40.0	14.4	.1

p—Preliminary.

Note: Data are collected on a somewhat different basis than figures on mortgage holdings and flows, compiled by National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and shown in Tables 1, 2 and 34. Data on farm loans reflect a change in loan classification in 1967 and 1970.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, National Bureau of Economic Research, and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 30

Ratio of Mortgage Loans to Total Assets of Mutual Savings Banks, by States, Selected Year-End Dates, 1950-1971

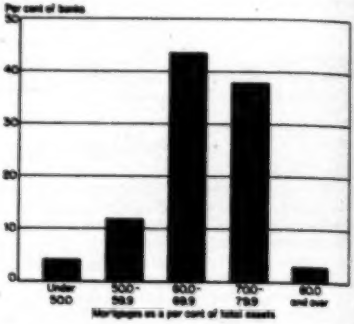
(In per cent)

State	1950	1960	1971
New York	40.2	71.2	71.6
Massachusetts	35.0	60.0	66.5
Connecticut	29.5	63.3	70.8
Pennsylvania	13.8	47.2	59.5
New Jersey	30.4	60.8	63.6
Washington	37.5	63.7	73.9
Rhode Island	33.9	59.5	67.8
New Hampshire	37.7	60.9	68.6
Maine	20.4	48.7	62.9
Maryland	14.0	48.9	54.3
Vermont	66.7	73.8	79.1
Indiana	35.5	51.3	55.5
Wisconsin	27.1	51.9	61.6
All other states	33.5	52.4	65.6
TOTAL	36.8	65.8	69.2

NOTE: See note to Table 1.
SOURCE: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

CHART 6

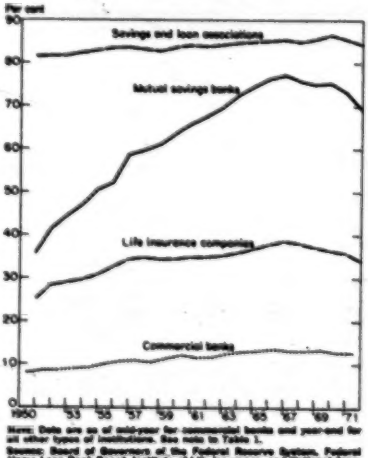
Ratio of Mortgage Loans to Total Assets of Mutual Savings Banks, December 31, 1971



SOURCE: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

CHART 7

Ratio of Mortgage Loans to Total Assets, Main Types of Financial Institutions, 1950-1971



NOTE: Data are as of mid-year for commercial banks and year-end for all other types of institutions. See note to Table 1.
SOURCE: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Institute of Life Insurance, and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 31

Ratio of Mortgage Loans to Total Assets of Mutual Savings Banks, by States, December 31, 1971

State	Average ratio (per cent)	Total number of banks	Number of savings banks having indicated percentage ratios: Under 50.0	50.0 to 59.9	60.0 to 69.9	70.0 to 79.9	80.0 and over
Massachusetts	66.5	170	6	16	96	52	—
New York	71.6	120	1	6	43	60	10
Connecticut	70.8	68	1	8	24	33	2
Maine	62.9	32	8	9	12	3	—
New Hampshire	68.6	30	—	2	17	11	—
New Jersey	63.6	20	1	7	7	5	—
Washington	73.9	9	—	—	2	7	—
Pennsylvania	59.5	8	—	3	3	2	—
Rhode Island	67.8	7	—	1	4	2	—
Vermont	79.1	6	—	—	1	4	1
Maryland	54.3	5	2	1	2	—	—
Indiana	55.5	4	1	2	—	1	—
Wisconsin	61.6	3	—	1	—	2	—
All other states	65.6	8	—	2	3	2	1
TOTAL	69.2	490	20	58	214	184	14

NOTE: See note to Table 1.
SOURCE: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 32

Percentage Distribution of Mortgage Loans Held by Mutual Savings Banks, by Type of Loan, by States, Selected Year-End Dates, 1950-1971

State	1950			1960			1971		
	FHA	VA	Conventional and other	FHA	VA	Conventional and other	FHA	VA	Conventional and other
New York	23.4	14.9	61.7	27.8	38.2	34.0	29.1	21.6	49.3
Massachusetts	7.3	24.4	68.3	14.8	28.6	56.6	17.7	16.6	65.7
Connecticut	9.2	21.3	69.5	19.9	22.0	58.1	13.5	9.8	76.7
Pennsylvania	13.9	26.3	59.8	47.2	22.9	29.9	41.0	29.5	29.5
New Jersey	8.7	23.1	68.2	24.9	25.3	49.8	29.7	18.7	51.5
Washington	37.2	13.2	49.6	40.0	13.5	46.5	17.3	5.4	77.3
Rhode Island	27.7	19.5	52.8	46.0	16.3	37.7	24.7	15.1	60.2
New Hampshire	16.6	18.2	65.2	14.9	21.3	63.8	19.0	16.7	64.4
Maine	10.2	29.3	60.5	28.9	24.3	46.8	22.6	21.8	35.5
Maryland	10.6	31.7	57.7	18.4	36.2	45.4	29.7	23.0	47.4
Vermont	42.7	27.9	29.4	36.6	25.8	37.6	25.6	12.7	61.8
All other states	30.4	17.1	52.5	36.7	11.9	51.4	27.7	8.2	64.1
TOTAL	19.5	17.6	62.9	26.3	33.4	40.3	26.3	19.5	54.3

NOTE: Data are based on gross mortgage loans before deduction of valuation reserves.
SOURCE: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 33

Net Flow of Mortgage Funds From Mutual Savings Banks, by Type of Property and Loan, 1946-1971

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Total	Nonfarm Residential					Nonresidential	Farm
			Total	Type of property		Type of loan			
				1- to 4-family	Multifamily	FHA	VA	Conventional		
1946	233	231	201	139	62	—20	180	41	30	2
1947	415	413	349	250	99	15	283	51	64	2
1948	950	945	821	552	269	291	278	252	124	6
1949	899	895	811	529	282	297	322	192	84	3
1950	1,556	1,550	1,485	948	537	697	380	408	65	7
1951	1,655	1,651	1,541	1,019	522	952	269	320	110	3
1952	1,463	1,458	1,288	863	425	601	511	176	170	6
1953	1,564	1,563	1,451	1,179	272	321	816	314	112	—
1954	2,064	2,061	1,877	1,629	248	311	1,209	357	184	3
1955	2,450	2,448	2,357	2,098	259	350	1,511	496	91	2
1956	2,289	2,288	2,138	1,890	245	259	1,366	510	153	1
1957	1,423	1,425	1,307	1,120	187	260	651	396	118	—2
1958	2,094	2,098	1,925	1,530	395	832	571	522	173	—4
1959	1,729	1,727	1,551	1,228	323	775	228	549	176	2
1960	1,943	1,944	1,820	1,501	319	798	397	624	124	—1
1961	2,210	2,213	2,035	1,653	382	971	281	782	178	—3
1962	3,175	3,175	2,840	2,127	713	1,193	520	1,128	335	—
1963	3,904	3,903	3,537	2,568	969	1,446	703	1,388	366	1
1964	4,332	4,331	3,769	2,677	1,092	1,603	631	1,535	562	1
1965	4,061	4,062	3,609	2,670	939	1,504	287	1,818	453	—1
1966	2,720	2,719	2,146	1,609	537	709	63	1,375	572	1
1967	3,153	3,089	2,399	1,794	605	574	324	1,500	692	—2
1968	2,789	2,789	1,943	1,424	519	472	230	1,241	846	—
1969	2,682	2,686	1,935	1,397	538	293	133	1,509	750	—3
1970	1,810	1,804	1,254	1,060	194	225	—158	1,187	551	5
1971 p	4,030	4,099	3,090	1,137	1,953	54	66	2,970	1,008	—2

p — Preliminary.
NOTE: Data are based on figures shown in Table 29. Data for 1967 and 1971 do not add to total due to adjustments made to exclude the effects of a change in classification of certain farm mortgage loans. See note to Table 29.
SOURCE: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 34

Gross Flow of Mortgage Funds Through Mutual Savings Banks, by Type of Loan, 1952-1971

(In millions of dollars)

	New loans acquired				Repayments				Net gain			
Year	Total	FHA	VA	Conventional and other	Total	FHA	VA	Conventional and other	Total	FHA	VA	Conventional and other
1952	2,807	722	668	1,418	1,348	161	142	1,046	1,459	561	526	372
1953	3,024	551	1,015	1,458	1,481	203	206	1,043	1,573	348	809	415
1954	3,735	595	1,447	1,693	1,663	299	191	1,172	2,072	296	1,256	521
1955	4,560	699	1,912	1,950	2,104	374	373	1,357	2,456	325	1,539	593
1956	4,432	622	1,800	2,010	2,145	349	427	1,370	2,287	273	1,373	640
1957	3,465	528	1,047	1,891	2,040	313	418	1,310	1,425	215	629	581
1958	4,378	1,211	1,084	2,083	2,275	331	530	1,415	2,103	880	554	668
1959	4,435	1,224	820	2,390	2,595	410	566	1,619	1,840	814	254	771
1960	4,437	1,183	912	2,342	2,500	379	517	1,604	1,937	804	396	738
1961	4,899	1,499	856	2,544	2,697	544	630	1,523	2,202	955	226	1,021
1962	6,245	1,878	1,263	3,104	3,091	677	773	1,641	3,154	1,201	490	1,463
1963	7,706	2,378	1,600	3,728	3,755	952	884	1,919	3,951	1,426	717	1,809
1964	8,500	2,802	1,579	4,119	4,184	1,165	949	2,070	4,316	1,636	631	2,049
1965	8,654	2,715	1,364	4,576	4,551	1,206	1,044	2,302	4,103	1,509	319	2,274
1966	7,066	1,898	963	4,205	4,366	1,227	900	2,239	2,700	671	63	1,966
1967	7,417	1,665	1,244	4,508	4,321	1,075	923	2,323	3,096	591	320	2,185
1968	7,015	1,485	1,056	4,493	4,225	988	826	2,410	2,790	477	230	2,083
1969	6,726	1,352	901	4,473	4,228	1,089	826	2,314	2,497	263	75	2,159
1970	5,944	1,179	676	4,089	4,000	916	784	2,300	1,944	263	—108	1,789
1971	9,915	1,493	1,026	7,396	5,735	1,189	918	3,630	4,180	304	108	3,766

Note: Data on net gain are gross of valuation reserves. Repayments are calculated by subtracting net gain from new loans acquired.
Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 35

Selected Ratios of Mortgage Loan Portfolio Activity of Mutual Savings Banks, 1952-1971

(In per cent)

	Ratio to loans outstanding at beginning of the year								Ratio of net gain to new loans acquired			
	New loans acquired				Repayments							
Year	Total	FHA	VA	Conv. and other	Total	FHA	VA	Conv. and other	Total	FHA	VA	Conv. and other
1952	28.3	27.7	39.9	25.1	13.6	6.2	8.5	18.5	52.0	77.7	78.7	26.2
1953	26.6	17.4	46.2	24.2	12.7	6.4	9.4	17.3	52.0	63.2	79.7	28.5
1954	28.8	16.9	48.1	26.3	12.8	8.5	6.3	18.2	55.5	49.7	86.8	30.8
1955	30.3	18.3	44.8	28.0	14.0	9.8	8.7	19.5	53.9	46.5	80.5	30.4
1956	25.3	15.0	31.0	26.6	12.3	8.4	7.4	18.2	51.6	43.9	76.3	31.8
1957	17.5	12.0	14.6	23.1	10.3	7.1	5.8	16.0	41.1	40.7	60.1	30.7
1958	20.7	26.2	13.9	23.8	10.7	7.2	6.8	16.1	48.0	72.7	51.1	32.1
1959	19.0	22.2	9.8	25.3	11.1	7.4	6.8	17.2	41.5	66.5	31.0	32.3
1960	17.8	18.9	10.6	23.1	10.0	6.0	6.0	15.8	43.7	68.0	43.3	31.5
1961	18.2	21.2	9.5	23.5	10.0	7.7	7.0	14.1	44.9	63.7	26.4	40.1
1962	21.4	23.4	13.6	26.2	10.6	8.4	8.3	13.9	50.5	64.0	38.8	47.1
1963	23.9	25.8	16.4	28.0	11.6	10.3	9.1	14.4	51.3	60.0	44.8	48.5
1964	23.5	26.3	15.1	27.3	11.5	10.9	9.0	13.7	50.8	58.4	39.9	49.7
1965	21.3	22.1	12.3	26.7	11.2	9.8	9.4	13.4	47.4	55.6	23.4	49.7
1966	15.8	13.8	8.4	21.6	9.8	8.9	7.9	11.5	38.2	35.4	6.5	46.8
1967	15.7	11.5	10.8	21.1	9.1	7.4	8.0	10.9	41.7	35.5	25.8	48.5
1968	13.9	9.7	8.9	18.9	8.3	6.6	7.0	10.2	39.8	32.6	21.8	46.4
1969	12.6	8.7	7.5	17.3	7.9	7.0	6.8	9.0	37.1	19.5	8.4	48.3
1970	10.6	7.4	5.6	14.6	7.1	5.8	6.5	8.2	32.7	22.3	—16.0	43.8
1971	17.1	9.3	8.5	24.8	9.9	7.4	7.6	12.2	42.2	20.4	17.5	50.9

Note: See note to Table 34.
Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 36

Amount, Number and Average Size of Mortgage Loans Held and Acquired by Mutual Savings Banks, by Type of Loan, Selected Years, 1950-1971

Item	Loans held at end of year				New loans acquired during year			
	1950	1960	1970	1971	1950	1960	1970	1971
Amount (In millions of dollars)								
Total	8,274	26,934	57,909	61,984	2,496	4,437	8,944	9,918
FHA	1,615	7,073	16,091	16,274	788	1,183	1,179	1,493
VA	1,457	9,050	12,018	12,080	512	912	676	1,026
Conventional and other	5,202	10,811	29,800	33,630	1,196	2,342	4,089	7,396
Number (In thousands)								
Total	1,071	2,482	3,708	3,731	279	311	212	297
FHA	162	604	1,233	1,229	57	86	60	72
VA	222	968	1,106	1,094	73	86	37	82
Conventional and other	687	910	1,370	1,408	149	140	115	173
Average size (In dollars)								
Total	7,727	10,850	15,616	16,613	8,949	14,244	27,992	33,348
FHA	9,982	11,705	13,052	13,239	13,823	13,714	19,632	20,686
VA	6,564	9,346	10,871	11,044	7,040	10,635	18,371	19,646
Conventional and other	7,571	11,882	21,751	23,885	8,016	16,790	35,404	42,772

Note: See note to Table 34.
Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 37

Home Mortgage Delinquency and Foreclosure Rates of Mutual Savings Banks, by Type of Loan, Quarterly, 1967-1971

(In per cent)

Quarter	Delinquency rates				Foreclosure rates			
	Total	FHA	VA	Conventional	Total	FHA	VA	Conventional
1967 — I	.76	.94	.80	.53	.17	.30	.18	.02
II	.66	.81	.68	.47	.17	.29	.16	.03
III	.62	.77	.63	.44	.14	.24	.15	.03
IV	.64	.75	.67	.47	.14	.24	.14	.03
1968 — I	.60	.74	.61	.43	.13	.22	.13	.02
II	.54	.62	.53	.45	.13	.21	.13	.03
III	.50	.59	.52	.39	.10	.17	.10	.02
IV	.52	.59	.53	.43	.09	.15	.09	.02
1969 — I	.53	.60	.54	.43	.08	.13	.08	.01
II	.44	.50	.44	.37	.08	.13	.08	.01
III	.44	.51	.45	.34	.07	.11	.07	.02
IV	.47	.55	.47	.39	.06	.10	.06	.02
1970 — I	.50	.59	.50	.39	.06	.10	.06	.01
II	.42	.50	.41	.35	.06	.11	.06	.01
III	.45	.52	.44	.38	.06	.10	.06	.01
IV	.50	.57	.48	.45	.06	.10	.08	.02
1971 — I	.55	.67	.52	.44	.06	.08	.06	.01
II	.50	.59	.48	.44	.05	.09	.05	.01
III	.53	.63	.49	.47	.05	.09	.04	.01
IV	.55	.67	.51	.47	.06	.10	.06	.01

Note: Data refer to the percentage ratio of the number of one- to four-family mortgage loans delinquent or foreclosed to the total number of one- to four-family loans held by mutual savings banks. Delinquent loans are defined as loans held at the end of the indicated quarters which are (1) three or more payments overdue on a monthly program, or (2) in the process of foreclosure. Foreclosure data refer to loans which have been foreclosed (foreclosure completed) within the quarter. Information shown in this table is based on reports representing over four-fifths of the total number of home mortgage loans held by savings banks.
Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 38

Holdings of Securities by Mutual Savings Banks, by Type, Selected Year-End Dates, 1945-1971

(In millions of dollars)

End of year	Total	Bonds				Stocks		
		Total	U. S. Government	State and municipal	Corporate and other	Total	Bank	Other
1945	11,850	11,723	10,680	84	989	127	116	11
1950	13,233	13,054	10,877	96	2,081	179	163	16
1951	12,457	12,231	9,827	140	2,264	226	225	17
1952	12,703	12,369	9,443	335	2,591	334	280	53
1953	12,930	12,503	9,191	428	2,884	427	302	125
1954	12,911	12,343	8,755	608	2,980	568	338	230
1955	12,474	11,848	8,463	646	2,738	626	330	331
1956	12,206	11,515	7,982	676	2,857	691	348	388
1957	12,612	11,877	7,583	685	3,609	735	351	434
1958	12,970	12,107	7,270	729	4,108	863	378	537
1959	12,437	11,623	6,871	721	4,031	814	352	537
1960	11,991	11,164	6,243	672	4,249	827	352	541
1961	11,876	10,983	6,160	677	4,147	893	352	606
1962	11,811	10,769	6,107	527	4,135	1,042	372	744
1963	11,377	10,208	5,863	440	3,905	1,169	388	843
1964	11,281	10,022	5,791	391	3,840	1,259	419	892
1965	10,975	9,549	5,485	320	3,744	1,426	452	1,020
1966	10,735	9,268	4,764	251	4,253	1,467	481	1,086
1967	12,721	11,035	4,319	219	6,497	1,686	463	1,261
1968	14,207	12,270	3,834	194	8,242	1,937	494	1,479
1969	14,319	12,144	3,222	193	8,729	2,175	485	1,727
1970	16,224	13,750	3,151	197	10,402	2,474	481	2,030
1971	21,688	18,706	3,268	390	15,047	2,983	514	2,468

NOTE: Data are gross of valuation reserves for 1971. For prior years, data are net of reserves except for the breakdown of stocks from 1961 to 1970, which were reported on a gross basis. Data on holdings of corporate and other bonds for the years 1960 to 1971 differ somewhat from Table 39 where different sources were used in order to obtain a more detailed breakdown not available in the basic source used in this table.

SOURCE: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 39

Holdings of Corporate Bonds by Mutual Savings Banks, by Type, Selected Year-End Dates, 1945-1970

(In millions of dollars)

End of year	Total		Railroad	Utility	Industrial	All other†
	Net	Gross				
1945	989	n.a.	456	400	38	96
1950	2,055	n.a.	865	865	119	206
1955	2,697	2,758	770	1,197	319	472
1956	2,817	2,879	740	1,269	326	543
1957	3,569	3,631	710	1,681	423	816
1958	4,097	4,159	702	1,982	550	926
1959	4,034	4,096	641	1,933	494	1,029
1960	4,255	4,277	597	2,026	531	1,123
1961	4,151	4,174	582	1,969	517	1,135
1962	4,137	4,166	512	1,938	496	1,219
1963	3,943	3,966	452	1,811	445	1,298
1964	3,849	3,869	397	1,720	436	1,317
1965	3,756	3,777	376	1,601	426	1,374
1966	4,267	4,289	402	1,797	471	1,618
1967	6,461	6,485	544	3,055	866	2,020
1968	8,185	8,207	579	3,909	1,108	2,611
1969	8,666	8,693	610	4,207	1,136	2,740
1970	10,410	10,435	668	4,673	1,502	3,592

n.a. — Not available.

† Includes non-guaranteed federal agency, International Bank, Canadian Government and other obligations.

NOTE: Breakdown is net of reserves for 1945 and 1950 and gross for later years. Breakdowns for 1957-1970 are partly estimated; separate data for Massachusetts are not available.

SOURCE: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 40

Holdings of Corporate Bonds by Mutual Savings Banks, by Type, by States, December 31, 1970

(In millions of dollars)

State	Total	Railroad	Utility	Industrial	All other†
New York	5,362	286	2,612	761	1,703
Massachusetts	1,788	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Connecticut	608	36	268	3	301
Pennsylvania	1,098	106	245	315	432
New Jersey	620	60	329	76	154
Washington	180	11	71	12	85
New Hampshire	109	2	45	6	55
Rhode Island	114	4	39	24	46
Maine	163	16	71	10	66
Maryland	138	7	60	11	60
Vermont	7	•	2	1	4
All other states	248	26	128	24	70
TOTAL	10,435	668	4,673	1,502	3,592

n.a. — Not available.

• Less than $500,000.

† Includes non-guaranteed federal agency, International Bank, Canadian Government and other obligations.

NOTE: See note to Table 39.

SOURCE: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 41

Holdings of Marketable U. S. Government Securities by Mutual Savings Banks, by Maturity and Type of Issue, Selected Year-End Dates, 1946-1971

Year	Total	Years to maturity: Less than 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 and over	Total	Type of issue: Bills	Certificates of indebtedness	Notes	Bonds
					(In millions of dollars)					
1946	11,517	420	401	1,798	8,898	11,517	*	287	211	11,049
1950	10,143	91	742	100	9,208	10,143	33	7	136	9,967
1955	6,667	208	570	1,338	4,554	6,667	128	47	322	6,170
1960	5,944	480	1,544	1,849	2,071	5,944	144	143	1,190	4,468
1965	5,241	768	1,386	1,602	1,486	5,241	445	—	498	4,298
1966	4,532	645	1,482	1,139	1,266	4,532	399	27	998	3,508
1967	4,033	716	1,476	707	1,134	4,033	440	—	899	2,693
1968	3,524	696	1,117	709	1,001	3,524	334	—	1,211	1,979
1969	2,931	501	1,250	263	918	2,931	149	—	1,176	1,605
1970	2,745	525	1,168	339	713	2,745	171	—	1,261	1,312
1971	2,742	416	1,221	499	606	2,742	236	—	1,467	1,041
					(Percentage distribution)					
1946	100.0	3.6	3.5	15.6	77.3	100.0	*	2.2	1.8	95.9
1950	100.0	.9	7.3	1.0	90.8	100.0	.3	.1	1.3	98.3
1955	100.0	3.1	8.5	20.0	68.3	100.0	1.9	.7	4.8	92.5
1960	100.0	8.1	26.0	31.1	34.8	100.0	2.4	2.4	20.0	75.1
1965	100.0	14.7	26.4	30.6	28.4	100.0	8.5	—	9.5	82.0
1966	100.0	14.2	32.7	25.1	27.9	100.0	8.8	.6	13.2	77.4
1967	100.0	17.8	36.6	17.5	28.1	100.0	10.9	—	22.3	66.8
1968	100.0	19.8	31.7	20.1	28.4	100.0	9.5	—	34.4	56.2
1969	100.0	17.1	42.6	9.0	31.3	100.0	5.1	—	40.1	54.8
1970	100.0	19.1	42.6	12.3	26.0	100.0	6.2	—	45.9	47.8
1971	100.0	15.2	44.5	18.2	22.1	100.0	8.6	—	53.5	38.0

* Less than $500,000 and less than .05 per cent.
Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

TABLE 42

Holdings of Corporate Stock by Mutual Savings Banks, by Type, Selected Year-End Dates, 1955-1971

(In millions of dollars)

End of year	Total	Pfd. & pref.	Common: Total	Common: Commercial bank	Common: Investment company	Common: All other
1955	661	174	486	330	23	133
1956	733	210	523	348	28	147
1957	785	228	556	351	41	166
1958	915	282	632	378	50	204
1959	879	285	594	352	60	182
1960	893	292	601	352	72	176
1961	957	287	670	352	84	235
1962	1,116	341	775	372	109	294
1963	1,231	380	852	389	126	338
1964	1,311	390	921	419	129	373
1965	1,471	431	1,041	452	151	439
1966	1,508	470	1,038	451	156	430
1967	1,723	551	1,172	463	199	511
1968	1,973	594	1,379	494	260	625
1969	2,213	626	1,587	485	335	767
1970	2,511	729	1,782	481	384	917
1971	2,983	871	2,111	514	505	1,092

Note: Data are gross before deduction of valuation reserves.
Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 43

Holdings of Corporate Stock by Mutual Savings Banks, by Type, by States, December 31, 1971

(In millions of dollars)

State	Total	Pfd. & pref.	Common: Total	Common: Commercial bank	Common: Investment company	Common: All other
New York	1,412	580	832	—	366	466
Massachusetts	579	87	491	266	55	170
Connecticut	476	91	385	171	71	142
Pennsylvania	119	33	86	8	*	77
New Jersey	87	13	44	4	*	41
Washington	18	2	16	1	—	14
Rhode Island	92	8	84	29	3	52
New Hampshire	79	15	64	15	2	47
Maine	67	19	48	15	5	28
Maryland	11	*	11	1	—	10
Vermont	3	—	3	2	—	1
All other states	71	24	47	1	1	44
TOTAL	2,983	871	2,111	514	505	1,092

* Less than $500,000.
Note: Data are gross before deduction of valuation reserves.
Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 44

Net Flow of Investment Funds From Mutual Savings Banks, 1946-1971

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Total	Mortgage loans	Securities			Other assets	Cash
			U. S. Government	State and municipal	Corporate and other		
1946	1,700	249	1,096	—30	146	31	209
1947	1,052	405	289	—1	324	30	65
1948	758	727	—475	16	471	22	—3
1949	1,021	896	—64	20	165	9	—5
1950	943	1,560	—567	3	—15	43	—80
1951	1,058	1,708	—1,050	44	230	35	91
1952	1,797	1,485	—384	195	438	32	35
1953	1,898	1,561	—252	92	386	46	65
1954	2,151	2,052	—436	181	237	73	43
1955	1,996	2,435	—291	38	—184	59	—60
1956	2,035	2,280	—481	30	184	69	—46
1957	1,835	1,412	—400	9	796	47	—30
1958	2,569	2,067	—313	44	627	112	31
1959	1,481	1,870	—337	—7	—83	107	—69
1960	1,626	1,933	—628	—49	232	94	44
1961	2,257	2,199	—83	5	—37	109	63
1962	3,292	3,155	—53	—150	137	183	20
1963	3,582	3,961	—244	—87	—103	109	—44
1964	4,535	4,322	—72	—49	25	219	91
1965	3,994	4,106	—306	—72	72	181	14
1966	2,751	2,759	—720	—68	549	296	—65
1967	5,383	3,118	—445	—33	2,463	239	40
1968	4,573	2,798	—500	—27	1,990	312	—1
1969	3,010	2,499	—615	—1	724	480	—78
1970	4,829	1,956	—61	4	1,978	600	352
1971	10,237	4,175	176	188	4,793	788	117

NOTE: Data represent net changes in asset classifications shown. See note to Table 1.
SOURCE: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 45

Gross Flow of Funds Through Mutual Savings Banks, 1965-1971

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Inflow:							
Amounts deposited	14,587	16,018	17,929	19,892	21,335	30,207	33,462
Interest on deposits	2,076	2,383	2,713	2,967	3,219	3,452	3,943
Mortgage repayments	4,551	4,366	4,321	4,225	4,228	4,000	5,735
Retained earnings	256	195	128	255	255	208	384
U. S. Governments	306	720	445	500	615	61	—176
All other sources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INFLOW	21,776	23,682	25,536	27,839	29,652	37,928	43,348
Outflow:							
Withdrawals	13,063	15,796	15,547	18,728	22,064	29,267	27,769
Mortgage loans acquired	8,654	7,066	7,417	7,015	6,726	5,944	9,915
Net security investment							
State and municipal	—72	—68	—33	—27	—1	4	188
Corporate and other	72	549	2,463	1,990	724	1,978	4,793
All other uses	59	340	142	133	139	735	683
TOTAL OUTFLOW	21,776	23,682	25,536	27,839	29,652	37,928	43,348

NOTE: Amounts deposited and withdrawn exclude school, club and other special-purpose accounts.
SOURCE: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 46

Net Flow of Investment Funds From Mutual Savings Banks, Monthly, 1965-1972

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Total													
1965	475	419	470	50	361	369	357	452	280	82	311	368	3,994
1966	356	411	257	—247	320	85	357	384	178	56	268	325	2,751
1967	587	552	580	282	671	490	496	562	358	135	365	304	5,383
1968	422	591	478	95	604	265	396	473	300	109	462	379	4,573
1969	398	582	462	17	549	157	75	331	72	—158	276	248	3,010
1970	29	521	332	202	523	423	492	435	363	210	506	793	4,829
1971	893	1,170	1,480	989	1,116	879	718	609	519	351	639	874	10,237
1972	1,060	1,283	1,344	754	1,012								
Mortgage loans													
1965	312	284	341	298	290	334	413	364	341	375	351	402	4,105
1966	275	244	228	154	195	159	280	264	218	286	218	239	2,759
1967	292	208	280	263	257	278	238	312	236	270	219	264	3,118
1968	217	197	137	160	203	218	249	232	222	313	311	340	2,799
1969	292	229	198	204	233	230	214	181	120	158	190	289	2,489
1970	38	106	82	159	144	221	161	181	217	162	183	303	1,956
1971	202	180	346	256	316	434	390	415	272	331	437	596	4,175
1972	274	260	430	352	454								
U. S. Government securities													
1965	116	109	37	—197	—16	—20	—31	24	—20	—210	—70	—30	—306
1966	75	63	—23	—265	—24	—160	—50	—38	15	—166	—65	—83	—720
1967	—85	21	—56	—164	—47	—97	60	—29	40	—107	98	—78	—445
1968	10	61	6	—108	70	—139	—22	—10	—64	—140	—85	—79	—500
1969	129	27	1	—90	—79	—203	16	—21	—77	—177	—39	—101	—615
1970	56	—32	—14	7	67	—92	27	30	10	—68	17	—68	—61
1971	43	132	28	—16	101	—32	149	—41	—50	—89	—36	—12	176
1972	—7	46	74	45	25								
State and municipal securities													
1965	—3	—5	—2	—2	—12	—8	—4	—7	*	—11	—5	—14	—72
1966	—6	—1	4	—10	—10	—11	—6	—5	—6	—10	—7	—2	—68
1967	—4	2	—3	—3	—8	14	—2	—5	2	—16	—6	—3	—33
1968	—3	2	10	—8	—7	—7	—2	—3	2	—8	5	—7	—27
1969	1	—5	4	4	—2	—5	10	*	—11	1	5	—3	—1
1970	12	—15	4	—6	2	7	—1	1	*	10	—2	—8	4
1971	9	16	24	33	52	—10	6	13	1	4	14	28	188
1972	43	26	55	33	50								
Corporate and other securities													
1965	7	18	22	39	4	12	85	14	—36	2	—22	—73	72
1966	46	72	63	—29	30	44	96	165	—56	—15	56	75	549
1967	334	198	229	323	259	251	329	267	144	26	27	76	2,463
1968	254	228	265	177	99	190	213	162	49	86	88	179	1,990
1969	118	131	220	72	79	229	—47	*	8	—105	—23	42	724
1970	—14	107	274	107	146	242	179	154	123	17	146	497	1,578
1971	579	462	962	637	551	579	320	190	123	7	160	222	4,793
1972	387	639	604	533	424								
Cash and other assets													
1965	44	14	72	—88	94	50	—107	57	—5	—75	56	83	195
1966	—34	33	—15	—97	130	53	36	—2	6	—41	67	96	231
1967	52	122	129	—137	210	44	—130	17	—63	—37	27	46	279
1968	—57	103	60	—126	238	3	—42	92	92	—141	144	—53	311
1969	—143	200	39	—173	317	—94	—117	171	32	—35	182	23	402
1970	—62	355	—14	—66	164	45	127	68	14	89	162	70	952
1971	60	379	121	79	96	—92	—147	33	173	99	64	40	905
1972	364	312	181	—208	59								

* Less than $500,000.

NOTE: Data represent net changes in asset classifications shown. See note to Table 1.

SOURCE: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

IV—Income and Expenses of Mutual Savings Banks

As mutual institutions operated solely for the benefit of depositors, savings banks pass on all earnings after expenses to depositors as interest, except for necessary additions to protective reserves. Throughout the postwar period, operating income has advanced steadily, owing to continued asset growth coupled with increased asset yield. The rising rate of return on savings bank assets, in turn, mainly reflects the long-term shift in asset composition to mortgages, increases in the level of interest rates during the postwar period and use of flexible investment powers.

Distribution of Earnings

Operating expenses have also risen, but at a slower pace than income. Consequently, between 1948 and 1971, operating expenses absorbed a declining proportion of gross operating income, falling from 22.8 to 12.2 per cent. Relative to total assets, expenses have generally remained comparatively stable, despite improved wage scales and fringe benefits, as savings banks increasingly have utilized automation and other cost-reducing techniques (Table 47 and Chart 10). The impact of these techniques also has been reflected in a rise in savings bank deposits per employee from $1.9 million in 1965 to $2.4 million in 1971. Variations among different savings bank states persist, however, partly due to differences in average size of bank, number of branch offices and legal provisions authorizing family financial services (Tables 53 and 54).

A new element in the industry cost structure in recent years has been an increase in the industry's tax liabilities, resulting from new tax provisions enacted in the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

As a percentage of both operating income and average assets, operating expenses have been lower for savings banks than for savings and loan associations and commercial banks. The higher ratio for savings and loan associations is partly due to their small average scale of operations. Commercial bank expenses, on the other hand, reflect the substantial costs of servicing checking accounts which have a greater rate of turnover than savings deposits.

Savings bank interest payments increased in every postwar year due to both higher rates of interest offered to savers and deposit growth, absorbing about nine-tenths of income after expenses and taxes during the 1960-71 period. Non-recurring items have absorbed a minor proportion of operating income. Retained earnings have averaged about 8 per cent of operating income after expenses and taxes during the 1960-1971 period (Tables 47 and 48).

Earnings Rates

Earnings rates on investments held by savings banks vary widely among the various states. Underlying these variations are numerous factors, including differences in state laws governing savings bank investment powers, local capital market conditions, and management policies. Furthermore, those savings banks which experienced relatively rapid deposit growth in recent high interest rate periods have been able to acquire a greater volume of high-yield assets (Table 51).

Partly because they are concentrated in traditionally low interest rate areas of the country, savings banks have earned a lower rate of return on their total assets than savings and loan associations. Earnings rates of savings banks have exceeded those of commercial banks in most postwar years.

In 1971, when the general level of interest rates declined, earnings rates of thrift institutions rose, while commercial bank earnings rates declined. In periods of rising interest rates, however, earnings on the short-term asset holdings of commercial banks have increased more rapidly than earnings of thrift institutions whose assets are dominated by long-term mortgages (Chart 8).

Interest Rates on Savings

These trends in earnings rates are broadly paralleled by trends in rates of return paid to savers. In recent years, the spread in favor of savings and loan associations which existed during most of the postwar period has narrowed considerably as savings banks and commercial banks have raised interest rates on savings deposits more rapidly. In 1971, average effective savings deposit rates of mutual savings banks were somewhat less than rates of savings and loan associations, due mainly to the lower proportion of deposits in higher-yield time accounts at savings banks, but exceeded those paid by commercial banks on consumer-type time deposits.

At the end of March 1972, about 95 per cent of all savings banks offered rates of 5 per cent or more on ordinary passbook deposits. Rates on time, term and other special high-yield accounts varied according to maturity of account. Close to nine-tenths of all savings banks offered the maximum 6 per cent FDIC ceiling rate on two-year accounts of less than $100,000. In the first quarter of 1972, savings banks generally maintained deposit interest rates on all major types of deposits at ceiling levels (Table 50).

TABLE 47

Income and Expenses of Mutual Savings Banks, 1955-1971

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Total current operating income	Total current operating expenses and taxes	Net current operating income after expenses and taxes	Interest	Net current operating income after dividends, losses and interest	Net non-operating recoveries or additions	Retained earnings
1955	1,086.8	208.1	858.7	719.4	139.4	18.7	120.6
1956	1,180.1	221.9	958.9	803.8	155.1	21.9	133.2
1957	1,302.4	236.5	1,065.9	906.2	159.7	40.7	119.0
1958	1,433.3	252.4	1,180.9	1,010.6	170.3	11.6	158.7
1959	1,562.1	266.1	1,296.9	1,099.8	196.1	36.4	159.7
1960	1,687.2	277.3	1,409.9	1,233.7	176.2	27.5	148.7
1961	1,835.1	297.8	1,537.3	1,326.3	211.0	.4	210.6
1962	2,022.3	313.7	1,708.6	1,530.5	178.1	6.0†	184.1
1963	2,240.7	344.1	1,896.6	1,700.0	196.6	13.9†	210.1
1964	2,484.9	366.3	2,118.6	1,895.1	223.5	5.4†	228.9
1965	2,745.1	394.7	2,350.4	2,076.0	274.4	18.1	256.3
1966	2,990.9	429.3	2,561.6	2,383.0	178.6	16.0†	194.6
1967	3,301.5	454.1	2,847.4	2,712.8	134.6	6.2	128.4
1968	3,701.5	505.9	3,195.6	2,967.0	228.5	26.2†	254.7
1969	4,110.5	580.8	3,529.6	3,218.9	310.7	56.1	254.6
1970	4,487.3	685.1	3,802.3	3,481.8	320.5	142.8	207.7
1971	5,169.6	779.4	4,390.2	3,942.7	447.5	63.8	383.7

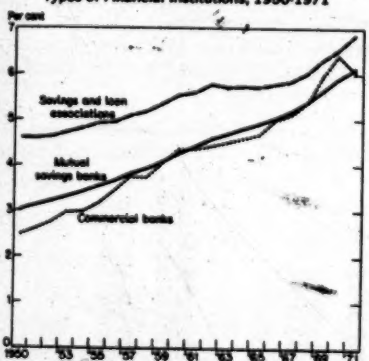
† Net non-recurring addition.

NOTE: Data for 1971 are based on reports from 94 of the largest savings banks, representing seven-tenths of total deposits in mutual savings banks. Data on retained earnings and net non-recurring deductions or additions are revised figures reflecting reclassification of certain valuation reserve provisions.

SOURCE: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

CHART 8

Rates of Return on Total Assets Held by Selected Types of Financial Institutions, 1950-1971

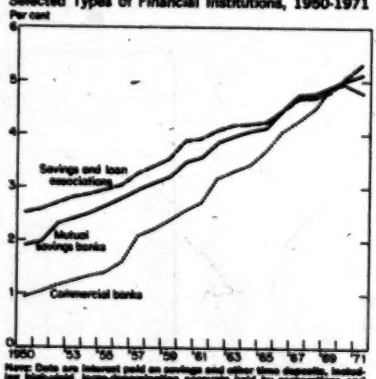


NOTE: Data are current operating income as a per cent of average total assets for insured commercial banks, and of average savings base, member savings and loan associations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, 1950-1970, and all savings and loan associations in 1971. See also note to Table 47.

SOURCE: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and United States Savings and Loan League.

CHART 9

Rates of Return Paid on Time Deposits and Savings by Selected Types of Financial Institutions, 1950-1971



NOTE: Data are interest paid on savings and other time deposits, including negotiable, large-denomination instruments held by corporations and other investors, as a per cent of average amounts of these deposits for insured commercial banks, dividends paid on a per cent of average savings capital for member savings and loan associations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, 1950-1970, and all savings and loan associations in 1971, and interest paid on a per cent of average total deposits in mutual savings banks. See also note to Table 47.

SOURCE: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and United States Savings and Loan League.

TABLE 48

Income and Expenses of Mutual Savings Banks, by States, 1970

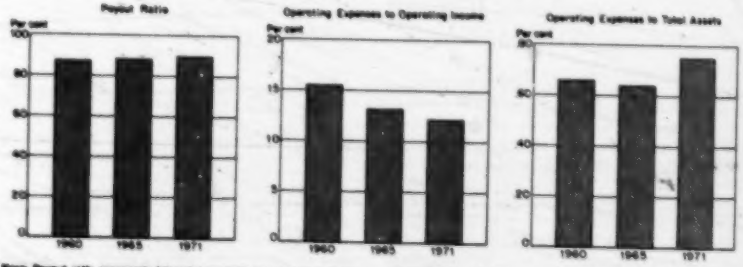
(In millions of dollars)

Item	Total	New York	Mass.	Conn.	Pa.	N. J.	Wash.	N. H.	R. I.	Me.	Md.	All other states
Current operating income	4,467.3	2,540.2	734.7	352.3	240.6	180.2	96.6	69.8	70.9	59.5	55.0	97.6
Interest and dividends on securities	856.3	402.6	190.0	62.6	68.6	46.4	12.7	12.5	12.4	15.9	12.5	20.1
U. S. Governments	144.1†	57.5	n.a.	10.0	8.8	13.3	3.2	3.4	2.4	4.1	4.9	4.5
Other securities	712.2†	345.1	n.a.	52.6	60.0	33.1	9.4	9.1	9.9	11.8	7.6	15.6
Net interest and discounts on loans	3,558.6	2,098.4	534.8	284.3	167.1	129.8	72.9	56.3	57.7	43.2	39.0	75.3
Mortgages	3,385.4†	2,011.1	n.a.	264.8	162.3	125.9	70.6	49.3	51.0	39.4	31.2	70.8
Other loans	173.2†	87.3	n.a.	19.5	4.8	3.9	2.3	7.1	6.8	3.8	7.8	4.5
Other operating income	72.4	39.2	10.0	5.4	4.9	4.0	1.0	.5	.8	.5	3.6	2.2
Current operating expenses and taxes	685.1	374.8	103.8	63.9	33.9	26.6	16.5	10.8	14.7	9.0	11.3	19.9
Net current operating income after expenses and taxes	3,802.3	2,165.7	630.9	288.4	206.7	153.6	70.0	58.9	56.2	50.5	43.7	78.6
Interest paid depositors	3,451.8	1,974.5	580.5	255.4	196.9	141.3	62.0	52.8	50.8	43.9	39.6	73.8
Net current operating income after expenses, taxes and interest	350.5	191.2	70.3	32.9	9.8	10.0	8.0	6.1	5.4	6.7	4.1	9.8
Net non-recurring additions or deductions	−142.8	−107.1	−17.4	−4.9	−2.1	−3.4	−1.0	−1.2	−1.3	−1.2	−2.8	−3
Net non-recurring income or expense	−12.1	−4.0	n.a.	−1.2	*	1.5	−.1	−.3	−.2	−.3	−1.6	−.2
Net realized profit or loss on assets	−130.0	−86.1	−13.7	−4.3	*	−4.5	−.9	−.5	−1.0	−.9	−.9	−3.2
Securities sold or matured	−101.3†	−71.4	n.a.	−4.1	*	−4.4	−.9	−.3	−.6	−.9	−.9	−3.2
Mortgages and real estate	−26.8†	−24.6	n.a.	−1.3	*	*	*	−.3	*	*	*	*
Other assets	−1.9†	−.2.1	n.a.	−.8	*	*	*	.4	*	*	*	*
Net transfers to or from valuation reserves	−.7	−2.9	n.a.	2.5	−2.1	−.5	*	−.4	—	−.1	−.2	2.9
Retained earnings	207.7	84.1	53.0	28.0	7.7	6.7	7.0	5.0	4.1	5.5	1.3	5.3

n.a. — Not available.
† Partly estimated; separate data for Massachusetts are not available.
* Less than $50,000.
Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

CHART 10

Selected Income and Expense Ratios of Mutual Savings Banks, Selected Years, 1960-1971



Note: Payout ratio represents interest payments as a per cent of net current operating income after taxes; operating income to yield on-going expenses and taxes, while total assets are averages of amounts held during the year. See also note to Table 47.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 49

Average Annual Rate of Interest Paid on Deposits in Mutual Savings Banks, by States, 1950-1971

(In per cent)

Year	Total	New York	Mass.	Conn.	Pa.	N. J.	Wash.	N. H.	R. I.	Me.	Md.
1950	1.90	1.89	2.08	1.99	1.51	1.56	1.87	2.31	1.83	1.96	1.86
1951	1.96	1.90	2.20	2.12	1.90	1.66	2.16	2.35	1.93	2.08	1.88
1952	2.31	2.33	2.44	2.31	2.00	2.13	2.41	2.60	2.17	2.46	2.24
1953	2.40	2.40	2.65	2.36	2.02	2.03	2.43	2.76	2.23	2.49	2.29
1954	2.50	2.49	2.80	2.42	2.13	2.21	2.44	2.87	2.43	2.51	2.43
1955	2.64	2.67	2.84	2.57	2.46	2.30	2.68	2.90	2.42	2.67	2.51
1956	2.77	2.81	2.86	2.75	2.58	2.51	2.80	3.00	2.57	2.75	2.58
1957	2.94	2.99	2.97	2.85	2.77	2.73	2.91	3.02	2.91	2.83	2.89
1958	3.07	3.13	3.10	2.96	2.92	2.82	2.92	3.23	2.93	2.88	2.90
1959	3.19	3.22	3.23	3.21	3.02	2.93	3.17	3.31	3.19	3.16	3.00
1960	3.47	3.53	3.43	3.43	3.37	3.14	3.39	3.64	3.40	3.32	3.06
1961	3.55	3.57	3.66	3.52	3.40	3.28	3.58	3.77	3.61	3.46	3.32
1962	3.85	3.90	3.83	3.78	3.82	3.69	3.96	3.95	3.90	3.84	3.49
1963	3.96	4.03	3.91	3.82	3.90	3.76	3.95	4.03	3.83	3.90	3.70
1964	4.06	4.16	4.00	3.93	3.90	3.81	3.97	4.07	4.05	3.86	3.71
1965	4.11	4.18	4.06	3.90	3.97	3.86	4.22	4.18	4.16	3.88	3.83
1966	4.45	4.62	4.28	4.16	4.14	4.15	4.60	4.45	4.23	4.13	3.98
1967	4.74	4.95	4.46	4.43	4.27	4.46	4.94	4.64	4.33	4.31	4.31
1968	4.78	4.91	4.62	4.56	4.30	4.43	4.98	4.78	4.34	4.48	4.32
1969	4.89	4.92	4.90	4.94	4.65	4.50	4.96	4.91	4.55	4.97	4.45
1970	5.01	4.96	5.21	5.03	5.00	4.98	5.03	5.28	4.73	4.99	4.68
1971	5.13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. — Not available.

Note: Total includes data for states not shown separately. Data represent ratios of interest paid to average total deposits. See also note to Table 47.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 50

Per Cent of Mutual Savings Banks Offering Ceiling Rates on Deposits, Selected Dates, 1970-1972

Type and maturity of account	Ceiling rate* (per cent)	Per cent of banks offering ceiling rates on indicated types of accounts: Mar. 31, 1970	Dec. 31, 1970	Dec. 31, 1971	Mar. 31, 1972
Ordinary savings deposits	5 (5¼ in Mass.)	95	95	95	95
Time deposits with denominations of less than $100,000, by maturity:					
90 days-1 year (including special notice accounts)	5½ (5¾ in Mass.)	71	74	68	67
1-2 years	5¾	80	88	74	73
2 years or more	6	82	91	87	87

* In effect as of June 30, 1972.

Note: Year-end figures are based on reports from all savings banks while data for March 31, are industry estimates compiled on the basis of a sample representing about 93 per cent of savings bank deposits. Excluded from this table are data on time deposits with denominations of $100,000 or more which are offered by a small number of savings banks.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 51

Rates of Return on Assets Held by Mutual Savings Banks, 1950-1971

(In per cent)

Year	Total assets	Mortgages	Securities
1950	3.01	4.24	2.47
1951	3.11	4.17	2.49
1952	3.20	4.11	2.59
1953	3.30	4.14	2.68
1954	3.40	4.21	2.73
1955	3.53	4.25	2.79
1956	3.65	4.33	2.88
1957	3.80	4.39	3.01
1958	3.92	4.50	3.17
1959	4.08	4.63	3.31
1960	4.25	4.78	3.49
1961	4.41	4.89	3.62
1962	4.56	5.02	3.76
1963	4.68	5.13	3.83
1964	4.79	5.18	3.96
1965	4.89	5.22	4.07
1966	5.03	5.30	4.29
1967	5.18	5.41	4.53
1968	5.38	5.56	4.94
1969	5.68	5.77	5.37
1970	5.88	5.97	5.84
1971	6.13	6.20	6.00

Note: Data represent total current operating income as a percentage of average holdings of total assets, mortgages and securities. Beginning in 1961 mortgage income is net, after deduction of servicing fees. See note to Table 47.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 52

Rates of Return on Major Assets Held by Mutual Savings Banks, by States, Selected Years, 1951-1970

(In per cent)

Year	Total	New York	Illinois	Conn.	Pa.	N. J.	Wash.	N. H.	R. I.	Mo.	Ma.
Total Assets											
1951	3.11	3.10	3.27	3.06	2.80	2.98	3.14	3.40	3.38	3.01	2.81
1960	3.53	3.55	3.58	3.49	3.20	3.42	3.67	3.69	3.59	3.38	3.32
1960	4.25	4.26	4.18	4.36	4.07	4.17	4.32	4.35	4.53	4.16	3.99
1969	5.36	5.40	5.33	5.54	4.92	5.21	6.16	5.59	5.49	5.34	5.26
1969	5.69	5.69	5.69	5.96	5.13	5.48	6.30	5.96	5.78	5.70	5.48
1970	5.98	5.79	6.09	6.26	5.50	5.82	6.42	6.21	5.97	6.10	5.74
Mortgages											
1951	4.17	4.13	n.a.	4.86	4.00	4.26	4.47	4.51	4.33	4.39	4.19
1960	4.28	4.22	n.a.	4.47	4.07	4.43	4.68	4.71	4.52	4.54	4.31
1960	4.76	4.71	4.77	4.88	4.68	4.88	5.14	4.82	4.80	4.91	4.62
1969	5.56	5.52	5.67	5.70	5.36	5.54	6.61	5.71	5.61	5.66	5.30
1969	5.77	5.71	5.73	6.01	5.44	5.79	6.69	5.93	5.89	5.91	5.48
1970	5.97	5.89	6.08	6.36	5.76	6.01	6.80	6.26	6.08	6.31	5.68
Securities											
1951	2.48	2.43	n.a.	2.53	2.65	2.44	2.46	2.96	2.97	2.74	2.54
1960	2.79	2.76	n.a.	2.91	2.84	2.73	2.80	3.08	3.09	2.96	2.62
1960	3.49	3.46	3.56	3.64	3.50	3.26	3.03	3.76	4.26	3.60	2.89
1969	4.94	5.00	5.15	5.00	4.46	4.69	4.80	5.06	5.23	4.88	4.21
1969	5.27	5.33	5.69	5.62	4.84	4.97	5.18	5.90	5.26	5.31	4.48
1970	5.64	5.80	6.33	6.71	5.17	5.64	5.48	5.83	6.11	5.70	5.05

n.a. — Not available.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 53

Number of Employees of Mutual Savings Banks, by State, December 31, 1968 and December 31, 1971

State	Number of employees 1968	Number of employees 1971	Deposits per employee (in thousands of dollars) 1968	Deposits per employee (in thousands of dollars) 1971	Number of deposits per office 1968	Number of deposits per office 1971
New York	13,529	16,327	2,046	2,834	37.9	32.8
Massachusetts	4,898	5,961	1,725	2,102	14.8	11.7
Connecticut	2,563	3,212	1,436	1,897	14.7	14.0
Pennsylvania	1,427	2,099	2,259	2,360	20.1	18.4
New Jersey	1,384	1,672	1,468	2,166	27.1	22.6
Washington	410	992	1,523	1,981	17.1	14.6
Rhode Island	610	1,184	1,323	1,660	12.7	14.4
New Hampshire	391	684	1,427	1,801	14.4	14.2
Maine	468	648	1,327	1,628	10.3	10.6
Maryland	639	789	1,120	1,298	15.2	16.1
Vermont	121	172	1,612	1,971	18.1	17.2
All other states	896	771	1,496	1,902	24.8	24.9
Total	27,253	34,377	1,926	2,369	22.3	20.4

Note: Data cover all active, full time personnel including both officers and other employees. Deposits per employee in the table are estimates of deposits divided by the number of employees, while the number of employees per office represents the number of employees divided by the number of offices.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 54

Number of Employees of Mutual Savings Banks, by Deposit Size, December 31, 1971

Deposit size (in millions of dollars)	Num- ber of banks	Deposits per em- ployee (in thou- sands of dollars)	Total num- ber of em- ployees	Number of savings banks having indicated deposits per employee (in millions of dollars)			
				Less than 1.0	1.0 to 1.5	1.5 to 2.0	2.0 and over
Under							
5.0	28	813	6	2	4	—	—
5.0- 9.9	182	1,329	30	4	25	1	—
10.0- 24.9	881	1,711	79	4	45	29	1
25.0- 49.9	2,576	1,775	125	4	70	40	11
50.0- 74.9	1,775	2,032	58	1	22	29	6
75.0- 99.9	1,783	1,983	41	—	19	17	5
100.0-249.9	5,102	2,082	67	1	26	34	6
250.0-499.9	7,442	2,206	46	—	11	23	12
500.0-749.9	3,336	2,610	14	—	2	9	3
750.0-999.9	3,011	2,287	8	—	3	2	3
1000.0 and over	8,092	3,008	15	—	—	6	10
Total	34,377	2,369	490	16	227	190	57

Note: See note to Table 53.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

V—Mutual Savings Banks in the Savings Market

As the means of financing capital formation, saving in all its forms is essential to noninflationary economic growth. The consumer sector is by far the most important source of saving in the economy, generating between 60 and 70 per cent of total gross national saving in recent years. Retained profits and depreciation allowances of businesses are the chief secondary sources of saving (Table 55).

Within the consumer sector, savings accounts—held mainly in mutual savings banks, commercial banks, and savings and loan associations—have been the single most important outlet for individuals' saving in most years. At the same time, the relative importance of savings accounts has varied widely, accompanying changes in total personal saving, the relative attractiveness of deposit interest rates and individuals' saving preferences. Thus, the total flow of funds into savings accounts increased sharply from $44.5 billion in 1970 to $73.5 billion in 1971 (Tables 57-60), while holdings of direct capital market investments actually declined by $17.0 billion in 1971, compared to net purchases of $8.1 billion in 1970.

Savings Bank Role in Savings Account Market

Mutual savings banks accounted for about 16 per cent of the total volume of funds held by individuals in savings accounts at the end of 1971. Although they have lost some ground to other deposit-type institutions, mutual savings banks continue to be the leading institutions in major savings bank states. In five states—New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Maine—they held more savings than commercial banks and savings and loan associations combined at the end of 1971 (Tables 61-63 and Chart 11).

The importance of savings banks in local savings markets is even more striking in metropolitan areas. In twenty such areas, where 85 per cent of the industry's deposits are concentrated, savings banks accounted for 54 per cent of combined savings held in major deposit-type institutions at mid-1970, the latest period for which data are available. This compared with 24 per cent for commercial banks and 22 per cent for savings and loan associations. In twelve of the twenty areas, savings banks held a greater volume of savings than the other types of institutions combined (Table 66).

Variations in Saving Flows

Deposit inflows into mutual savings banks are sensitive to overall business and capital market changes, generally declining in periods of capital market stringency, and accelerating in periods of stable or declining short-term interest rates. The upsurge in savings bank deposit growth in 1960-1964 reflected largely the unusually favorable climate for deposit-type savings that prevailed during this period, as rapid, noninflationary growth of the economy was coupled with a generally low level of open market interest rates relative to savings bank rates.

Savings bank deposit gains declined in 1965 and in 1966, in response to rising capital market yields in a climate of upward price pressures and intensified competition. In 1967, however, savings flows climbed during most of the year as financial markets eased and the relative attractiveness of savings bank deposit rates improved. Although remaining relatively high in 1968, industry deposit gains fell sharply in 1969 as unprecedented inflationary and financial market pressures developed during the year.

Deposit inflows continued weak in early 1970 but rose dramatically after mid-year. Deposit gains reached unprecedented levels in 1971 and continued strong in early 1972, reflecting the favorable competitive yield position of savings accounts and the unusually high increase in the percentage of income saved by individuals.

In the early postwar years, savings growth at savings and loan associations was relatively steady, but more recently has fluctuated widely. The substantial 1966 and 1969 reductions in the industry's saving flows, for instance, largely reflected its weakened competitive position in savings markets and underscored its increased vulnerability to rapid changes in financial market conditions. These declines contrasted markedly with the experience of savings and loan associations in the 1959 period of financial stringency, when their savings growth actually increased over 1958. Moreover, the reductions in savings growth at savings and loan associations in 1966 and 1969 were steeper than at mutual savings banks. In the 1970-71 period and in early 1972, savings flows at these institutions increased sharply.

Variations in net inflows at commercial banks have partly reflected changes in efforts to attract additional savings. Faced with a slackening in their demand deposit growth, commercial banks in recent years have increasingly sought to attract time and savings deposits from individuals as well as from corporations and other large investors. Moreover, commercial bank time and savings deposit flows have shown considerable variation in response to economic and financial change.

Saving flows into all three types of institutions have been influenced by regulatory ceilings on deposit interest rates. Federal ceilings were applied across the board to the three types of institutions for the first time in 1966 and the ceilings were increased on certain types of accounts in January 1970. The ceilings adopted in 1970, and still in effect as of June 30, 1972, provided, in most cases, a one-half per cent differential in favor of savings institutions on ordinary passbook accounts, and a one-fourth per cent spread on time deposits.

TABLE 55

Saving in the American Economy, 1964-1971

(In billions of dollars)

Transaction category or sector	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 p
Net national saving	58.1	70.4	77.9	64.6	73.0	77.9	62.0	78.9
Households	42.1	49.0	54.3	39.8	44.9	42.6	72.6	88.0
Farm and business	17.7	21.4	23.5	19.9	16.6	10.2	7.7	12.9
Federal government	—4.4	—.2	—1.6	—13.8	—7.8	8.7	—16.1	—26.0
State and local government	—1.1	—2.4	—2.7	—8.5	—8.0	—4.9	—6.2	—4.0
Financial sectors	1.8	2.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0	8.0
Capital consumption	104.2	111.2	119.6	129.6	142.0	158.8	167.9	178.8
Households	55.9	59.8	64.3	69.9	77.2	84.8	91.2	96.1
Farm and business	47.3	50.4	54.2	58.5	63.3	69.0	74.6	81.2
Financial sectors	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.5
Gross national saving	160.3	181.6	197.5	194.2	214.9	233.4	229.8	254.7
Households	98.0	108.8	118.6	109.7	142.0	147.4	163.7	183.1
Farm and business	65.0	71.8	77.7	78.4	79.9	79.2	82.3	94.1
Federal government	—4.4	—.2	—1.6	—13.8	—7.8	8.7	—16.1	—26.0
State and local government	—1.1	—2.4	—2.7	—8.5	—8.0	—4.9	—6.2	—4.0
Financial sectors	2.8	3.6	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	7.5
Memorandum: Gross saving of households as per cent of gross national saving	61.1	59.9	60.1	56.5	66.1	63.2	71.2	71.9

p — Preliminary.

Note: Capital consumption represents depreciation, accidental damage to fixed capital and capital outlay charged to current accounts. For gross saving sectors, saving is equals of all non-financial receipts over all non-financial outlays. Households sector includes personal trusts and nonprofit organizations. Farm and business includes farm, non-corporate, and corporate non-financial business.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

TABLE 56

Disposition of Personal Income and Personal Saving Ratio, 1947-1971

(In billions of dollars)

Year	Personal income	Personal taxes	Disposable personal income	Total personal outlays	Personal saving	Saving as per cent of disposable personal income
1947	191.3	21.4	169.8	162.5	7.3	4.3
1948	210.2	21.1	189.1	175.8	13.4	7.1
1949	207.2	18.6	188.6	179.2	9.4	5.0
1950	227.6	20.7	206.9	193.9	13.1	6.3
1951	255.6	29.0	226.6	209.3	17.3	7.6
1952	272.5	34.1	238.3	220.1	18.2	7.6
1953	288.2	35.6	252.6	234.2	18.3	7.3
1954	290.1	32.7	257.4	241.0	16.4	6.4
1955	310.9	35.5	275.3	259.5	15.8	5.7
1956	333.0	39.8	293.2	272.6	20.6	7.0
1957	351.1	42.6	308.5	287.8	20.7	6.7
1958	361.2	42.3	318.8	296.6	22.3	7.0
1959	383.5	46.2	337.3	318.3	19.1	5.6
1960	401.0	50.9	350.0	333.0	17.0	4.9
1961	416.8	52.4	364.4	343.3	21.2	5.8
1962	442.6	57.4	385.3	363.7	21.6	5.6
1963	468.5	60.9	404.6	384.7	19.9	4.9
1964	497.8	59.4	438.1	411.9	26.2	6.0
1965	538.9	65.7	473.2	444.8	28.4	6.0
1966	587.2	75.4	511.9	479.3	32.5	6.4
1967	629.3	83.0	546.3	506.0	40.4	7.4
1968	688.9	97.9	591.0	551.2	39.8	6.7
1969	750.3	116.2	634.2	596.3	37.9	6.0
1970	803.6	115.9	687.8	633.7	54.1	7.9
1971	857.0	115.8	741.3	680.7	60.5	8.2

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 57

Financial Saving by Households, 1964-1971

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 p
Demand deposits and currency	6.3	7.2	3.1	9.4	12.6	3.5	6.1	8.5
Savings accounts	23.9	26.4	19.1	33.7	30.4	6.1	44.5	73.5
Mutual savings banks	4.2	3.6	2.6	5.1	4.2	2.5	4.5	9.7
Commercial banks	8.2	13.3	11.9	17.1	17.4	—1.9	27.6	32.7
Savings and loan associations	10.6	8.5	3.6	10.6	7.4	3.9	10.9	28.1
Credit unions	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.9
Life insurance reserves	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.9	5.2	6.6
Pension fund reserves	10.9	12.3	13.4	14.1	15.4	15.8	19.5	20.2
Credit market instruments	4.0	2.5	14.1	2.7	5.3	30.2	8.1	—16.9
U. S. Government securities	2.2	2.2	7.3	.9	4.1	12.1	—4.4	—22.6
Savings bonds	.9	.6	.6	1.0	.4	—.4	.3	2.4
Other	1.3	1.6	6.7	—.1	3.7	12.5	—4.7	—25.0
State and local obligations	2.0	2.3	2.1	—1.3	—.2	8.4	2.3	4.9
Corporate and foreign bonds	—.5	.7	2.0	3.6	4.8	5.7	12.5	7.6
Investment company shares	1.9	3.1	3.7	2.6	4.7	5.7	2.4	1.1
Other corporate stock	—1.9	—5.0	—4.7	—6.7	—12.3	—9.6	—8.1	—6.5
Mortgages	.3	—.8	1.4	1.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4
Commercial paper	•	•	2.2	2.7	2.4	5.9	—1.8	—3.9
Net investment in noncorporate business	—3.2	—1.9	—4.1	—3.6	—2.0	—4.3	—6.6	—3.7
Security credit advanced	—.1	.5	•	1.1	.7	—.8	—.5	•
Miscellaneous	.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.4
NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS	47.1	53.0	51.5	63.8	68.6	57.6	80.0	90.7
LESS: NET INCREASE IN LIABILITIES	28.1	30.2	23.6	23.7	34.8	31.0	21.4	44.7
Credit market instruments	27.9	28.8	23.2	19.7	31.9	32.6	22.3	41.6
Home mortgages	16.0	15.2	12.3	10.5	14.9	16.2	12.5	24.5
Other mortgages	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4
Instalment consumer credit	7.2	8.6	6.2	3.4	9.0	8.3	3.0	8.4
Other consumer credit	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.3	2.1
Other bank loans	1.5	1.4	.4	2.1	3.1	2.8	1.5	3.9
Other loans	.9	.9	2.0	1.3	1.7	3.0	2.6	1.3
Security credit borrowed	—.2	.8	—.2	3.3	2.1	—2.5	—1.9	2.1
Trade debt	.3	.2	.3	.4	.5	.5	.6	.6
Miscellaneous	.2	.3	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.5
NET FINANCIAL SAVING	19.0	22.9	27.8	40.0	33.8	26.6	58.6	46.0

• Less than $50,000,000.

p — Preliminary.

Note: Household sector includes personal trusts and non-profit organizations, as well as persons who are members of households. Data for other U. S. Government securities include issues of federally sponsored credit agencies. Pension fund reserves refer to private pension, government employee retirement funds and the Railroad Retirement Fund, but exclude Social Security and other OASI programs.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

TABLE 58

Financial Assets and Liabilities of Households, Year-End, 1964-1971

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 p
Financial assets:								
Demand deposits and currency	80.6	88.0	91.0	104.1	116.7	120.4	126.5	134.9
Savings accounts	252.9	279.3	297.1	341.5	371.8	377.8	422.4	496.0
Mutual savings banks	48.8	52.4	56.0	60.1	64.5	67.1	71.6	81.4
Commercial banks	94.8	108.0	118.7	146.0	163.4	161.5	189.0	221.8
Savings and loan associations	101.9	110.4	114.0	124.5	131.6	135.5	146.4	174.5
Credit unions	7.4	8.4	9.5	11.2	12.3	13.7	15.4	18.3
Life insurance reserves	101.1	105.9	110.6	115.4	120.0	125.0	130.3	137.0
Pension fund reserves	137.3	152.7	161.3	185.2	206.2	216.8	237.4	268.1
Credit market instruments	742.7	825.1	768.6	934.6	1,067.3	1,000.8	999.2	1,103.0
U. S. Government securities	75.0	77.1	84.5	88.2	92.7	104.8	100.4	77.1
Savings bonds	49.0	49.6	50.1	51.1	51.5	51.1	51.4	53.9
Other	26.0	27.5	34.4	37.0	41.2	53.7	49.0	23.2
State and local obligations	35.9	38.2	39.8	38.4	38.2	45.0	47.4	52.3
Corporate and foreign bonds	9.3	10.6	12.3	16.8	21.7	27.4	39.8	47.0
Investment company shares	27.2	35.2	34.8	44.7	52.7	48.3	47.6	55.0
Other corporate stock	560.2	629.7	589.1	709.9	821.7	727.2	715.4	823.6
Mortgages	35.1	34.3	35.9	36.6	38.4	40.2	42.5	44.9
Commercial paper	*	.1	2.3	*	1.9	7.9	6.1	3.1
Security credit advances	1.2	1.7	1.6	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.1
Miscellaneous assets	15.7	17.0	18.2	19.8	21.6	23.8	26.3	28.8
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	1,331.4	1,469.6	1,448.4	1,703.4	1,907.1	1,867.3	1,944.3	2,169.9
Financial liabilities:								
Credit market instruments	308.1	333.8	356.2	375.8	407.9	440.6	463.2	503.3
Home mortgages	191.1	206.4	219.0	229.4	244.1	260.4	273.1	296.1
Other mortgages	13.1	14.2	15.5	16.7	17.8	19.1	20.5	21.9
Instalment consumer credit	62.7	71.3	77.5	80.9	89.9	98.2	101.2	109.5
Other consumer credit	17.6	19.0	20.0	21.2	23.3	24.3	25.6	27.7
Other bank loans	10.5	11.9	12.2	14.4	17.5	20.4	21.9	25.8
Other loans	10.1	11.0	11.9	13.3	15.3	18.3	20.9	22.2
Security credit borrowings	8.4	9.2	9.0	12.3	14.4	11.9	10.0	11.2
Trade debt	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.3	5.8
Deferred and unpaid life insurance premiums	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.6
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	319.3	349.4	372.2	396.8	430.8	461.9	483.6	525.9
NET FINANCIAL EQUITY	1,012.1	1,120.2	1,076.2	1,307.6	1,476.3	1,405.4	1,460.7	1,644.1

* Less than $50,000,000.

p — Preliminary.

NOTE: Year-to-year changes in some asset figures are not equivalent to data on household saving in the various forms shown in Table 57, since holdings of some asset items, such as investment company shares and other corporate stock, are stated at market values. Certain other asset and liability items are also computed on a different basis than in Table 57.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

TABLE 59

Flow of Individuals' Savings Through Selected Media, 1931-1971

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Savings accounts					U. S. savings bonds		Reserves of life insurance companies
		Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations	Credit unions	Postal savings	Series E and H	Other	
1931-1940	11,032	1,234	—3,244	—1,974	198	1,092	—	2,753	10,973
1941-1945	77,147	4,714	14,526	3,043	165	1,671	30,727	9,455	12,846
1946-1950	39,820	4,670	5,271	6,627	492	22	3,766	2,861	16,121
1951-1955	58,676	8,111	11,131	18,150	1,554	—1,050	5,570	—4,893	20,103
1956	13,522	1,872	2,194	5,006	468	—265	1,335	—1,429	4,341
1957	14,014	1,667	5,226	4,764	488	—319	180	—2,089	4,117
1958	18,877	2,341	6,269	6,064	488	—189	911	—1,434	4,427
1959	14,144	1,231	2,639	6,607	572	—196	—101	—1,886	5,087
1960	17,246	1,409	4,130	7,559	640	—180	532	—797	4,083
1961	24,246	1,934	7,735	8,743	658	—124	1,280	—822	4,542
1962	32,532	3,099	14,151	9,351	692	—121	900	—300	4,800
1963	32,980	3,270	11,366	11,072	831	—88	1,600	—400	5,300
1964	38,870	4,243	16,304	10,579	1,062	—118	1,200	—300	5,900
1965	37,727	3,994	17,612	8,498	999	—76	900	—300	6,500
1966	25,129	2,563	12,082	3,624	847	—187	1,000	—400	5,600
1967	45,453	5,116	21,305	10,522	1,032	—122	1,100	—200	6,700
1968	33,743	4,207	13,688	7,266	1,182	—	500	200	6,700
1969	9,222	2,540	—4,293	3,920	1,455	—	—300	200	5,700
1970	50,489	4,531	26,410	10,866	1,782	—	300	—	6,600
1971	89,711	9,737	36,109	28,068	2,797	—	2,400	—100	10,700

Note: Data are changes in savings held for periods indicated. In some years data for mutual savings banks in Tables 59 and 60 may differ somewhat from figures compiled by National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and shown in other tables. Data for commercial banks are time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations. The Postal Savings System was discontinued in April 1966.

Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 60

Savings Held by Individuals in Selected Media, Selected Years, 1930-1971

(In millions of dollars)

End of year	Total	Savings accounts					U. S. savings bonds		Reserves of life insurance companies
		Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations	Credit unions	Postal savings	Series E and H	Other	
1930	48,304	9,384	18,647	6,296	37	250	—	—	13,690
1940	89,336	10,618	18,403	4,322	235	1,342	—	2,753	24,663
1945	136,483	15,332	29,929	7,365	400	3,013	30,727	12,208	37,509
1950	176,303	20,002	35,200	13,992	892	3,035	34,493	15,069	53,630
1955	234,979	28,113	46,331	32,142	2,446	1,985	40,063	10,186	73,733
1956	248,501	29,985	48,525	37,148	2,914	1,720	41,398	8,737	78,074
1957	262,515	31,652	53,751	41,912	3,382	1,401	41,578	6,648	82,191
1958	281,392	33,993	60,020	47,976	3,870	1,212	42,489	5,214	86,618
1959	295,536	34,934	62,949	54,583	4,442	1,016	42,388	3,519	91,706
1960	312,782	36,343	67,079	62,142	4,982	836	42,920	2,722	96,758
1961	337,028	38,277	74,814	70,885	5,640	712	44,200	2,200	100,300
1962	369,560	41,336	88,965	80,236	6,332	591	45,100	1,900	105,100
1963	402,511	44,606	100,331	91,308	7,163	503	46,700	1,500	110,400
1964	441,381	48,849	116,636	101,887	8,225	385	47,900	1,200	116,300
1965	479,108	52,443	134,247	110,385	9,224	309	48,800	900	122,800
1966	504,237	55,006	146,329	114,009	10,071	122	49,800	500	128,400
1967	549,689	60,121	167,634	124,531	11,103	—	50,900	300	135,100
1968	583,432	64,807	181,322	131,618	12,285	—	51,400	500	141,800
1969	592,693	67,086	177,029	135,538	13,740	—	51,100	700	147,800
1970	643,145	71,580	203,439	146,404	15,522	—	51,400	700	154,100
1971	732,979	81,440	239,548	174,472	18,319	—	53,800	600	164,800

Note: See note to Table 59.

Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 61

Savings Held in Selected Media, by Mutual Savings Bank States, December 31, 1971

(In millions of dollars)

State	Total	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations	Credit unions†
New York	87,757	46,271	29,852	10,972	662
Massachusetts	20,956	12,673	3,669	3,925	689
Connecticut	10,204	6,094	2,221	1,569	320
Pennsylvania	29,586	4,971	16,037	8,006	572
New Jersey	19,658	3,622	8,745	7,046	245
Washington	7,710	1,538	3,084	2,716	372
Rhode Island	2,757	1,258	931	400	171
New Hampshire	2,209	1,178	622	362	47
Maine	2,082	1,057	707	228	100
Maryland	7,049	977	2,632	3,220	220
Minnesota	9,652	674	5,306	3,381	291
Delaware	1,174	424	604	105	41
Vermont	1,081	339	628	94	20
Indiana	10,475	129	6,149	3,807	390
Oregon	3,995	122	2,152	1,552	169
Alaska	375	67	176	86	46
Wisconsin	10,287	40	6,003	3,816	428
Ohio	26,597	6	12,581	13,207	803
Puerto Rico	2,088	4	1,572	389	123
TOTAL	255,701	81,440	103,671	64,881	5,709

† As of December 31, 1970.

NOTE: Data for commercial banks represent time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations in insured banks.

SOURCES: CUNA International, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and United States Savings and Loan League.

TABLE 62

Net Gains in Savings in Selected Types of Financial Institutions, by Mutual Savings Bank States, 1950-1971

(In millions of dollars)

State	Total	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations
New York	70,656	34,983	25,648	10,025
Massachusetts	15,879	9,423	3,222	3,234
Connecticut	8,029	4,772	1,856	1,401
Pennsylvania	24,267	3,869	13,153	7,245
New Jersey	16,367	3,076	6,758	6,533
Washington	7,306	1,125	3,488	2,693
Rhode Island	2,019	991	716	312
New Hampshire	1,784	1,040	421	323
Maine	1,609	822	585	202
Maryland	5,745	579	2,217	2,949
Vermont	817	256	479	82
All other states	52,596	1,204	28,041	23,350
TOTAL	207,073	62,140	86,584	58,349

NOTE: Data for commercial banks are time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations at insured commercial banks.

SOURCES: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and United States Savings and Loan League.

TABLE 63

Percentage Distribution of Net Gains in Savings in Selected Types of Financial Institutions, by Mutual Savings Bank States, 1950-1971

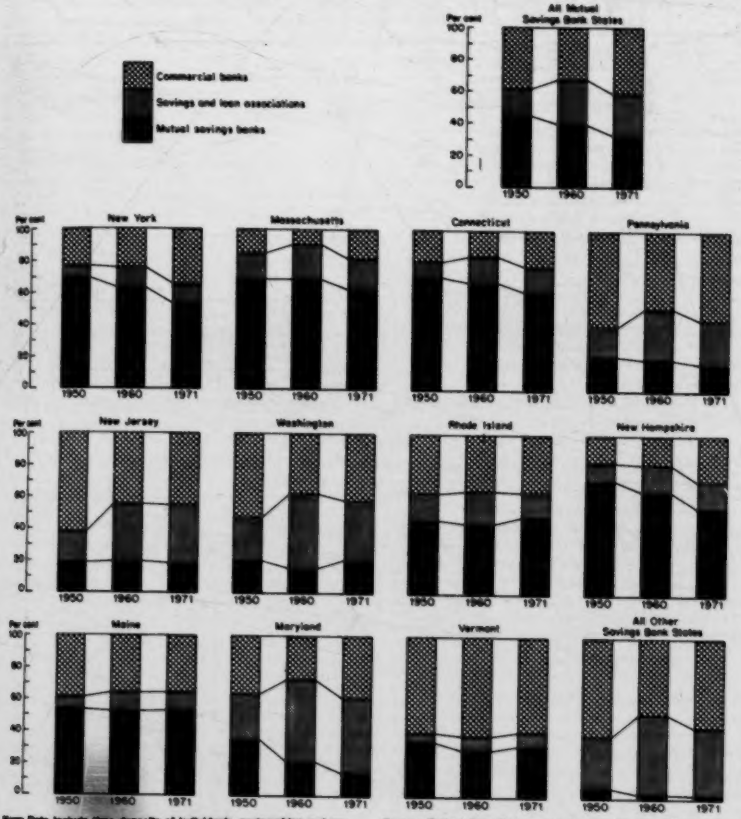
State	Total	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations
New York	100.0	49.5	36.3	14.2
Massachusetts	100.0	59.3	20.3	20.4
Connecticut	100.0	59.4	23.1	17.4
Pennsylvania	100.0	15.9	54.2	29.9
New Jersey	100.0	18.8	41.3	39.9
Washington	100.0	15.4	47.7	36.9
Rhode Island	100.0	49.1	35.5	15.5
New Hampshire	100.0	58.3	23.6	18.1
Maine	100.0	51.1	36.4	12.6
Maryland	100.0	10.1	38.6	51.3
Vermont	100.0	31.3	58.6	10.0
All other states	100.0	2.3	53.3	44.4
TOTAL	100.0	30.0	41.8	28.2

NOTE: See note to Table 62.

SOURCES: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and United States Savings and Loan League.

CHART 11

Percentage Distribution of Savings Held in Selected Types of Financial Institutions, by Mutual Savings Bank States, Selected Year-End Dates, 1950-1971



Note: Data include time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations of insured commercial banks, savings capital of savings and loan associations, and total deposits of mutual savings banks.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and United States Savings and Loan League.

TABLE 64

Net Gains in Savings in Selected Types of Financial Institutions in Savings Bank States, 1950-1971

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Total	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations
1950-54	17,230	7,064	3,639	6,528
1955	4,424	1,831	541	2,052
1956	4,920	1,844	1,078	1,998
1957	5,521	1,658	2,069	1,795
1958	7,148	2,347	2,598	2,203
1959	4,817	1,236	1,296	2,285
1960	5,964	1,366	2,017	2,581
1961	8,199	1,934	3,342	2,923
1962	12,021	3,059	6,188	2,774
1963	11,523	3,271	5,070	3,182
1964	13,095	4,243	5,470	3,382
1965	15,169	3,594	8,726	2,849
1966	8,618	2,563	4,425	1,629
1967	17,955	5,116	9,019	3,820
1968	13,747	4,207	6,599	2,940
1969	1,356	2,540	—3,214	2,030
1970	22,642	4,531	13,912	4,199
1971	32,725	9,737	13,809	9,179

Note: See note to Table 62.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and United States Savings and Loan League.

TABLE 65

Number of Savings Accounts in Selected Types of Financial Institutions, Selected Years, 1945-1971

(In thousands)

Year	Total	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations
1945	64,639	16,903	40,955	6,781
1950	75,538	19,264	45,600	10,674
1955	91,909	21,001	52,800	18,108
1960	112,848	22,493	60,900	29,453
1961	117,581	22,553	62,600	32,428
1962	121,992	22,490	64,600	34,902
1963	125,416	22,003	66,500	36,913
1964	129,716	22,231	68,631	38,854
1965	137,037	22,326	74,000	40,711
1966	146,587	22,584	81,036	42,967
1967	n.a.	22,941	n.a.	44,700
1968	161,096	23,300	92,736	45,060
1969	n.a.	23,648	n.a.	46,748
1970	175,507	24,967	102,350	48,190
1971 p	n.a.	25,748	n.a.	50,910

n.a. — Not available.

p — Preliminary.

Note: Data refer to savings and time accounts of individuals, partnerships and corporations for commercial banks, and total number of accounts for mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations. Data for mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations are as of year-end; commercial bank figures are as of November 15 for 1964, June 30 for 1968, 1969 and 1970 and end of third quarter for other years.

Source: American Bankers Association, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and United States Savings and Loan League.

TABLE 66

Savings Held in Selected Types of Financial Institutions, by Selected Metropolitan Areas, June 30, 1970

Metropolitan area	(In millions of dollars) Total	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations	(Percentage distribution) Total	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations
New York, N. Y.	48,973	32,474	9,232	7,267	100.0	66.3	18.9	14.8
Boston, Mass.	9,260	6,142	1,152	1,966	100.0	66.3	12.4	21.2
Philadelphia, Pa.—N. J.	10,049	3,428	3,628	2,993	100.0	34.1	36.1	29.8
Buffalo, N. Y.	3,491	2,159	1,026	306	100.0	61.8	29.4	8.8
Newark, N. J.	5,864	2,014	1,540	2,310	100.0	34.3	26.3	39.4
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	2,090	1,383	489	218	100.0	66.2	23.4	10.4
Hartford, Conn.	1,908	1,200	349	359	100.0	62.9	18.3	18.8
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.—Conn.	1,344	1,073	184	87	100.0	79.8	13.7	6.5
Providence-Pawtucket, R. I.—Mass.	2,043	1,054	607	382	100.0	51.6	29.7	18.7
Rochester, N. Y.	2,371	964	653	754	100.0	40.7	27.5	31.8
Syracuse, N. Y.	1,457	903	412	142	100.0	62.0	28.3	9.7
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,116	864	208	44	100.0	77.4	18.6	3.9
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	2,547	863	1,015	669	100.0	33.9	39.9	26.3
Baltimore, Md.	3,538	862	884	1,792	100.0	24.4	25.0	50.6
Worcester, Mass.	1,165	734	113	318	100.0	63.0	9.7	27.3
New Haven, Conn.	1,150	710	181	259	100.0	61.7	15.7	22.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	4,187	564	1,518	2,105	100.0	13.5	36.3	50.3
Jersey City, N. J.	1,492	440	508	544	100.0	29.5	34.0	36.5
Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.—N. H.	616	403	135	78	100.0	65.4	21.9	12.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4,691	402	2,278	2,011	100.0	8.6	48.6	42.9
TOTAL	109,352	58,636	26,112	24,604	100.0	53.6	23.9	22.5

Note: Areas shown are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the Bureau of the Budget, representing 65 per cent of total savings bank deposits. Data include time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations with balances of less than $100,000 in commercial banks and total deposits in mutual savings banks. Savings and loan association data refer to member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System at the end of 1970 and June 30, 1970 estimates for Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and United States Savings and Loan League.

VI — Mutual Savings Banks in the Mortgage and Securities Markets

Mortgage loans represent the single most important type of private capital market instrument. At the end of 1971, mortgage debt on properties of individuals and businesses amounted to $500 billion, representing about one-fourth of total net public and private debt and three-eighths of capital market debt. Since 1945, the net flow of mortgage funds has exceeded the flow into any other sector of the capital market (Table 67, Charts 12 and 13).

Industry Role in Mortgage Markets

Mutual savings banks have been the largest nationwide source of federally-underwritten mortgage funds, and a major local source of conventional mortgage credit as well. They rank first among all types of financial institutions in holdings of FHA and VA loans, holding nearly one-fourth of total federally-underwritten mortgage debt (Tables 70, 72 and 73).

Loans on owner-occupied homes represent the bulk of savings bank FHA mortgage holdings, as is true also of the total volume of FHA loans outstanding. Savings banks have also channeled a significant volume of funds into other types of FHA-insured mortgages. Mutual savings banks rank first nationwide among all types of private institutional holders of FHA-insured mortgages under each of the following major programs: (1) regular owner-occupied housing; (2) rental housing; (3) urban home redevelopment and relocation; (4) cooperative housing; and (5) servicemen's housing (Table 74 and Chart 15).

Local Mortgage Activity

Savings banks have also maintained their basic significance in local mortgage markets within their own states. In 1971, savings banks increased their net mortgage lending in in-state markets to record levels. At the end of 1970, they accounted for over one-half of all mortgage debt held by deposit-type institutions in the eleven main savings bank states. In five of these states, they held a greater dollar volume of mortgage loans than commercial banks and savings and loan associations combined (Table 76).

With respect to loan terms, savings banks charged lower average effective interest rates on conventional new home mortgages than other major types of mortgage-lending institutions during the 1970-71 period. Savings banks also were generally competitive with regard to other loan terms (Table 84).

Savings banks are not only major home mortgage lenders, but they are also a significant source of multifamily mortgage funds, with portfolios totaling $14.4 billion at the end of 1971. This represented three-tenths of the combined holdings of the four major types of mortgage lending institutions (Table 75).

Out-of-State Mortgage Activity

The increased importance of savings banks in FHA and VA markets since 1950 stems, in part, from the passage of legislation permitting investment in federally-underwritten mortgage loans secured by properties located beyond their state boundaries. This legislation signalled a marked expansion in nationwide lending by savings banks. By the end of 1971, they held an estimated $24 billion in mortgage loans on out-of-state properties, including $17 billion, or more than one-fourth of total industry mortgage holdings, in non-savings bank states (Tables 78-80).

More recently, conventional loans have assumed increased importance in savings bank out-of-state lending programs as a result of legislative changes in major states. In the two-year period ending September 30, 1970, conventional mortgages accounted for two-thirds of the total net flow of savings bank funds into out-of-state markets, and over one-half of mortgage flows into non-savings bank states (Table 82).

The principal non-savings bank states attracting savings bank mortgage funds have been California, Texas, Florida, and Virginia (Tables 79 and 80). In many non-savings bank states, mutual savings banks hold larger portfolios of federally-underwritten mortgages than either commercial banks or savings and loan associations located in these states and greater amounts of total residential mortgages than local commercial banks. All told, more than 1.2 million families in non-savings bank states reside in housing currently financed by savings banks. Currently, over four-fifths of the nation's savings banks have out-of-state lending programs, compared with less than one-half in 1957.

Role in Securities Markets

In securities markets, mutual savings banks have been a less important influence during most of the postwar period. Savings banks generally have sold U. S. Government securities to provide funds for mortgage acquisitions, and maintain their reduced holdings mainly for liquidity purposes. Corporate securities have found more favor in savings bank portfolios, particularly in recent years, and savings banks at times have been important participants in the corporate bond market.

TABLE 67

Net Public and Private Debt Outstanding in the United States, 1930-1971

(In billions of dollars)

End of year	Total	Public		Private					
		Federal government	State and local government	Mortgages*	Corporate		Consumer	Commercial and financial	Farm
					Long-term	Short-term			
1930	192.3	16.5	14.7	46.3	46.2	38.2	6.4	21.6	2.4
1940	189.8	44.8	16.4	36.5	39.8	31.9	8.3	9.5	2.6
1945	405.9	252.5	13.4	35.5	34.6	47.0	5.7	14.7	2.5
1950	486.1	218.1	21.7	72.8	48.1	81.9	21.5	15.8	6.2
1955	665.8	232.5	41.1	129.9	67.8	122.2	38.8	24.0	9.7
1960	874.2	243.3	64.9	206.8	96.4	163.7	56.1	30.8	12.3
1961	930.3	250.7	70.5	226.2	101.5	174.9	58.0	34.8	13.6
1962	996.0	258.9	77.0	248.6	108.1	187.0	63.8	37.6	15.0
1963	1,070.9	264.7	83.9	274.3	115.9	201.7	71.7	42.3	16.4
1964	1,151.6	271.5	90.4	300.1	130.2	217.1	80.3	45.0	17.1
1965	1,244.1	275.3	98.3	325.8	141.6	244.9	90.3	49.7	18.1
1966	1,341.4	283.0	104.8	347.4	158.8	275.3	97.5	55.4	19.1
1967	1,443.1	295.5	113.4	370.2	177.8	298.1	102.1	63.3	22.8
1968	1,586.3	313.3	123.9	397.5	195.8	347.1	113.2	70.4	24.3
1969	1,723.2	319.9	132.6	425.3	216.4	407.5	122.5	73.3	26.0
1970	1,843.9	339.9	146.8	451.7	241.6	432.4	126.8	77.4	27.5
1971 p	1,996.4	365.7	167.7	499.9	268.8	447.0	137.2	83.0	30.0

* Includes mortgage debt owed by corporate and unincorporated borrowers.

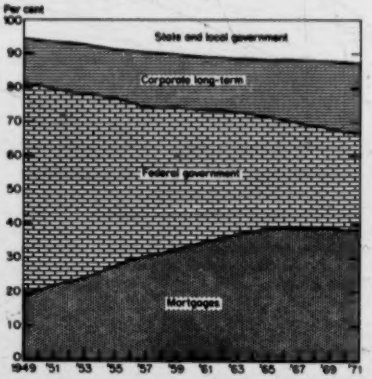
p — Preliminary.

Note: Net debt is the aggregate indebtedness of all borrowers after the elimination of duplicating governmental and corporate debt.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Interstate Commerce Commission, U. S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, and U. S. Treasury Department.

CHART 12

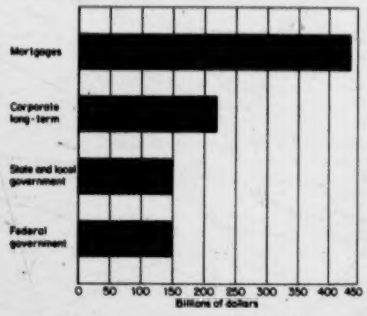
Percentage Distribution of Selected Types of Capital Market Debt Outstanding, Year-End Dates, 1949-1971



Source: Same as Table 67.

CHART 13

Net Increase in Selected Types of Capital Market Debt Outstanding, 1950-1971



Note: Data represent increases since December 31, 1949.

Source: Same as Table 67.

TABLE 68

Mortgage Debt Outstanding, by Type of Property and Loan, 1951-1971

(In millions of dollars)

End of year	Total	Nonfarm						Farm
		1- to 4-family				Multifamily and commercial		
		Total	FHA	VA	Conventional	FHA	Conventional	
1951	82,305	51,718	9,677	13,200	28,841	3,705	20,205	6,676
1952	91,424	58,508	10,770	14,600	33,138	3,920	21,734	7,263
1953	101,332	66,102	11,990	16,100	38,012	4,028	23,431	7,772
1954	113,799	75,677	12,779	19,300	43,598	4,111	25,723	8,289
1955	129,988	88,249	14,337	24,600	49,312	3,994	28,679	9,066
1956	144,637	98,956	15,505	28,400	55,051	3,938	31,842	9,902
1957	156,500	107,600	16,500	30,700	60,400	4,400	34,100	10,400
1958	171,800	117,700	19,700	30,400	67,600	5,000	38,000	11,100
1959	190,800	130,900	23,800	30,000	77,000	5,400	42,500	12,100
1960	205,800	141,300	26,700	29,700	84,800	5,900	46,800	12,800
1961	226,300	153,100	29,500	29,600	93,900	6,400	52,900	13,900
1962	248,600	166,500	32,300	29,900	104,300	7,200	59,700	15,200
1963	274,300	182,200	35,000	30,900	116,300	7,500	67,800	16,800
1964	300,100	197,600	38,300	30,900	128,300	8,000	75,600	18,900
1965	325,800	212,900	42,000	31,100	139,800	8,100	83,500	21,200
1966	347,400	223,600	44,800	31,300	147,600	8,000	92,500	23,300
1967	370,200	236,100	47,400	32,500	156,100	8,300	100,400	25,800
1968	397,500	251,200	50,600	33,200	167,400	9,000	109,700	27,500
1969	425,300	266,800	54,500	35,600	176,900	10,100	118,900	29,500
1970	451,700	280,200	59,900	37,300	182,900	11,900	128,400	31,200
1971 p	499,900	307,800	65,700	39,500	202,600	15,500	143,700	32,900

p — Preliminary.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, and National Bureau of Economic Research.

TABLE 69

Net Flow of Mortgage Funds, by Type of Property and Loan, 1952-1971

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Total	Nonfarm						Farm
		1- to 4-family				Multifamily and commercial		
		Total	FHA	VA	Conventional	FHA	Conventional	
1952	9,119	6,790	1,093	1,400	4,297	214	1,529	587
1953	9,908	7,594	1,220	1,500	4,874	108	1,697	509
1954	12,467	9,575	789	3,200	5,586	83	2,292	517
1955	16,189	12,575	1,561	5,300	5,714	—117	2,956	777
1956	14,649	10,707	1,168	3,800	5,739	—56	3,163	836
1957	11,900	8,600	1,000	2,300	5,300	500	2,300	500
1958	15,300	10,100	3,200	—300	7,200	600	3,900	700
1959	19,000	13,200	4,400	—400	9,400	400	4,500	1,000
1960	16,000	10,400	2,900	—300	7,800	500	4,900	700
1961	19,500	11,800	2,800	—100	9,100	500	6,100	1,100
1962	22,300	13,400	2,800	300	10,400	800	6,800	1,300
1963	25,700	15,700	2,700	1,000	12,000	300	8,100	1,600
1964	25,800	15,400	3,300	—	12,000	500	7,800	2,100
1965	25,700	15,400	3,700	200	11,500	100	7,900	2,300
1966	21,600	10,700	2,800	200	7,800	—100	9,000	2,100
1967	22,800	12,500	2,600	1,200	8,500	300	7,900	2,200
1968	27,300	15,100	3,200	700	11,300	700	9,300	2,000
1969	27,800	15,600	3,900	2,400	9,500	1,100	9,200	2,000
1970	26,400	13,400	5,400	1,700	6,000	1,800	9,500	1,700
1971 p	48,200	27,600	5,800	2,200	19,700	3,600	15,300	1,700

p — Preliminary.

Source: Same as Table 68.

TABLE 70

Mortgage Debt Outstanding, by Type of Holder, 1945-1971

End of year	Total	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations	Life insurance companies	All other holders
			(In millions of dollars)			
1945	38,536	4,208	4,772	5,376	9,636	14,544
1951	82,305	9,916	14,732	15,584	19,314	22,779
1952	91,424	11,379	15,867	18,396	21,251	24,531
1953	101,332	12,943	16,850	21,962	23,322	26,255
1954	113,799	15,007	18,573	26,194	25,976	28,049
1955	129,988	17,457	21,004	31,461	29,445	30,621
1956	144,637	19,746	22,719	35,729	32,989	33,454
1957	156,500	21,169	23,337	40,007	35,236	36,751
1958	171,800	23,263	25,523	45,627	37,062	40,325
1959	190,800	24,992	28,145	53,141	39,197	45,325
1960	206,800	26,935	29,806	60,070	41,771	49,218
1961	226,300	29,145	30,442	68,834	44,203	53,676
1962	248,600	32,320	34,476	78,770	46,902	56,132
1963	274,300	36,224	39,414	90,944	50,844	57,174
1964	300,100	40,556	43,976	101,333	55,152	59,083
1965	325,800	44,617	49,675	110,306	60,013	61,189
1966	347,400	47,337	54,380	114,427	64,609	66,647
1967	370,200	50,490	59,019	121,805	67,516	71,370
1968	397,500	53,456	65,696	130,802	69,973	77,573
1969	425,300	56,138	70,705	140,347	72,027	86,083
1970	451,700	57,948	73,275	150,331	73,227	96,919
1971 p	499,900	61,978	82,515	174,385	74,700	106,322
			(Percentage distribution)			
1945	100.0	11.8	13.4	15.1	18.7	40.9
1951	100.0	12.0	17.9	18.9	23.5	27.7
1952	100.0	12.4	17.4	20.1	23.2	26.8
1953	100.0	12.8	16.6	21.7	23.0	25.9
1954	100.0	13.2	16.3	23.0	22.8	24.7
1955	100.0	13.4	16.2	24.2	22.7	23.6
1956	100.0	13.7	15.7	24.7	22.8	23.1
1957	100.0	13.5	14.9	25.6	22.5	23.5
1958	100.0	13.5	14.9	26.6	21.6	23.5
1959	100.0	13.1	14.8	27.9	20.5	23.8
1960	100.0	13.0	13.9	29.0	20.2	23.8
1961	100.0	12.9	13.5	30.4	19.5	23.7
1962	100.0	13.0	13.9	31.7	18.9	22.6
1963	100.0	13.2	14.4	33.2	18.4	20.8
1964	100.0	13.5	14.7	33.8	18.4	19.7
1965	100.0	13.7	15.2	33.9	18.4	18.8
1966	100.0	13.6	15.7	32.9	18.6	19.2
1967	100.0	13.6	15.9	32.9	18.2	19.3
1968	100.0	13.4	16.5	32.9	17.6	19.5
1969	100.0	13.2	16.6	33.0	16.9	20.2
1970	100.0	12.8	16.2	33.3	16.2	21.5
1971 p	100.0	12.4	16.5	34.9	14.9	21.3

p — Preliminary.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and National Bureau of Economic Research.

TABLE 71

Percentage Distribution of Mortgage Holdings of Main Types of Financial Institutions, by Type of Loan and Property, December 31, 1971

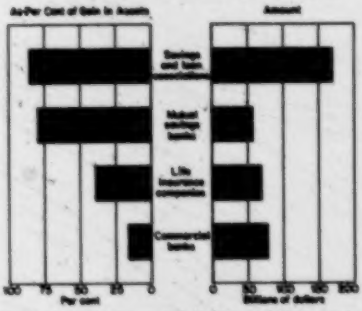
(In per cent)

	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations	Life insurance companies
By type of loan				
FHA	[illegible]	10.1	7.9	14.2
VA	19.5	3.6	6.2	6.6
Conventional and other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	79.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0[1]	100.0
By type of property				
Residential	88.5	63.0	91.7	54.7
1-to-4 family	62.3	58.2	82.0	32.5
Multifamily	23.2	4.8	9.7	22.2
Nonresidential	14.4	31.9	8.4	37.9
Farm	.1	5.1	—	7.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Institute of Life Insurance, and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

CHART 14

Net Increase in Mortgage Loans Held by Main Types of Financial Institutions, 1946-1971



Note: Data represent increases since December 31, 1945. See note to Table 1.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Institute of Life Insurance, and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 72

Net Flow of Mortgage Funds, by Type of Holder, 1952-1971

	In millions of dollars						Percentage distribution					
Year	Total	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations	Life insurance companies	All other holders	Total	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations	Life insurance companies	All other holders
1952	9,119	1,463	1,135	2,832	1,937	1,752	100.0	16.0	12.4	31.1	21.2	19.2
1953	9,808	1,564	983	3,866	2,071	1,724	100.0	15.8	9.9	39.0	20.9	17.4
1954	12,467	2,064	1,723	4,232	2,654	1,794	100.0	16.6	13.8	33.9	21.3	14.4
1955	16,189	2,450	2,431	5,267	3,469	2,572	100.0	15.1	15.0	32.5	21.4	15.9
1956	14,649	2,289	1,715	4,288	3,544	2,813	100.0	15.6	11.7	29.1	24.2	19.4
1957	11,900	1,423	618	4,278	2,247	3,257	100.0	12.0	5.2	36.1	18.9	27.8
1958	15,300	2,094	2,186	5,620	1,826	3,574	100.0	13.7	14.3	36.7	11.9	23.4
1959	19,000	1,729	2,622	7,514	2,136	5,000	100.0	9.1	13.8	39.5	11.2	26.3
1960	16,000	1,943	661	6,929	2,574	3,893	100.0	12.1	4.1	43.3	16.1	24.3
1961	19,500	2,210	1,636	8,764	2,432	4,498	100.0	11.3	8.4	44.9	12.5	22.9
1962	22,300	3,175	4,034	9,936	2,899	2,496	100.0	14.2	18.1	44.6	13.1	11.0
1963	25,700	3,904	4,938	12,174	3,642	1,042	100.0	15.2	19.2	47.4	14.2	4.1
1964	25,800	4,332	4,562	10,388	4,608	1,909	100.0	16.8	17.7	40.3	17.9	7.4
1965	25,700	4,061	5,699	8,973	4,861	2,106	100.0	15.8	22.2	34.9	18.9	8.2
1966	21,600	2,720	4,705	4,121	4,596	5,458	100.0	12.6	21.8	19.1	21.3	25.3
1967	22,800	3,153	4,639	7,378	2,907	4,723	100.0	13.8	20.3	32.4	12.8	20.7
1968	27,300	2,789	6,677	9,174	2,457	6,203	100.0	10.2	24.5	33.6	9.0	22.7
1969	27,800	2,682	9,009	9,543	2,084	8,510	100.0	9.6	18.0	34.3	7.4	30.6
1970	26,400	1,810	2,570	9,984	1,200	10,836	100.0	6.9	9.7	37.8	4.5	41.0
1971 p	48,200	4,080	9,240	24,084	1,473	9,403	100.0	8.4	19.2	49.9	3.1	19.5

p — Preliminary.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and National Bureau of Economic Research.

TABLE 73

Holdings of Federally-Underwritten Mortgage Debt by Main Types of Financial Institutions, 1951-1971

(In millions of dollars)

End of year	Total federally-underwritten: All holders	Total federally-underwritten: Mutual savings banks	Total federally-underwritten: Savings and loan associations	FHA: Mutual savings banks	FHA: Commercial banks	FHA: Life insurance companies	FHA: Savings and loan associations	VA: Mutual savings banks	VA: Commercial banks	VA: Life insurance companies	VA: Savings and loan associations
1951	26,583	4,290	16.1	2,567	3,421	5,257	866	1,726	2,921	3,131	3,119
1952	29,290	5,405	18.5	3,108	3,675	5,681	904	2,237	3,012	3,347	3,304
1953	32,118	6,542	20.4	3,489	3,912	6,012	1,048	3,053	3,081	3,560	3,579
1954	36,190	8,062	22.3	3,800	4,106	6,116	1,170	4,262	3,350	4,643	4,709
1955	42,931	9,923	23.1	4,150	4,560	6,396	1,404	5,773	3,711	6,074	5,883
1956	47,843	11,548	24.1	4,409	4,803	6,627	1,486	7,139	3,902	7,304	6,641
1957	51,830	12,489	24.1	4,689	4,823	6,751	1,643	7,790	3,589	7,721	7,011
1958	55,100	13,862	25.2	5,501	5,476	7,443	2,206	8,361	3,335	7,433	7,077
1959	59,200	14,888	25.1	6,276	6,122	8,273	2,995	8,989	3,161	7,086	7,186
1960	62,300	16,060	25.8	7,074	6,861	9,032	3,524	8,966	2,859	6,901	7,222
1961	66,500	17,512	26.4	8,045	6,975	9,668	4,167	9,267	2,627	6,883	7,182
1962	69,400	19,025	27.4	9,238	6,520	10,176	4,476	9,787	2,604	6,396	7,010
1963	73,400	21,174	28.8	10,684	7,105	10,756	4,696	10,490	2,862	6,401	6,960
1964	77,200	23,408	30.3	12,287	7,315	11,484	4,894	11,121	2,742	6,403	6,683
1965	81,200	25,199	31.0	13,791	7,702	12,068	5,145	11,408	2,688	6,286	6,369
1966	84,100	25,971	30.9	14,800	7,544	12,351	5,269	11,471	2,599	6,201	6,157
1967	88,200	26,868	30.5	15,074	7,709	12,161	5,791	11,795	2,696	6,122	6,351
1968	92,800	27,602	29.7	15,569	7,926	12,469	6,658	12,033	2,708	5,954	7,012
1969	100,200	28,026	28.0	15,862	7,960	12,271	7,917	12,166	2,663	5,701	7,698
1970	109,200	26,096	23.9	16,087	7,919	11,551	10,178	12,008	2,589	5,540	8,494
1971 p	120,700	28,215	23.4	16,141	8,310	10,760	13,798	12,074	2,980	5,001	10,848

p — Preliminary.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 74

Holdings of FHA-Insured Mortgages by Mutual Savings Banks, by Type of Program, Selected Year-End Dates, 1955-1970

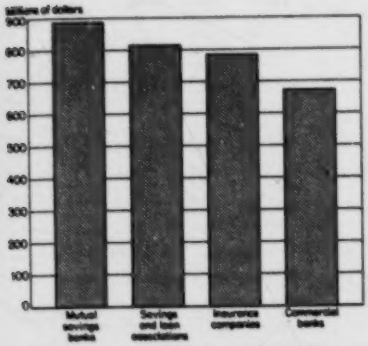
Type of program	Holdings (In millions of dollars) 1955	1960	1965	1970	Per cent of private institutional holdings 1955	1960	1965	1970
Low cost housing in outlying areas (Title I, Sec. 8)	45.9	35.1	27.4	26.0	32.5	40.7	43.5	44.5
Homes and housing projects (Title II)	2,539.5	14,027.0	17,418.5	17,574.3	18.5	30.2	31.4	29.8
Home mortgages (Sec. 203)	2,264.2	11,548.3	14,583.3	14,749.9	17.2	29.2	31.8	31.5
Project mortgages (Sec. 207)	115.9	826.7	782.1	762.6	46.4	45.1	47.7	45.7
Cooperative and condominium housing (Secs. 213, 234)	151.0	413.0	408.7	420.9	69.0	56.0	50.6	56.2
Redevelopment and relocation housing (Secs. 220, 221)	—	611.3	904.7	828.7	—	27.8	19.6	16.5
Servicemen's housing (Sec. 222)	8.4	553.7	619.4	628.5	11.3	32.8	34.4	34.1
Housing for the elderly (Sec. 231)	—	27.5	20.9	20.9	—	10.9	11.1	12.5
Nursing homes (Sec. 232)	—	46.5	95.1	104.4	—	25.2	26.2	24.2
War and veterans' emergency program (Title VI)	1,441.7	606.8	416.0	409.2	31.5	28.9	28.5	29.5
Home mortgages (Secs. 603, 610)	275.4	110.8	70.9	64.1	16.1	15.6	17.2	17.5
Project mortgages and site fabricated housing (Secs. 608, 611)	1,166.3	496.0	344.9	345.0	40.6	35.6	33.0	33.8
Armed services housing (Title VIII)	159.2	361.1	333.3	332.9	34.8	41.0	42.4	43.0
Defense area housing (Title IX)	35.9	24.0	11.8	8.5	37.0	43.3	35.8	30.2
TOTAL	4,222.1	15,054.0	18,209.3	18,471.3	22.2	30.4	31.5	31.0

NOTE: Data refer to face amount of FHA-insured mortgage holdings and differ from other tables which show unpaid principal. Private institutional holders consist of savings banks, savings and loan associations, insurance companies, mortgage companies and commercial banks (including trust funds). Titles and sections are from the National Housing Act as Amended. Of the sections shown separately, Sections 231 and 232 were started in 1956. Total includes a small amount of mortgages held under other programs and not shown separately.

Source: Federal Housing Administration.

CHART 15

Holdings of Permanent FHA-Insured Mortgages Under Urban Redevelopment and Relocation Programs by Main Types of Financial Institutions, December 31, 1970



Note: Data refer to permanent loans held under Sections 220 and 221 of the National Housing Act as amended. Data exclude home-mortgage loans under these programs, which are typically short-term construction loans sold to GNMA upon completion. See note to Table 74.
Source: Federal Housing Administration.

TABLE 75

Holdings of Multifamily Mortgage Debt by Main Types of Financial Institutions, 1950-1971

(In millions of dollars)

End of year	Total	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations	Life insurance companies
1950	6,536	2,742	980	229	2,615
1955	9,447	4,468	813	614	3,552
1956	9,844	4,713	789	757	3,615
1957	10,102	4,900	762	889	3,551
1958	11,037	5,295	963	1,232	3,547
1959	12,055	5,618	1,120	1,652	3,665
1960	13,105	5,937	1,120	2,183	3,865
1961	14,816	6,319	1,187	3,052	4,258
1962	17,475	7,032	1,353	4,342	4,748
1963	20,734	8,001	1,566	5,824	5,343
1964	25,106	9,093	1,713	7,064	7,236
1965	28,951	10,032	1,986	8,122	8,811
1966	33,811	10,569	2,073	8,785	12,384
1967	34,735	11,174	2,367	9,477	11,717
1968	37,667	11,701	2,668	10,544	12,754
1969	41,340	12,239	3,217	11,765	14,119
1970	45,635	12,433	3,311	13,830	16,061
1971	49,778	14,386	3,984	14,648	16,760

Note: Data refer to holdings of loans on properties for five or more families.
Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

TABLE 76

Mortgage Holdings of Selected Types of Financial Institutions, by Mutual Savings Bank States, December 31, 1970

(In millions of dollars)

State	Total	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations
New York	51,748	34,536	7,650	9,562
Massachusetts	13,419	8,736	1,218	3,465
Connecticut	6,831	4,293	1,163	1,375
Pennsylvania	14,950	2,965	4,975	7,010
New Jersey	11,594	2,172	3,842	5,580
Washington	4,227	1,056	882	2,287
Rhode Island	1,697	847	479	371
New Hampshire	1,448	799	329	320
Maine	1,132	650	288	194
Maryland	4,353	544	1,119	2,690
Vermont	650	257	311	82
All other states	35,056	919	11,667	22,470
TOTAL	147,107	57,775	33,625	55,707

Note: Data for commercial banks refer to insured institutions.
Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 77

Net Increase in Mortgage Holdings of Selected Types of Financial Institutions, by Mutual Savings Bank States, 1950-1970

(In millions of dollars)

State	Total	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations
New York	45,602	30,283	6,691	8,628
Massachusetts	11,448	7,654	987	2,807
Connecticut	6,135	3,913	1,009	1,213
Pennsylvania	13,140	2,825	4,087	6,228
New Jersey	10,443	2,026	2,985	5,432
Washington	3,812	778	718	2,316
Rhode Island	1,488	766	428	294
New Hampshire	1,275	802	192	281
Maine	1,004	603	236	166
Maryland	3,883	501	970	2,412
Vermont	506	196	242	68
All other states	30,830	881	9,898	20,051
TOTAL	129,545	51,227	28,423	49,895

Note: See note to Table 76.
Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 78

Mortgage Holdings of Mutual Savings Banks, by Location of Property, Selected Dates, 1951-1970

Type of mortgage and location of property	1951	1954	1957	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970
	(Amounts in millions of dollars)								
Total mortgage holdings	8,428	14,286	20,647	26,213	31,583	39,136	46,555	52,410	57,275
In-state	7,184	10,712	14,330	17,108	20,145	23,741	28,114	31,691	34,876
Out-of-state	1,244	3,575	6,317	9,110	11,438	15,394	18,441	20,719	22,398
Savings bank states	745	1,633	2,304	2,786	3,148	3,675	4,830	5,642	6,248
Non-savings bank states	499	1,942	4,013	6,323	8,290	11,719	13,611	15,078	16,150
FHA	n.a.	1,105	1,422	2,622	3,869	5,839	7,233	7,817	8,110
VA	n.a.	827	2,542	3,634	4,297	5,454	6,015	6,606	6,807
Conventional	n.a.	9	50	68	124	227	363	686	1,234
	(Percentage distribution)								
Total mortgage holdings	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In-state	85.2	75.0	69.4	65.2	63.8	60.7	60.4	60.5	60.9
Out-of-state	14.8	25.0	30.6	34.8	36.2	39.3	39.6	39.5	39.1
Savings bank states	8.8	11.4	11.2	10.6	10.0	9.9	10.4	10.8	10.9
Non-savings bank states	5.9	13.6	19.4	24.1	26.2	29.4	29.2	28.8	28.2
FHA	n.a.	7.7	6.9	10.0	12.3	14.9	15.5	14.9	14.2
VA	n.a.	5.8	12.3	13.9	13.6	13.9	12.9	12.6	11.9
Conventional	n.a.	—	.2	.3	.4	.6	.8	1.3	2.2

n.a. — Not available.

Note: Data are as of March 31, 1951; September 30, 1954, 1960, 1964, 1966, 1968 and 1970; October 1957 and 1962. Figures are gross before deduction of valuation reserves, except for 1951 where data are net of valuation reserves.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 79

Mortgage Holdings of Mutual Savings Banks in Non-Savings Bank States, by Type of Loan, September 30, 1970

(In millions of dollars)

State	Total	FHA	VA	Conventional
California	4,692	2,176	2,285	231
Texas	1,758	875	643	241
Florida	1,583	1,002	470	112
Virginia	1,335	565	658	112
Georgia	833	403	339	91
Alabama	535	278	228	28
North Carolina	520	202	287	31
Illinois	507	238	168	101
Louisiana	502	237	230	35
Colorado	494	167	312	14
Michigan	451	280	153	17
Tennessee	450	253	184	13
Arizona	354	246	105	3
Oklahoma	289	181	95	14
Missouri	239	114	91	34
South Carolina	216	126	74	16
Nevada	180	94	82	4
Mississippi	175	107	62	5
All other states	1,040	565	342	132
TOTAL	16,150	8,110	6,807	1,234

Note: See note to Table 78.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 80

Mortgage Holdings of Mutual Savings Banks in Non-Savings Bank States, Selected Years, 1960-1970

(In millions of dollars)

State	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970
California	1,621	2,196	3,415	4,279	4,725	4,692
Texas	783	987	1,225	1,348	1,483	1,758
Florida	829	1,070	1,303	1,399	1,462	1,583
Virginia	408	604	851	1,034	1,176	1,335
Georgia	299	361	490	606	722	833
Alabama	106	207	308	449	501	535
North Carolina	130	183	271	357	430	520
Illinois	148	163	233	272	342	507
Louisiana	196	251	351	421	465	502
Colorado	167	231	348	426	462	494
Michigan	336	340	372	426	456	451
Tennessee	182	221	299	373	412	450
Arizona	264	351	395	372	364	354
Oklahoma	153	194	259	296	290	289
Missouri	116	141	180	215	228	239
South Carolina	32	40	81	138	191	216
Nevada	16	41	127	167	232	180
Mississippi	34	74	120	154	174	175
All other states	506	636	901	881	972	1,040
TOTAL	6,323	8,290	11,519	13,611	15,078	16,150

Note: Data for "All other states" for 1960-1964 include Puerto Rico. See note to Table 78.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 81

Mortgage Holdings of Mutual Savings Banks in Non-Savings Bank States, by Location of Lender, September 30, 1970

(In millions of dollars)

State	Amount	Per cent of total mortgages	Distribution of mortgage loans to non-savings bank states
New York	11,353	33.0	70.3
Pennsylvania	1,631	57.4	10.0
Massachusetts	1,397	16.1	8.6
Connecticut	462	10.9	2.9
Rhode Island	345	41.0	2.1
New Jersey	294	13.8	1.8
New Hampshire	156	19.6	1.0
Maine	100	15.5	.6
Washington	71	6.7	.4
All other states	341	20.0	2.1
TOTAL	16,150	28.2	100.0

Note: See note to Table 79.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 82

Percentage Distribution of Out-of-State Mortgage Flows, by Type of Mortgage, Selected Periods, 1954-1970

Period	Total	FHA	VA	Conventional
		Total out-of-state		
1954-60	100.0	30.7	65.4	3.9
1960-62	100.0	61.3	30.8	7.9
1962-64	100.0	57.7	31.7	10.6
1964-66	100.0	61.8	19.9	18.3
1966-68	100.0	37.3	27.3	35.4
1968-70	100.0	20.2	13.5	66.3
		Non-savings bank states		
1954-60	100.0	34.6	64.0	1.4
1960-62	100.0	63.4	33.7	2.9
1962-64	100.0	61.0	35.8	3.2
1964-66	100.0	69.8	24.5	5.7
1966-68	100.0	39.8	40.2	20.0
1968-70	100.0	27.4	18.8	53.8

Note: Periods shown represent intervals between survey dates shown in Table 78. Data represent percentage distribution of the net change in mortgage holdings of savings banks during indicated periods. The breakdown of out-of-state mortgage flows between savings bank states and non-savings bank states during the two years ending September 30, 1966 is adjusted to reflect the formation during this period of the first mutual savings bank in Puerto Rico.

Source: National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 83

Residential Mortgage Holdings of Selected Types of Financial Institutions in Non-Savings Bank States, by Type of Loan, September 30, 1970

(In millions of dollars)

State	Total Residential			FHA			VA		
	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations
California	4,692	6,989	26,780	2,176	2,179	414	2,285	516	779
Texas	1,798	714	6,036	875	79	344	643	39	287
Florida	1,583	744	7,165	1,002	137	282	470	42	264
Virginia	1,335	237	1,470	565	13	36	658	9	49
Georgia	833	560	2,336	403	35	53	339	14	57
Alabama	535	293	1,013	278	29	43	228	2	30
North Carolina	520	367	2,609	202	23	32	287	28	15
Illinois	507	2,656	11,696	238	277	445	168	81	298
Louisiana	502	377	1,869	237	31	24	230	11	30
Colorado	494	253	1,856	167	34	144	312	28	227
Michigan	451	4,194	3,541	280	870	608	153	189	222
Tennessee	450	412	1,563	253	22	166	184	11	99
Arizona	354	504	812	246	320	61	105	89	35
Oklahoma	289	223	1,278	181	16	90	95	4	61
Missouri	239	959	3,397	114	167	313	91	60	280
South Carolina	216	116	1,375	126	12	33	74	3	21
Nevada	180	86	499	94	21	6	82	4	9
Mississippi	175	173	548	107	7	71	62	*	38
New Mexico	163	60	383	86	9	24	72	3	9
Kentucky	152	418	1,482	92	13	27	54	3	12
All other states	725	2,851	9,742	388	485	696	216	156	585
TOTAL	16,150	23,187	87,449	8,110	4,779	3,912	6,807	1,291	3,407

* Less than $500,000.

Note: Data for total mortgages include conventional loans not shown separately. Reflecting statutory restrictions in major savings bank states prior to 1965, total holdings of savings banks remain largely FHA and VA loans. Data for all insured commercial banks are as of June 30, 1970; for all insured savings and loan associations as of December 31, 1969. Conventional mortgages of savings banks and savings and loan associations include nonresidential loans. Figures for both commercial banks and savings and loan associations are based on the location of institutions and include both local loans and any out-of-state loans these institutions hold.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 84

Average Interest Rate and Other Terms on Conventional First Mortgage Loans on Single Family Homes Originated by Major Lenders, 1970 and 1971

Type of home purchase and institution	Contract interest rate (per cent)		Fees and charges (per cent)		Effective interest rate (per cent)		Maturity (years)		Loan to price ratio (per cent)	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
New home purchase										
All institutions	8.27	7.59	1.03	.87	8.45	7.74	25.1	26.2	71.7	74.3
Mutual savings banks	7.94	7.39	.23	.13	7.98	7.41	24.1	25.4	67.2	69.1
Commercial banks	7.99	7.39	.27	.21	8.03	7.42	21.0	22.8	63.6	65.3
Savings and loan associations	8.29	7.61	1.34	1.12	8.51	7.79	25.8	26.7	74.2	76.7
Life insurance companies	8.68	7.79	.88	.90	8.83	7.94	27.0	27.8	68.5	73.0
Mortgage companies	8.67	7.90	.88	.82	8.82	8.03	25.1	26.5	71.3	75.5
Existing home purchase										
All institutions	8.20	7.54	.92	.77	8.36	7.67	22.8	24.2	71.1	73.9
Mutual savings banks	8.04	7.46	.21	.20	7.98	7.49	22.0	23.5	68.7	70.0
Commercial banks	7.91	7.37	.28	.26	7.95	7.41	19.7	21.6	65.1	67.2
Savings and loan associations	8.29	7.61	1.22	1.01	8.50	7.77	23.7	25.0	73.5	76.3
Life insurance companies	8.53	7.65	.59	.50	8.62	7.73	25.8	26.3	72.5	75.3
Mortgage companies	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. — Not available.

NOTE: Data are unweighted averages of monthly loan terms approved during 1970 and 1971 by the five major types of mortgage lenders. Coverage is confined to loans originated directly and excludes loans acquired through correspondents. Fees and charges refer to discounts and initial payments that provide income to the lender and are expressed as per cent of the principal amount of the mortgage. Effective interest rate includes, in addition to the contract interest rate, fees and charges amortized over a ten year period. Loan to price ratio is the amount of mortgage credit extended as per cent of the purchase price of the home.

SOURCE: Federal Home Loan Bank Board and National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TABLE 85

Holdings of U. S. Government Securities by Main Types of Financial Institutions, Selected Year-End Dates, 1946-1971

	1946	1950	1960	1970	1971
Amount (in millions of dollars)					
Mutual savings banks	11,745	10,877	6,243	3,151	3,268
Commercial banks	74,780	62,027	61,003	61,742	64,550
Savings and loan associations	2,009	1,487	4,595	6,950	n.a.
Life insurance companies	21,629	13,459	6,427	4,574	4,427
Per cent of total assets					
Mutual savings banks	62.9	48.5	13.4	4.0	3.6
Commercial banks	51.9	36.7	23.7	10.7	10.2
Savings and loan associations	19.7	8.8	6.4	4.0	n.a.
Life insurance companies	44.9	21.0	8.4	2.2	2.0

n.a.—Not available.

NOTE: Data for savings and loan associations for 1970 are partly estimated.

SOURCES: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Institute of Life Insurance, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, United States Savings and Loan League and U. S. Treasury Department.

TABLE 86

Percentage Composition of Marketable U. S. Government Securities Held by Main Types of Financial Institutions, by Maturity and Type of Issue, December 31, 1971

(In per cent)

	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	Savings and loan associations	Life insurance companies
Years to maturity				
Less than 1	15.2	29.0	21.0	6.6
1 to 5	44.5	56.1	48.3	8.8
5 to 10	18.2	13.3	19.6	20.2
10 or more	22.1	1.5	11.2	64.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of issue				
Bills	8.6	16.1	11.4	3.0
Notes	53.5	66.2	52.8	9.5
Bonds	38.0	17.6	35.8	87.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Data for banks and insurance companies represent about 90 per cent of all such securities held by these institutions while data for savings and loan associations represent about 80 per cent.

SOURCE: U. S. Treasury Department.

VII—Savings Bank Life Insurance

Mutual savings banks first received permission to offer low cost life insurance on an over-the-counter basis in Massachusetts in 1907. Similar enabling legislation was later passed in New York in 1938 and in Connecticut in 1941.

By the end of 1971, savings bank life insurance was being offered by 334 mutual savings banks in these three states, and there were about 1.3 million ordinary life insurance policies and group certificates outstanding with a face value of $4.5 billion--$4.9 billion including re-insurance. During the 1951-1971 period, the number of these policies and certificates in force more than doubled while their dollar value increased nearly eight times (Tables 87-89).

The Savings Bank Life Insurance Fund of New York, the Savings Bank Life Insurance Company in Connecticut and the Savings Bank Life Insurance Council of Massachusetts are the organizations associated with the sales of savings bank life insurance in their respective states. Their functions include: (1) screening insurance applications and claims for benefits; (2) determining rates and fees to be charged by the banks; (3) specifying standards of health and acceptability of applicants; and (4) guaranteeing obligations on policies and contracts issued by the banks.

The Savings Bank Life Insurance Company was formed in 1964 as a result of the conversion of the former Savings Bank Life Insurance Fund of Connecticut. The Company, a legal reserve life insurance company owned by savings banks, is chartered to serve the industry in all states.

TABLE 87

Savings Bank Life Insurance in Force, Selected Years, 1908-1971

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Total	Massachusetts			New York			Connecticut		
		Total	Ordinary	Group	Total	Ordinary	Group	Total	Ordinary	Group
1908	.1	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918	9.8	9.8	7.2	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	57.8	57.8	46.3	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	179.0	173.1	162.3	10.9	5.8	5.8	—	—	—	—
1942	252.7	222.8	210.3	12.5	28.8	28.2	.6	1.2	1.2	—
1945	331.0	264.1	247.6	16.4	61.1	56.8	4.3	5.9	4.8	1.1
1950	579.8	392.6	360.7	31.9	172.9	158.9	14.0	14.4	12.5	1.9
1951	624.9	418.3	381.2	37.1	189.5	173.8	15.7	17.1	14.2	2.9
1952	684.6	448.7	410.2	38.5	215.3	192.1	23.2	20.7	16.1	4.6
1953	741.9	481.6	440.4	41.1	237.5	210.5	27.0	22.8	18.1	4.7
1954	798.4	512.5	469.3	43.2	260.1	228.1	32.0	25.8	20.5	5.3
1955	859.8	543.8	496.7	47.1	284.2	244.6	39.6	31.7	22.7	9.0
1956	921.3	574.3	525.9	48.4	310.9	264.1	46.8	36.1	25.1	10.9
1957	989.9	616.7	563.8	52.9	329.8	282.5	47.3	43.4	28.5	14.5
1958	1,062.1	650.4	596.6	53.8	358.4	307.8	50.6	53.3	31.8	21.5
1959	1,143.9	687.9	633.4	54.5	398.0	347.9	50.0	58.1	34.6	23.4
1960	1,248.7	738.5	669.8	68.7	448.6	391.9	56.7	61.6	37.9	23.7
1961	1,353.5	788.6	710.9	77.7	498.4	439.8	58.6	66.5	41.5	25.0
1962	1,493.9	866.7	775.7	91.1	555.1	492.8	62.3	72.1	44.9	27.2
1963	1,635.3	934.4	839.6	94.8	622.8	552.4	70.4	78.1	47.2	30.9
1964	1,836.7	1,002.7	894.2	108.5	750.3	664.2	86.2	83.7	50.6	33.1
1965	2,058.1	1,072.0	947.5	124.4	894.1	785.2	108.8	92.1	54.2	37.9
1966	2,291.1	1,151.7	1,006.3	145.5	1,039.4	917.7	121.7	99.9	56.1	43.8
1967	2,568.7	1,240.6	1,082.6	158.0	1,219.5	1,081.2	138.3	108.6	60.3	48.3
1968	2,879.4	1,333.6	1,152.8	180.8	1,435.2	1,258.3	176.9	110.6	63.8	46.8
1969	3,506.1	1,409.4	1,219.6	189.8	1,978.5	1,401.1	577.4	118.2	68.0	50.2
1970	4,019.7	1,512.3	1,300.9	211.4	2,380.8	1,521.0	859.8	126.6	71.7	54.9
1971	4,845.3	1,634.3	1,394.4	239.9	2,777.5	1,657.3	1,120.2	133.5	76.6	56.9

Note: Data are as of October 31 for Massachusetts and December 31 for New York and Connecticut. Data exclude amounts of reinsurance under various programs. Additions of these amounts bring total savings bank life insurance in force to $4.9 billion.

Source: Commissioner of Banks, Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Savings Bank Life Insurance Council, Massachusetts; Savings Bank Life Insurance Company, Connecticut; and Savings Banks Life Insurance Fund, New York.

Savings Bank Life Insurance

TABLE 88

Total Savings Bank Life Insurance in Force, Including Reinsurance Programs, 1960-1971

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Total	Mass.	New York	Conn.
1960	1,248.7	738.5	448.6	61.6
1961	1,353.5	788.6	498.4	66.5
1962	1,493.8	866.7	555.1	72.0
1963	1,635.3	934.4	622.8	78.1
1964	1,901.9	1,002.7	750.3	148.9
1965	2,234.6	1,072.0	954.0	208.6
1966	2,506.1	1,151.7	1,110.8	243.6
1967	2,797.5	1,240.6	1,294.9	262.0
1968	3,138.5	1,333.6	1,509.3	295.6
1969	3,780.1	1,409.4	2,050.2	320.5
1970	4,341.7	1,512.3	2,477.3	352.1
1971	4,869.0	1,634.3	2,865.8	368.9

Note: Data are as of October 31 for Massachusetts and December 31 for New York and Connecticut. Massachusetts savings banks do not have reinsurance.

Source: Savings Bank Life Insurance Council, Massachusetts; Savings Bank Life Insurance Company, Connecticut; and Savings Banks Life Insurance Fund, New York.

TABLE 89

Number of Savings Bank Life Insurance Policies in Force, Selected Years, 1908-1971

Year	Total	Mass.	New York	Conn.
1908	282	282	—	—
1918	20,707	20,707	—	—
1928	53,858	53,858	—	—
1939	185,810	178,804	7,006	—
1942	281,774	246,243	34,201	1,330
1945	353,347	291,706	56,297	5,344
1950	570,305	423,312	131,907	15,086
1955	706,345	488,931	189,506	27,908
1960	808,751	538,874	230,123	39,754
1961	828,924	550,411	236,953	41,560
1962	852,709	566,904	242,968	42,880
1963	885,152	587,339	251,007	46,806
1964	921,880	603,222	267,932	50,726
1965	961,548	621,207	284,864	55,475
1966	1,008,788	643,533	300,649	64,606
1967	1,047,504	664,819	315,120	67,565
1968	1,116,631	683,953	334,151	98,527
1969	1,168,443	696,395	371,577	100,471
1970	1,216,509	715,699	396,701	104,109
1971	1,261,689	734,581	420,260	106,845

Note: Prior to 1942 in Massachusetts and to 1960 in New York and Connecticut, data include both ordinary and group policies. For later years, data include the number of ordinary policies and individual certificates issued under group policies. See note to Table 87.

Source: Commissioner of Banks, Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Savings Bank Life Insurance Council, Massachusetts; Savings Bank Life Insurance Company, Connecticut; and Savings Banks Life Insurance Fund, New York.

VIII—Technical Description of Data

Change in Savings Bank Balance Sheet Reporting Procedures

Beginning with December 31, 1971, industry balance sheet data have been collected on a somewhat different basis than in previous months in order to conform with new reporting procedures adopted by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. As a result, data on amounts outstanding are not precisely comparable with earlier figures, although the differences are small in most cases and have little impact on broad historical trends. Monthly *changes* in balance sheet items, however, are strictly comparable with monthly changes for earlier periods, reflecting adjustments made by the National Association.

The major revision in reporting procedures involves a shift from a net-of-valuation reserves to a gross-of-valuation reserves basis for loans and securities. The amounts of valuation reserves involved are small relative to specific asset holdings, about 0.2 per cent of mortgage loans and 1 per cent of corporate stocks as of December 31, 1971. The effect of the reporting change on general reserve accounts, however, is of somewhat greater significance. National Association estimates indicate that general reserve accounts would have totalled about $6.1 billion, net of valuation reserves, at the end of 1971, compared to $6.3 billion on a gross basis. At the same time, the ratio of general reserve accounts to deposits amounted to 7.5 per cent on a net basis, as against 7.8 per cent, gross of valuation reserves.

More comprehensive information on certain asset and liability items have also been obtained under the new reporting procedures, including breakdowns of securities and non-mortgage loans not available for earlier periods. Tables 2, 3 and 4 provide this new information for the first time.

Financial Structure and Organization of Mutual Savings Banks

Industry balance sheet data from 1946 to 1971 were collected by the National Association directly from individual savings banks and generally conform to reporting procedures prescribed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

For the 1931-1945 period, figures were obtained from state banking departments and directly from some individual savings banks. Reporting procedures for state banking departments were not completely uniform in this period and differed in some respects from those of FDIC. Moreover, figures were reported by some individual banks on a gross, rather than a net, basis. Statistics for 1930 and earlier years are from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Comparability of balance sheet statistics is also affected by differences in reporting dates. Since 1945, data are as of the end of the year. From 1900 to 1943, figures are as of June 30 except for the following states during the 1931-1943 period: Connecticut, September 30; Massachusetts, October 31; and New Jersey and New York, December 31.

The term "general reserve accounts" shown in Table 1 includes reserve accounts, the use of which is restricted by law, such as "Surplus Fund" of New York savings banks; reserve accounts, the use of which is restricted by management decision; and reserve accounts, the use of which is not restricted in any way, such as general contingency reserves or undivided profits.

Deposits and General Reserve Accounts of Mutual Savings Banks

Data on deposits and number of accounts since 1930 have been collected directly from savings banks for year-end dates by the National Association, while figures for prior years are from the Federal Reserve. Statistics on monthly deposit activity in regular accounts are estimates based on reports from approximately 340 savings banks, representing 93 per cent of total industry deposits and benchmark figures obtained from a semi-annual census of all savings banks. It should be noted that the monthly series of interest credited is not computed directly, but is a residual figure derived by subtracting net new money from net change in deposits outstanding. Slight variations from month to month in the sample size, combined with the inclusion of some activity in other than regular accounts, make the series subject to some reporting error. As indicated in the footnotes, monthly data on amounts deposited and withdrawals also reflect shifts among different types of accounts, particularly in 1970 and 1971 following changes in federal deposit interest rate ceilings.

Information on total, ordinary and special time and savings accounts shown in Table 19 were obtained for all states from special survey data compiled by the National Association and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Seasonally adjusted quarterly data on net deposit gains of mutual savings banks from 1952 to 1972 are based on the Flow of Funds/Savings Accounts prepared by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. In prior years, monthly data on net deposit gains were calculated on a somewhat different basis by the Federal Reserve and converted into a quarterly series by the National Association in order to smooth out erratic fluctuations remaining in the monthly series. Seasonally adjusted monthly changes in total savings bank deposits were calculated by the National Association from seasonal factors provided by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

Capital Market Investments of Mutual Savings Banks

Information on broad categories of capital market investments of mutual savings banks are compiled monthly and annually by the National Association from reports received directly from individual savings banks. The methods used to obtain and revise monthly data are the same as those discussed in the section on Deposits and General Reserve Accounts of Mutual Savings Banks.

Data on different types of mortgage loans held by mutual savings banks are derived from a variety of sources, including reports from individual savings banks received by the National Association and estimates made by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the National Bureau of Economic Research. New loans acquired include direct advances to borrowers and loans purchased in the secondary market. Repayments include amortization, partial prepayments, payments in full, and sales out of portfolio.

Income and Expenses of Mutual Savings Banks

Information on income and expenses of mutual savings banks is compiled annually by the National Association from data provided by state banking departments, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Savings Banks Trust Company and individual savings banks. Figures for the most recent year, however, are derived from a sample of large savings banks, and are revised as reports covering the entire industry become available.

Data for the 1951-1971 period are not completely comparable with prior years because of revisions in FDIC reporting procedures. These changes include separation of profits and losses actually realized from those incurred through book value adjustments without disposal of the asset; more complete data on losses from real estate mortgage loans; reporting of mortgage income net of servicing fees; and separation of nonrecurring income and expense from current income and expense. Data are for calendar years, except Massachusetts figures, which are for the year ending October 31. Before 1971, net transfers to valuation reserves were deducted in determining retained earnings.

Mutual Savings Banks in the Savings Market

Three basic concepts of saving are presented in this section. The Federal Reserve's Flow of Funds/Savings Accounts offer a comprehensive measure of financial and non-financial saving. Federal Reserve data on consumer saving differ from the series on personal saving compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce since they: (1) include purchases of consumer durable goods, net of depreciation, and saving through government life insurance, government employee retirement funds and the railroad retirement fund; and (2) exclude internal saving of life insurance companies and mutual financial institutions. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board's data on individuals' saving are confined to savings accounts, U. S. savings bonds, and reserves of life insurance companies, and permit direct comparisons of saving in particular types of financial institutions on a long-term historical basis. Although this series has been discontinued, figures for the years 1964-1971 were compiled by the National Association on a basis comparable with previous years.

Data on savings held in deposit-type institutions in metropolitan areas are compiled by location of office for mutual savings and commercial banks and by location of head office for savings and loan associations.

Mutual Savings Banks in the Mortgage and Securities Markets

Statistics on the mortgage and securities markets are gathered from a variety of sources. In general, figures on mortgage debt held in the main types of financial institutions are derived by federal agencies and trade associations from financial reports of the particular institutions. In most cases, data on all other holders—including individuals, mortgage companies, personal trust funds, and pension funds—are either partly estimated or computed as a residual by subtracting known holdings from total mortgage debt outstanding. Tables showing U. S. Government security holdings of selected types of financial institutions, by maturity and type of issue, are based on a periodic survey conducted by the Treasury.

Figures on out-of-state mortgage lending by mutual savings banks were obtained from special surveys of the industry conducted by the National Association.

Savings Bank Life Insurance

Information on the number and dollar amount of savings bank life insurance in force currently is obtained directly from life insurance departments of individual savings banks by organizations which administer the sale of savings bank life insurance in their respective states. Massachusetts data for the years 1908 to 1938 are from the Commissioner of Banks.

Adjustment of Data for Conversions

All figures on saving and investment flows of mutual savings banks in 1939 and 1968-1971 reflect adjustments for the conversion of different types of institutions. These adjustments have been made in order to maintain comparability of data on year-to-year variations in flows. As a result, data for these years necessarily are not equivalent to net changes in balance sheet items.

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IMPACT OF MARKET STRUCTURE ON THE PRICE OF A COMMERCIAL BANKING SERVICE

Frederick W. Bell and Neil B. Murphy *

When the market structure of an industry is regulated, it is very important to assess the impact on performance of changes in that structure. Commercial banking is such an industry, and recent legislation [13] and court cases [11] and [12] have focused attention on some of the problems of evaluating proposed market structure changes, especially mergers. In several studies [4–6 and 8–10] there have been attempts to estimate the effect of changes in concentration on prices of various bank services. Unfortunately, these studies are at best inconclusive. Their basic shortcomings are two-fold. The cost of production of the particular banking service has not been considered explicitly. We have shown elsewhere that cost has a significant influence on prices of regular demand deposit accounts [2]. Benston has also demonstrated the crucial role of costs in determining the interest rates charged on business loans [3]. Since unit costs of production vary across areas [1, chap. 12] we urge that cost be considered if the partial influence of concentration is to be evaluated. Another problem with the earlier studies was the definition of output. In most cases, the business loan, grouped by dollar size class, was the basic measure of output. However, it is well-known that the price, or interest rate, charged on loans depends upon many other factors such as maturity, secured status, type of collateral, repayment terms, compensating balances, etc. Thus, it is difficult to argue that output was a homogeneous measure in these studies. Finally, it is not clear what measure of concentration should be used in attempting to assess the impact of altering market structure on performance. For example, in the Manufacturers-Hanover case [11] all accounts $100,000 or greater are allocated to the national market, and concentration measures for local areas are calculated using the share of accounts under $100,000. There is no empirical basis cited in the opinion as to why 100,000 was chosen over 75,000, 125,000 or any other number. Furthermore, it is not clear whether the ratios should be computed with the share of the dollar volume of accounts or the number of accounts.

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In this paper we present and test a model in which a homogeneous measure of output (the standardized regular checking account) is specified, the cost of production is included as an explanatory variable, and several measures of concentration are tested.

I Data and Methodology

It is necessary to specify a homogeneous product in order to test the effect of concentration on prices. That is, variation in price may be related to differences in quality if the product is not homogeneous. Therefore, the regular demand deposit account is chosen as the product in this paper. The demand deposit service is the one service unique to the commercial banking industry, and it is a service that allows the customer to participate in a uniform payments mechanism.

The price data (or service charge information) were first collected from a sample survey of banks in the First Federal Reserve District. Next, the relationship among price (annual service charge per account), scale of operations, wage levels, branching structure, and account characteristics was obtained through regression analysis. By holding account characteristics constant at their mean values, a final equation was then derived to *estimate* service charges for all banks in each market area.[1] This was accomplished by inserting data on scale and branching from the June 1966 Summary of Deposits conducted by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and an area wage index constructed using data generated in the Functional Cost Analysis program of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Next, the cost function for the sample banks was utilized in a similar fashion to obtain estimated annual marginal costs per standardized account for all banks within these market areas.[2]

[1] The areas chosen are listed in table 1. It should be noted that all areas are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) with the exception of Suffolk County (Boston, Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop). The reason for not using the entire Boston SMSA is that Massachusetts law prohibits branching beyond county lines, and the work of Edwards [4] and Horvitz [7] indicates that for large SMSA's in which political subdivisions restrain branching sub-markets exist within the SMSA.

[2] Service charges and marginal costs were standardized in the following manner: After logarithmic transformation of the variables, observed service charges per account were

NOTES

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES AND COSTS FOR A STANDARDIZED REGULAR CHECKING ACCOUNT WITHIN A SET OF NEW ENGLAND MARKET AREAS AND VARIOUS MEASURES OF CONCENTRATION FOR THOSE AREAS [a]

Area	Average Estimated Annual Price $\bar{P}_j$	Average Estimated Annual Marginal Cost $\bar{C}_j$	Share (X100) of Largest Three Banks in Dollar Volume of: Accounts Less Than $10,000 CR$_1$	Accounts Less Than $25,000 CR$_2$	Accounts Less Than $100,000 CR$_3$	All Accounts CR	Share (X100) of Largest Three Banks in Number of Accounts: Accounts Less Than $10,000 CR$_1$	Accounts Less Than $25,000 CR$_2$	Accounts Less Than $100,000 CR$_3$	All Accounts CR
New Haven [b]	$29.61	$43.76	80.15	82.23	85.32	87.24	78.41	78.56	78.88	78.70
Brockton [b]	29.58	43.46	79.25	81.31	83.63	84.82	80.85	80.95	80.99	81.01
Fall River [b]	34.04	46.70	93.60	94.84	94.41	95.06	93.57	87.84	87.98	88.01
Fitchburgh [b]	31.24	39.40	86.89	85.89	86.43	87.49	86.53	86.48	86.49	86.50
Lawrence-Haverhill [b]	32.37	47.10	80.22	77.70	78.09	79.12	81.33	81.16	81.11	81.10
New Bedford [b]	28.44	38.68	99.99	99.98	99.98	99.99	99.99	99.98	99.98	99.99
New Britain [b]	31.66	42.41	85.75	85.87	86.67	86.45	85.74	85.74	85.76	85.75
Pittsfield, Mass. [b]	30.34	42.47	83.51	85.38	87.14	90.49	84.83	84.84	84.87	84.89
Portland, Me. [b]	31.14	40.60	94.69	95.38	96.05	95.28	92.99	93.05	93.10	93.12
Providence-Pawtucket [b]	31.22	41.44	78.61	79.39	81.53	85.79	76.55	76.43	76.53	76.55
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke [b]	30.43	42.32	75.85	75.39	76.75	80.37	75.66	75.66	75.68	75.72
Waterbury, Conn. [b]	31.49	42.72	96.02	96.16	96.43	97.48	96.29	96.29	96.29	96.30
Worcester, Mass. [b]	29.83	43.24	83.03	84.40	86.96	88.36	86.76	86.78	86.81	86.82
Suffolk County (includes Boston, Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop)	30.66	44.17	71.70	73.54	77.61	83.24	80.90	80.77	81.73	80.45

[a] See footnote 3 for a description of the computational procedure in standardizing a regular checking account.
[b] Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Thus, we now have estimated prices and marginal costs for a standardized account for all banks in each market area. The next step is the specification of a measure of concentration within the areas. The FDIC Summary of Deposit data allow us to calculate a variety of measures for testing purposes. For example, deposits are classified by size category. We may then calculate the share of the *dollar volume* of deposits held by the largest three banks for all deposit accounts, for accounts less then $100,000, for accounts less than $25,000, and for accounts less than $10,000. The same may be done substituting the *number of accounts* for the dollar volume of accounts.

For each area, then, average estimated marginal cost and price were calculated.[4] It is now possible to specify price as a function of marginal cost and concentration, and multiple regression analysis is used to analyse the effect of these independent variables. The estimated prices, costs, and measures of concentration are shown in table 1.

II. The Model and Statistical Results

Let:

$\bar{P}_j$ = average annual price for a standardized regular demand deposit account for all banks in the jth market area.

received on the number of accounts, average account size, activity per account, wage level and branch structure (i.e., a series of five dummy variables representing various branching configurations). Observed total cost was also recorded, in the same manner, on the above variables. The resulting regression equation for total cost was then differentiated to yield an equation for marginal cost per account. When the account size and activity are held constant at their respective geometric means, we have a final estimating equation for service charges and marginal cost per standardized account. For each bank in every market area, observations on the bank size (i.e., number of demand deposit accounts), and branching structure were taken from the FDIC and the wage level from the Federal Reserve Functional Cost Program. These variables were inserted in the estimating equation for a standardized demand deposit account for each bank to derive the estimated service charges and marginal cost per standardized account. This enabled us to obtain the average service charge and marginal cost for each market area shown in table 1. For a more complete description of this computational procedure, see [3].

[4] We have shown that inter-area variation in costs is much greater than intra-area variation [1, pp. 199–216].

$\bar{C}_j$ = average annual marginal cost for servicing a standardized regular demand deposit account for all banks in the jth market area.

CR_{kj} = market share for the kth specification of concentration held by the largest three banks in the area where $k = 1, \ldots, 8$.

$$\bar{P}_j = a\,\bar{C}_j^{b}\,CR_{kj}^{c} \qquad (1)$$

where $a = 1$

The reason for using a log function in which a is set equal to unity is the superior fit obtained compared with other functional forms and the a priori specification that the function should be homogeneous. Since there are eight measures of concentration, eight different equations were fitted. Ordinary least-squares was applied to each equation after all variables were transformed to natural logarithms. Regression results are shown in table 2. First, the effect of cost on prices is consistent with our earlier findings [2]. That is, we find a positive, significant response when cost changes which reinforces our position that marginal cost must be included to evaluate the partial influence of market structure (concentration).

Second, the most important findings of this article are the effects of concentration on prices. A *consistent, positive, statistically significant* (at the 0.05 level) relationship was found between the market share of the largest three banks, however measured, and the prices charged. A ten per cent increase in the concentration ratio results in a two per cent increase in price. Another interesting finding relates to the impact of the concentration measure. It has been argued that large accounts have wide geographical alternatives and the competitive situation in local markets would not affect these accounts [7]. Therefore, we would expect that concentration in smaller accounts might have an influence on price while concentration in the "all accounts" class would not. The results indicate that there seem to be no differences among measures of concentration (including those exceeding $100,000) in their influence on price.

III Summary and Conclusion

In this paper, we have presented a model to test the impact of concentration on price for a particular banking service. The chief differences of this study from earlier studies are as follows: (1) costs

TABLE 2.—REGRESSION RESULTS FOR THE EFFECT OF COST AND CONCENTRATION ON SERVICE CHARGES*

Equation Number	$\bar{C}_j$	CR_1	CR_2	CR_3	CR_4	CR_5	CR_6	CR_7	CR_8	R^2
1	.65184	.21762								.39206
	(.20485)	(.07481)								
	3.41187	2.90886								
2	.6649		.20972							.36519
	(.20792)		(.07848)							
	3.33534		2.67235							
3	.65972			.21336						.33368
	(.20313)			(.08676)						
	3.29719			2.45806						
4	.63372				.23406					.33430
	(.21207)				(.09609)					
	3.00496				2.47287					
5	.66507					.20941				.33178
	(.20290)					(.08704)				
	3.29525					2.38612				
6	.66789						.20727			.32364
	(.20612)						(.08797)			
	3.41488						2.35626			
7	.66713							.20783		.32113
	(.20534)							(.08897)		
	3.33304							2.33604		
8	.66705								.20705	.32279
	(.20353)								(.08755)	
	3.44324								2.37734	

* Dependent variable is estimated annual average price for a ordinary regular demand deposit account. All variables are in natural logarithms.

of production are held constant, (2) a homogeneous product line is specified, (3) various measures of concentration are tested. The results of our tests indicate that concentration does have a positive and significant effect on price. This means that the regulatory authorities are faced with a dilemma. That is, since economies of scale exist in banking [1], increasing the average size of firm within a market area by merger will lower costs which should reduce prices, but the merger will also bring about increased concentration and higher prices. The net result depends upon the relative magnitude of these two influences. The results of this study and our previous work allow the calculation of a trade-off to give empirical content to the formulations recently proposed by Williamson [14].

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INTERNATIONAL DIFFERENCE IN TAX RATIO

Kilman Shin *

Introduction

Several studies have been made on differences in tax ratio (total tax revenue divided by GNP) among countries. Martin and Lewis [1] have found that there is a pattern in which countries with higher per capita GNP have higher shares of government expenditures and revenues. The same observation was made by Oshima,[2] who has held that the differences are generally caused by productivity differences. Williamson [3] has confirmed the statistical significance of the correlation by calculating regression equations. Subsequently, Lewis,[4] Hinrichs,[5] and Lotz and Morss [6] have added the foreign

* I am indebted to Otto Eckstein of Harvard University for very useful suggestions. Acknowledgement is given to Frederick A. Ehrblad and Charles J. Stakes of the University of Bridgeport, who financed the cost of the computer calculations. My graduate assistant, Ernie Pernia has spent much time at the computer center.

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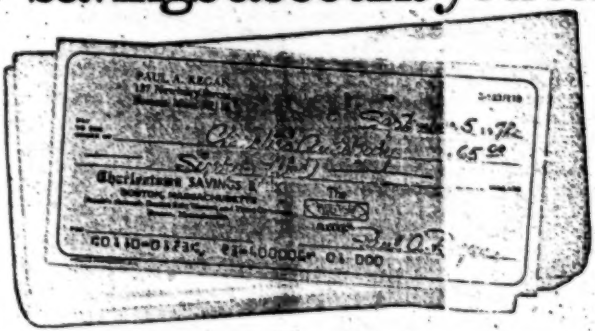
SUNDAY HERALD TRAVELER and SUNDAY ADVERTISER Sept. 10, 1972 DX-54

Charlestown introduces the savings account you can spend.



Deft. EXHIBIT NO. 43
CASE NO. 13 TYPE
FULL EXHIBIT
OCT 12 1972
FOR IDENTIFICATION
U. S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF CONN.

If you write just a few checks a month, maybe you don't need a checking account.

Maybe you need a new kind of savings account. A savings account you can spend.

A new Two-Way Account from the Charlestown.

It works like a savings account. Your money earns the highest current interest rate offered, a full 5½% from the day of deposit to day of withdrawal. (The effective annual yield has been higher 5.47%.) But, unlike a regular savings account, you can get at your money whenever you want—even when the bank is closed.

It works like a checking account. Whenever you need cash or have an urge to buy something, simply write a withdrawal order. It looks like a check. Spends like a check. And it helps you keep track of expenses like a check.

The cost per withdrawal order is just 15¢. And you only pay when you use one, not in advance. Better yet, there's no monthly service charge. And every month you get a detailed statement listing all transactions, including the 5¼% interest earned on your balance. All we ask is that you maintain a minimum balance of $10.

The new Two-Way Account, only at the Charlestown.

The sooner you open one, the sooner you can start saving. Or spending.

The TWO WAY account

Charlestown Savings "that's my bank"

Applications for Savings Bank Life Insurance are available at all Charlestown Savings Bank offices.

YEAR-END 1971 DEPOSITS = $9M

DX-55

HERALD TRAVELER & BOSTON RECORD AMERICAN 9/8/72

REPORT TO CONSUMERS FROM THE PROVIDENT

For over 150 years, Massachusetts Savings Banks and Institutions for Savings have served the banking needs of working people, homemakers, the retired, the elderly, and the young, in many useful ways.

But only recently—thanks to a Massachusetts Supreme Court decision—have savings banks been able to offer you a more convenient way to make payments directly to others from your savings account. You no longer need to come into the bank in person with a passbook to make withdrawals. And this new way is often quicker and easier than banking-by-mail.

The Provident calls this convenient new service the ALL-IN-ONE Account. It offers all the convenience of a checking account plus regular savings bank interest on your balance. We think consumers will welcome this innovation.

Here's how our new ALL-IN-ONE Account works: you deposit or keep whatever amount you want in your account. The money starts earning 5¼% annual interest the day it's deposited and every day (the effective annual yield is actually higher...5.477%).

Then, when you want to pay a bill in person or by mail, buy something, or get cash, you just write a withdrawal order. The withdrawal order looks like a check. You use it like a check, but technically and legally it's a negotiable withdrawal order, or "draft."

You keep track of your withdrawals and balance in a handy record, and each month you receive a statement which looks like a checking account statement. But, along with deposits, withdrawals, and the balance, you'll find something you don't find on a checking account statement...5¼% interest on your balance! (Provided you don't dip below $10 during the month.) Withdrawal orders cost only 15¢ each—they're free if made in the bank. There's no monthly service charge.

Now, at last, the consumer has a choice between a checking account at a commercial bank (national bank or trust company) and a draft type savings account now being offered by Massachusetts Savings Banks. So you can decide which best fits your personal needs. The Provident's new ALL-IN-ONE Account isn't necessarily best for everyone—but neither is a checking account.

Since mutual savings banks have no stockholders, the Provident's only obligation is to the consumer. Savings banks have served consumers so well for so long that they are entrusted with more total deposits than any other kind of banking industry in Massachusetts.

Come in and see us or write to us soon about opening an ALL-IN-ONE Account...it's 5¼% better than a checking account for many people.

"We're dedicated to the best interests of the consumer."

John S. Howe

John S. Howe, President

FOR IDENTIFICATION U.S. DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF COLO.
OCT 13 1972
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
FULL EXHIBIT D-55

The Provident
Institution for Savings in Boston

36 Temple Place-Winter Place, 23 State Street,
44 Federal St.-141 Congress St., 134 Tremont Street, 18 Prudential Center Plaza,
23 Kneeland Street, Somerville at Assembly Square,
Charles River Plaza Shopping Center (2½ hours free validated parking)

RETURN ON DEC. 31, 1971 = P 742,049,374

DX-56

CASE NO. 73 C
FULL EXHIBIT
OCT 18 1972
FOR IDENTIFICATION
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF BOSTON

Week ending June 9, 1972 Vol. I, No. 24

NEW COLORADO BANK CHARTER MAY AFFECT POTENTIAL COMPETITION ANTITRUST CASE

The Colorado Banking Board has approved the application of the $385.7 million-deposit Colorado National Bankshares, Inc., Denver, the third largest banking holding company in the state, to establish a new state bank in Greeley, subject to further approval of the FDIC and Fed. The chartering of this new bank in Greeley has possible implication on an antitrust suit brought by the Justice Department against the acquisition of the $47.5 million-deposit First National Bank, Greeley, by Colorado's second largest bank holding company, the $685 million-deposit First National Bancorporation, Denver. The Supreme Court has agreed to hear Justice's appeal of a lower court dismissal of the suit, bringing before the Court for the first time the theory that affiliation between potential as well as actual competitors in commercial banking violates antitrust laws.

Justice has argued that the acquisition would eliminate a potential competitor in the Greeley market, which it said is already highly concentrated. The department also contends that FN Bancorp. has the capability to enter the area by de novo entry or foothold acquisition. Justice Department sources have indicated that they feel the new bank charter supports their stance that large banking organizations with statewide ambitions will pursue entry into a market through other means if entry via acquisition is denied. On the other hand, holding company sources indicate they feel that the new bank charter dissipates Justice's characterization of the Greeley banking market as highly concentrated, a point they feel to be a major premise of the antitrust suit.

(American Bkr., 6/2/72)

Items in this publication will focus on developments affecting banking structure in New England. The items are condensations of articles from a selected group of daily newspapers and press releases of Federal and state financial regulatory agencies. Their reproduction does not imply our endorsement of the accuracy, opinions, or policies reflected in the subject matter.

SMALL MASS. BANKS URGED TO UNITE IN HC'S

Charles E. Kendall, president of the $30.7 million-deposit Cape Ann Bank & Trust Co., Gloucester, Massachusetts, urged the smaller banks in Massachusetts to join other small banks in their geographic area in forming multibank holding companies, in a speech at the 67th Annual Massachusetts Bankers Association meeting. He said that his bank is currently preparing applications for establishment of a bank holding company and expects it to be in operation some time this fall. The theory at his bank, he said "is that a group of cooperating but autonomous small-deposit banks, operating in a compact, contiguous geographical area through the holding company vehicle, can develop the marketing tools necessary to compete effectively with the big competition, whether thrift or commercial institutions." Pointing out that institutions with deposits of approximately $50 million and less account for two-thirds of the state's banks, Mr. Kendall called on their managements to overcome defeatist attitudes and to dispel the myth that a holding company must be composed of big banks. (American Bkr., 6/5/72)

FNB BOSTON TO ACQUIRE ALABAMA MORTGAGE CO.

The First National Bank of Boston has announced that the executive committee of its board of directors has approved a plan for the bank to acquire control of Cobbs, Allen & Hall Mortgage Co., Inc., from the Alabama Financial Group, Birmingham, Alabama. The $3 billion-deposit bank is the principal subsidiary of First Boston Corp. The mortgage banking firm is the 24th largest mortgage servicer in the nation, with a portfolio of $598.9 million as of December 31, 1971. Besides its Birmingham headquarters, Cobbs, Allen & Hall Mortgage Co. has offices in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee. John C. Hall, chairman of the mortgage firm, said that there would be no need for shareholder approval as the mortgage firm is a closely held organization.

The purchase is subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency. (American Bkr., 6/6/72)

BOSTON FED APPROVES MAINE AFFILIATION PLAN

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston has approved the affiliation of the proposed Depositors Trust Company, Portland, Maine with the $219.6 million-deposit Depositors Corp., Augusta, Maine. The new bank will be the sixth affiliate of Depositors Corp., the state's largest banking organization. (American Bkr., 6/7/72)

BILL IS SIGNED MAKING MASS. 1ST STATE TO GRANT CREDIT CARD POWERS TO MSB

A bill authorizing savings banks to issue credit cards was signed into law by Lt. Gov. Donald R. Dwight making Massachusetts the first state to authorize direct entry into the credit card field by these institutions. The bill was sponsored by the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts and was opposed by State Commissioner of Banks Freyda P. Koplow and the Massachusetts Bankers Association. (American Bkr., 6/8/72)

FED BARS BHC ENTRY INTO MANAGEMENT CONSULTING

The Federal Reserve Board has ruled that serving as an investment or financial adviser does not include performance of management consultant activities, and has issued a revised amendment to Regulation Y clarifying its intent. At the same time, the Fed announced denial of the applications of the $7.6 billion-deposit Marine Midland Banks, Inc., Buffalo, New York, to acquire Carter H. Golembe Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C. and the $545.6 million-deposit First Commerce Corp., New Orleans, Louisiana, to acquire W. R. Smolkin & Associates, Inc., also of New Orleans. Both firms engage in management consulting activities.

The Board defined management consulting as including, but not limited to, giving advice to companies on such questions as purchasing, production, marketing, planning, and personnel. Bank holding companies, as investment and financial advisers, are permitted to furnish general economic information and advice and general economic statistical forecasting services and industry studies. The Board said it was denying bank holding company entry into the management consulting field because of potential adverse effects, including conflicts of interest, that might arise from such affiliations. It said "the possibility exists that the objectivity, which clients expect from a management consultant, would become colored by the fact that a consultant is associated with potential suppliers of credit and other services." The Board also said permitting bank holding companies to engage in the business of advising commercial enterprises would "represent an extension of banking influence into the realms of commerce" and thus violate Federal law. (American Bkr., 6/8/72)

ABBHC ATTACKS BID TO BAR INSURANCE ROLE BY LENDERS

In a letter to the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, the Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies urged rejection of proposed state legislation which provides that no person, partnership, association, or corporation owned or controlled by a bank holding company or any lending institution "shall negotiate any policy of insurance applicable to any real or personal property which is security for an

extension of credit by any lending institution. The ABBHC asserted that the proposal is unconstitutional and anticompetitive. The model legislation, the ABBHC noted, was designed to protect its sponsor, the National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, from competition from insurance agencies affilited with bank holding companies, banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions. NAMIA submitted the proposal for consideration by the commissioners for their meeting next week.

The ABBHC noted that the Fed, under authority given in the 1970 amendments to the Bank Holding Company Act, had determined that bank holding company subsidiaries, with prior Board approval, can act as insurance agents in connection with insurance for the holding company or its subsidiaries, insurance directly related to extension of credit, and general insurance in towns with less than 5,000 population or where there are demonstrably inadequate insurance facilities. This regulation, the ABBHC asserted, fully protects the public interest and precludes the necessity for anticompetitive state legislation. In addition, the association stated, although the Federal legislation can be overruled by state enactments, they feel the proposed state bill to be an "unfair and unreasonable restraint on trade and commerce and not constitutional." The ABBHC also submitted that the proposed legislation "would run counter to the National Bank Act, various state banking statutes, the Homeowners Loan Act of 1933, the Federal Savings and Loan Act and the Federal Credit Union Act." (American Bkr., 6/5/72)

ENGLISH CRITICIZES HUNT COMMISSION THRIFT INSTITUTION RECOMMENDATIONS

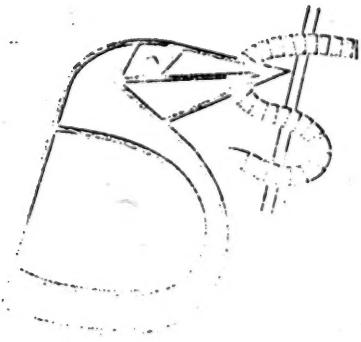
James F. English, Jr., chairman of the $1 billion-deposit Connecticut Bank & Trust Co., Hartford, Conn., and a member of an American Bankers Association group which submitted recommendations to the Hunt Commission, told the 73rd annual convention of the Connecticut Bankers Association that the prospect of mutual savings banks obtaining checking account powers was the most regrettable aspect of the commission's recommendations. He said that eventual results would be conversion of thrift institutions into "mutual commercial banks," that would have an enormous advantage over stockholder-owned commercial banks, in that they would have no capital costs. Mr. English stressed the danger that only portions of the Hunt Commission's recommendations would be enacted, thereby losing the balance in the total program. He felt there is little likelihood of the entire plan being enacted. (American Bkr., 6/5/72)

DX-58

Competition Between Thrift Institutions and Commercial Banks

AN EXAMINATION OF THE EVIDENCE

By Gary G. Gilbert
Financial Economist
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
and
Neil B. Murphy*
Professor of Finance
University of Maine



A recurring problem in the analysis of market structure and competition is the specification of a product line. This problem has been especially difficult in the banking industry. The purpose of this paper is to examine the available evidence concerning one particular aspect of product line specification and competition in banking. That is, do thrift institutions (mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations) and commercial banks compete in offering savings deposits and savings and loan shares to the public? Or, to be more specific, should commercial bank time and savings deposits be included with mutual savings bank (MSB) deposits and savings and loan association (S&L) shares in determining the competitive impact of a merger between thrift institutions.

* *This paper was completed while Dr. Murphy was Chief, Economic Research Unit, F.D.I.C. The analysis, interpretations, conclusions and recommendations are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Corporation.*

In Section I, some of the conceptual problems involved in examining this question are discussed. In Section II, the evidence from time-series studies is discussed while in Section III, cross-section studies are reviewed. Finally, the implications of the results of these studies for the question of product line (or "line of commerce") specification are reviewed.

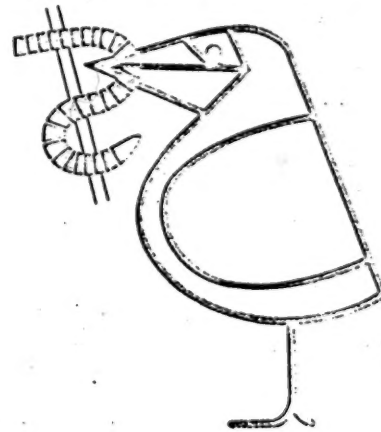
I. Conceptual Framework

The proper framework for examining the question of product line specification in this situation is a portfolio analysis of the demand for financial assets. That is, the focus of the investigation is the individual wealth-holder confronted with an array of financial assets having various characteristics such as return, risk, maturity, etc., each of which is competing for a place among his holdings. Assuming that this wealth-holder is a risk-averter (he must be induced by higher return to accept more risk), it can be shown that some general statements can be made concerning the demand for a particular financial asset as its risk-return characteristics shift vis-á-vis the remaining assets.

With a change in the characteristics of one asset in a portfolio, one of three possible events can take place with each of the other assets. First, there may be no shifts in the holdings. In that case, the assets are considered independent in demand and may be disregarded for purposes of product line specification. Second, the quantities held may move in the same direction and are considered complementary in demand. These assets may also be disregarded. Finally, when a change in the characteristics of one asset causes holdings of another asset to move in an opposite direction, the assets are considered to be substitutes for each other. Assets which are substitutes must be studied very carefully in specifying a product line for financial firms. If two arbitrarily defined assets are *perfect* substitutes, then they are, for purposes of economic analysis, the same asset. However, there are very few examples of such perfect substitutability, and the specification of a product line must be based upon the degree of substitution. Therefore, the measurement and estimation of the degree of substitution is a very important task.

In considering the degree of substitution among commercial bank time and savings deposits, MSB deposits and S&L shares, the first issue is determining which of the "characteristics" mentioned above should be singled out for analysis. The portfolio approach generally considers the expected value of the return on an asset and the amount of risk attached to that return as the relevant characteristics. For purposes of this paper, liquidity (or expected cost of converting the asset into money) may also be included. The risk and liquidity aspects of these assets are very similar. That is, virtually all commercial bank time and savings deposits and MSB deposits are insured up to $20,000 while a substantial proportion of S&L shares are insured for the same amount. In addition, the deposit may be converted to cash with no loss on the value of the asset on demand. Although each of the institutions can legally require the depositor to wait some period of time before converting the deposit to cash, this practice occurs very rarely. For these reasons, the analysis of the degree of substitution among these assets is concerned with the effect of changes in the return on one of the assets on the holdings of the others.

The return on these assets includes several dimensions. Of course, liquidity and safety may be considered as part of the return, but it is



assumed that this does not vary across institutions. The interest or dividend paid on these assets is the most easily quantified and is the largest element in the return. In addition to liquidity, safety and interest received, there is a return to the holder in the form of convenience. This element may be subdivided into location and availability of other services on the premises. It would appear that the commercial bank would be able to differentiate its product on the basis of the second element of the return, that of convenience. This is undoubtedly the case, but the cost of this "one stop banking" convenience to the customer is the return foregone on assets with similar characteristics (MSB deposits and S&L shares) that do not possess this convenience element. The fact that, even in a free market, commercial banks might exploit this advantage and pay lower interest rates is not sufficient evidence to rule out substitution among the assets. The difference between rates that might arise in such a case is a good proxy for the valuation of one stop banking convenience to customers. Thus, changes in relative interest rates that cause shifts in the holdings of these assets suggest that they are substitutes and should be considered in the specification of product lines. Whether such changes take place or not is an empirical question that should be evaluated on the basis of the evidence.

II. Evidence from Time Series Studies

In each of the studies evaluated in this paper, the effect of variation in rates paid to depositors in explaining asset holdings is a *partial* relationship, with the influence of all other variables thought to influence holdings held constant. That is, a multivariate statistical procedure has been utilized to estimate simultaneously the net effect of each of a group of independent variables on a dependent variable. In this section, those studies which related total holdings of the particular asset being analyzed to several independent variables over time are discussed. Both the dependent and independent variables, then, are time series. Several attempts have been made to ascertain the nature and degree of asset substitutability among financial institutions. [7][8][10][12][15][1] Differences with regard to functional form of the estimating equations, specification of variables, period of analysis and frequency of observations tend to complicate the comparison of results from separate studies. However, the following general conclusions are supported by major empirical evidence:[2]

- > Regardless of the specification of returns on various assets, savings and loan (S&L) shares appear to be the closest substitutes for commercial bank (CB) time and savings deposits.
- > Based upon limited indirect evidence, some degree of substitutability is indicated between time and savings deposits of commercial banks and mutual savings bank (MSB) deposits.
- > Savings and loan shares and mutual savings bank deposits are close substitutes.
- > The substitution relationships among financial assets are unstable over time.

In studies by Hamburger [8] and Silber [12], equations specifying *levels* of interest rates to measure returns on assets estimate semi-annual commercial bank time-savings deposit reductions ranging from $2.24 billion to $3.90 billion in response to a one percentage point increase in yield on S&L shares. Conversely, the estimated decline of S&L shares in response to a one percentage point increase in CB time-savings deposits ranges from $773 million quarterly to $1.79 billion semi-annually.

In a study by Kardouche [10] where relative returns on assets are expressed in the form of interest rate differentials (S&L rate minus commercial bank rate), the impact of changes in yield-spread is shown to be greater than that found in the studies discussed above. That is, a quarterly reduction of commercial bank time-savings deposits ranging from $8.52 billion to $8.86 billion is associated with a one percentage point increase in the differential between S&L rates and commercial bank rates on savings-type deposits. Results reported by Vernon confirm this evidence of asset substitution. [15] Vernon found that a one per-

[1]The studies surveyed cover at least a ten year period extending from the early 1950s to the mid 1960s. Each estimate is based upon a short run (less than one year) adjustment of deposits to their desired level. In studies containing several estimates of a particular relationship among assets, the most reliable findings have been selected for reporting on the basis of econometric criteria.

[2]Two assets are considered to be substitutes if an increase (decrease) in the rate of return on one produces a statistically significant decrease (increase) in the amount of the other held by the public. Alternatively, two assets are considered to be complements if an increase (decrease) in the rate of return on one produces a statistically significant increase (decrease) in the amount of the other held by the public. An independent relationship exists if one asset fails to demonstrate a statistically significant response to changes in the interest rate of the other.

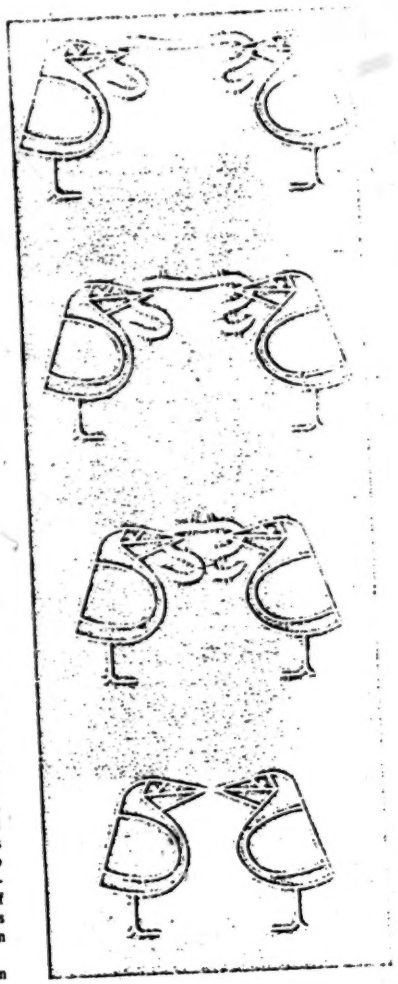
centage point increase in spread between commercial bank time-savings rates and S&L yields is accompanied by a 3.14% annual decline in commercial bank share of household combined savings in commercial banks and savings and loan associations.

An important result of Vernon's study is that the variation in yield-spread alone explains approximately three-quarters of the variation in commercial bank share of household savings deposits in the two types of thrift institutions. Moreover, it was found that a yield-spread of three-quarters of a point would just maintain the commercial bank share of these deposits over time. This yeld-differential is presumed to be primarily reflective of the premium assigned by savers for the convenience of one stop commercial banking, a service which other savings institutions cannot duplicate.

It is noted that of the ten substitution estimates comprising the above findings, nine proved to be statistically significant at the .05 probability level. In addition, each estimate represented the greatest substitution relationship in its respective equation. These symmetrical results obtained from commercial bank and S&L equations alike support the conclusion that of all alternative assets under investigation (i.e., long-term corporate bonds, municipal bonds, U.S. Treasury bills, equities, long-term Government bonds and common stocks), S&L shares are the closest substitutes for commercial bank (CB) time-savings deposits.

The only evidence available for determining the degree of substitution between CB time-savings deposits and MSB deposits comes from a comparison of results presented by Hamburger [8] and Silber [12]. Hamburger specifies a composite savings deposit variable which includes S&L shares, MSB deposits and credit union shares, while Silber limits his comparable specification to S&L shares alone. Since Hamburger reports a degree of deposit substitution in response to CB rate variation approximately twice that of Silber's estimate, it would appear that the incremental responsiveness disclosed by Hamburger's findings relates primarily to the substitution relationship between MSB deposits and CB time-savings deposits. This inference seems plausible in view of the relatively small proportion of Hamburger's savings deposit variable consisting of credit union shares.

As far as the substitution relationship between



FINANCIAL COMPETITION

Figure 1. RELATIONSHIP AMONG SAVINGS-TYPE DEPOSITS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: SUMMARY OF EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE

Time Series Studies — The definitions of symbols are presented at the end of the table.

Study	Period of Analysis	Type of Data	Savings-Type Asset(s) Under Investigation (X)	Other Asset(s) (Y)	Yield Specification	Relationship Between X and Y
Hamburger	1952-1962	Semi-Annual Household	CB	S&L+MSB+ Credit Union	i_{CB}	Substitute
			S&L+MSB	CB	i_t	Substitute
Silber	1953-1966	Quarterly Aggregate	S&L	CB	i_t	Substitute
Vernon	1947-1964	Annual Household	CB / CB+S&L	S&L	$i_{CB}-i_{S\&L}$	Substitute
Kardouche	1952-1968	Quarterly Aggregate	CB	S&L	$i_{CB}-i_{S\&L}$	Substitute
	1952-1958 1959-1968					Independent Substitute
	1952-1968		S&L	CB	$i_{S\&L}-i_{CB}$	Substitute
	1952-1958 1959-1968					Weak Substitute/ Complements
	1952-1968		MSB	S&L	i_{MSB}	Substitute
	1952-1958 1959-1968					Independent Substitute
Friend	1952-1959	Quarterly Aggregate	CB	S&L	$i_{S\&L}-i_{CB}$	Independent

Cross-Section Studies

Cohen	1950-1960	Annual States	CB	S&L+MSB	i_{CB}	Substitute
Cohen & Kaufman	1951-1961	Annual States	CB	S&L+MSB	$\frac{S}{S_{CB}}$	Substitute
			S&L+MSB	CB	$\frac{S}{S_{CB}}$	Substitute
Feige	1949-1959	Annual States	CB	S&L	i_t	Substitute
			CB	MSB	i_t	Substitute
			S&L	CB	i_t	Independent
			S&L	MSB	i_t	Substitute
Lee	1950-1959	Annual Household (Consumer Survey)	CB+MSB	S&L	i_t	Substitute
			S&L	CB+MSB	i_{CB}	Independent
Stevens	1949-1960	Annual 11 Federal Home Loan Bank Regions	$\frac{CB}{W}$	S&L	i_t	Substitute
			$\frac{S\&L}{W}$	CB	i_t	Independent
			$\frac{MSB}{W}$	CB	i_t	Independent
			$\frac{MSB}{W}$	S&L	i_t	Substitute

Cross-Section Studies (cont.)

Study	Period of Analysis	Type of Data	Savings-Type Asset(s) Under Investigation (X)	Other Asset(s) (Y)	Yield Specification	Relationship Between X and Y
Hadley	1960-1964	Annual States	CB	S&L	r_c	Substitutes
			CB	MSB	r_c	Substitutes
			S&L	CB	r_s	Complements
			S&L	MSB	r_s	Substitutes
Kavesh	1960-1965	Annual City vs Country areas				
		MSB Areas				
		City	CB	MSB	r_c, r_m	Substitutes
			CB	S&L	r_c, r_s	Substitutes
			S&L	CB	r_s, r_c	Weak Substitutes[2]
			S&L	MSB	r_s, r_m	Weak Substitutes
			MSB	S&L	r_m, r_s	Substitutes
		Country	CB	S&L	r_c, r_s	Independent
			S&L	CB	r_s, r_c	Independent
			S&L	MSB	r_s, r_m	Weak Complements[3]
			MSB	S&L	r_m, r_s	Weak Substitutes
			CB	MSB	r_c, r_m	Weak Substitutes
Kavesh	1960-1965	Non-MSB Areas				
		City	CB	S&L	r_c, r_s	Weak Complements
			S&L	CB	r_s, r_c	Complements
		Country	CB	S&L	r_c, r_s	Substitutes
			S&L	CB	r_s, r_c	Complements

[1] Based upon Kavesh's interpretation of the sign and magnitude of the yield coefficient in a regression equation not shown.
[2] This designation is based upon confirming evidence of asset substitutability and close independence derived from separate regression estimates.
[3] Based upon confirming evidence of asset complementarity and weak independence from separate regression estimates.

Definitions of Symbols

CB – Commercial bank time and savings deposits.
S&L – Savings and loan association shares.
MSB – Mutual savings bank deposits.
r_c – Yield on commercial bank time and savings deposits.
r_s – Yield on savings and loan shares.
r_m – Yield on mutual savings bank deposits.
r_{sm} – Composite yield on savings and loan shares plus mutual savings bank deposits (weighted average).
r_{cm} – Composite yield on commercial bank time and savings deposits plus mutual savings bank deposits (weighted average).
r_{sg} – Regional yield on savings and loan association shares (computed for states in which mutual savings banks operate).
W – Wealth (lag bond value of property income).

savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks is concerned, Kardouche [10] finds that a one percentage point increase in S&L rates produces a $2.44 billion to $7.20 billion reduction in mutual savings deposits. The smaller estimate is based upon a quarterly adjustment of MSB deposits to their desired level, the larger estimate represents the yearly response of these assets.

Kardouche also conducted tests for stability of financial asset relationships over time. By partitioning the available data into two subperiods (1952-1959 and 1959-1966), it was disclosed that long run relationships among these assets were unstable over different periods.[3] For example, commercial bank time savings deposits were observed to vary independently of changes in interest rate differentials during the 1952-1959 period, but responded in a substitute fashion to such changes during the 1959-1966 period.[4]

Various explanations have been offered for this apparent shift in pattern of interest rate sensitivity on the part of commercial bank time-savings deposits. For one thing, the superior quality of CB time-savings deposits (in terms of safety as perceived by investors, availability of funds and convenience of location) relative to S&L shares may have dominated deposit behavior of savers in the Fifties and submerged the interest rate effect.[1][10] Secondly, successive upward revisions of the Regulation Q ceiling on time deposit rates that occurred after 1961 may have increased the ability of commercial banks to compete with savings and loan associations for savings-type deposits. Finally, it is argued that there exists a time lag before changes in interest rate differentials influence the behavior of savers.[16] Although interest rate differentials may have narrowed in favor of CB time-savings deposits during the Fifties, not until the 1960s did an appreciable redistribution of savings-type deposits into commercial banks begin to occur.

Savings and loan shares also displayed a highly unstable pattern of response to changes in interest rate spread (CB rate minus S&L rate). While a weak substitution relationship between S&L shares and CB time-savings deposits was indicated over the early subperiod (1952-1959), a complementary relationship was uncovered over the later subperiod (1959-1966). The inclusion of a S&L advertising expenditure variable in the estimating equation, to identify the impact of promotional activities by these institutions, may have produced this puzzling result for the later subperiod. This is not to say that relative interest rate changes failed to induce substantial shifts in the deposits of the two assets during 1959-1966.[5] It merely suggests that another relevant factor, namely S&L advertising, "is powerful enough to reduce the efficacy of the yield on time [and savings] deposits as a competitive weapon." [10, p. 83]

The intertemporal relationship between MSB deposits and S&L shares, in terms of the response of MSB deposits to changes in the level of S&L rates, bears the same pattern as that between CB time-savings deposits and S&L shares. In other words, MSB deposits and S&L shares exhibited an independent relationship during 1952-1959, but displayed significant competitive interaction over the 1959-1966 period. This provides additional support for the hypothesis that the quality of savings shares, as viewed by investors, improved markedly in the 1960s.

The evidence reported in this section is based upon time-series statistics for the economy as a whole. To verify results obtained here, Section III will present evidence obtained from cross-sectional data for individual states. Since patterns of competitive interaction among financial assets appear to have shifted from the 1950s to the 1960s, cross-sectional findings reported in the following section, will accordingly, be broken down by decade.

III. Evidence from Cross-Section Studies

An alternative method of estimating the effect of price changes on asset holdings is to gather observations on some number of economic units during the same period. This cross-section ana

[3]Also supposed to short run estimates, long run relationships are based upon the complete adjustment of deposits to their desired level.

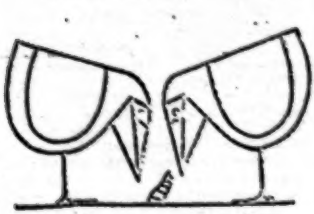
[4]An estimate obtained by Irwin Friend [7] confirms Kardouche's findings for the 1952-1959 subperiod.

[5]When the regression equation was run for the entire 1952-1966 sample period, employing the S&L advertising variable, a significant substitution response of S&L shares to yield differentials appeared. With S&L shares displaying a weak substitution relationship to CB time-savings deposits over the 1952-1959 subperiod, a relatively strong substitution relationship for the 1959-1966 subperiod is implied.

[6]Except for 1959, Rosser, McPartland and Rhoades [2] reported this same evidence of time deposit behavior by employing yearly cross-sectional analysis over the period 1952-1968. It should be noted that in Lee's study, mutual savings deposits are included with commercial bank time deposits to obtain a combined estimate of the behavior of savings deposits in banks.

then be used as the basis of applying the same multivariate statistical procedures as were utilized in the time series analysis. Analyses of asset substitutability based upon observations across states, over time, yield the following results:

1) In terms of identifying the role of alternative asset returns in explaining savings deposit changes among states, the evidence is less conclusive than aggregate time-series findings.
2) In general, near-bank deposits (S&L shares and MSB deposits) appear to be moderate substitutes for CB time-savings deposits. A meaningful evaluation of the relative impact of S&L rates and MSB rates on CB time-savings deposits is confounded by inconsistent and asymmetrical results obtained from separate studies.



Cross-sectional estimates of the substitution relationship during the 1950s between CB time-savings deposits and the combined deposits of S&L associations and mutual savings banks are disclosed by the findings of Cohen and Kaufman.[4][5] Both studies report a significant annual response of time-savings deposit demand to changes in the near-bank composite rate of return on savings. Cohen [4] estimates that a $1.4 billion reduction of time-savings deposits among states accompanies a one percentage point increase in the near-bank deposit rate. In regard to asset substitution brought about by changes in relative rates of return, Cohen and Kaufman [5] find that a one percentage point increase in the ratio of the time-savings deposit rate to the near-bank rate causes a 7.3% increase in time-savings deposits and a 16.1% decrease in near-bank deposits.

Other studies analyzing savings demand relationships over the 1950s present markedly inconsistent findings. For instance, the S&L deposit estimates of Feige [6], Lee [11] and Stevens [13] fail to show a significant relationship between changes in S&L shares and time deposit rates of return. However, the same authors found time deposits to decrease significantly in response to increase in S&L rates.[6] This asymmetry of results is also evident as far as mutual savings deposits are concerned. While such deposits are shown not to be significantly influenced by time deposit rates in Stevens' study, Feige discovered that mutual savings rates had a greater impact on time deposit variations than did S&L rates. These results suggest factors other than just time deposit rates as having caused shifts in S&L shares and MSB deposits during the Fifties.

Hartley [9] and Kardouche [10] present more recent evidence of asset substitutability by employing cross-sectional data for the period from early to mid-Sixties. In attempting to update Feige's study, Hartley obtains estimates for 1960-1964 which reverse Feige's earlier results. By excluding those variables in Feige's analysis which are designed to capture any regional peculiarities of asset preference (dummy variables), Hartley finds that time deposits are more sensitive to changes in S&L rates than mutual savings rates. Alternatively, inclusion of these "dummy variables" causes neither rate to display statistical significance. It is also interesting to note that contrary to his results regarding time deposit variation, Hartley's S&L deposit estimates imply a complementary relationship, rather than a substitution, between savings shares and time deposits, both including and excluding dummy variables in the estimating functions. Confirmation is thus provided for similar results arrived at through time-series analysis.

As mentioned above, Hartley obtains vastly different results from time deposit estimates incorporating regional (dummy) factors than from estimates which abstract from these explicit locational considerations. On the other hand, S&L shares responded similarly to changes in alternative asset yields in estimates that included as well as excluded dummy variables. This suggests that a significant commercial bank time-savings deposit response to changes in S&L rates is conditional upon geographic location of the institutions in question. Shifts in the holdings of S&L shares, in turn, do not give evidence of being largely regionally influenced.

Kardouche [10] offers further evidence of some type of geographic pattern of substitution for financial assets. He first separates his estimates of demand for the various savings deposit categories into areas containing mutual savings banks and areas without MSBs. Then, he divides the sample results into city and country area estimates. From this geographic breakdown it is learned that the substitution response of CB time-savings deposits to changes in the differential between S&L rates and CB rates is insignificant in cities without mutual savings banks, significant in country areas without MSBs, significant in cities where MSBs operate and insignificant in county areas containing MSBs. In the case of S&L deposit estimates, the city-country breakdown does not appear to affect the relationship of this asset category to other assets. S&L deposits exhibit a complementary relationship to CB time-savings deposits in non-MSB areas and an independent relationship to CB deposits in MSB areas, irrespective of city vs. county location. Therefore, regional factors affect the response of S&L deposit holdings to CB time-savings deposit rates only insofar as the presence (or lack of presence) of mutual savings banks influences competition among thrift institutions in general.

When considering deposit competition facing mutual savings banks, locational aspects only become important in connection with competition exerted by S&L associations. Whereas, S&L shares and MSB deposits relate to each other as substitutes in city areas and as independent assets in country locations, CB time-savings deposits are decidedly substitutes for MSB deposits in city and country areas alike. Clearly, the relevance of geographic considerations in analyzing competition among thrift institutions depends upon the types of institutions under investigation.

In Figure 1, a summary of the time-series and cross-section evidence is presented. From these findings the following general conclusions emerge:

> Over a period extending from the early 1950s to the mid 1960s, a substitution relationship between commercial bank time-savings deposits and S&L shares is revealed. Inference from indirect evidence suggests a similar relationship between CB time-savings deposits and MSB deposits.

> Changes in the level of interest rates on S&L shares, but not interest rate differentials, triggered a substitution response by CB time-savings depositors during the 1950s. S&L shares moved independently of the level of returns on CB time-savings deposits, as well as interest rate differentials, over the same period. Overall, then, a weak substitution relationship between the

savings-type deposits held at commercial banks and deposits at S&L associations is indicated during the decade.

> With the exception of a single time-series estimate reported by Kardouche, mutual savings bank deposits are shown to be substitutes for S&L shares during the 1950s. Likewise, with the exception of Stevens' cross-section results, mutual savings bank deposits related to commercial bank time-savings deposits as substitutes over the same period.

> During the 1960s, interest rate differentials (or yield spreads) induced a substantial substitution of savings deposits among the three types of financial institutions studied. However, the strength of this effect upon a particular asset category depended on the geographic location of the institution in question.

There are several problems that should be considered in interpreting these results. First, it is not clear what the appropriate geographical market should be in this type of study. Based on fragmentary evidence of market studies, the state is usually too large to be considered a banking market. Even this assertion is subject to qualification as some states are probably better approximations of a market than others. Second, it is difficult to determine the extent to which potential competition for savings-type deposits is suppressed by differing institutional regulations among states, as well as the varied degree of monopoly concentration in separate statewide markets. Finally, it is assumed in cross-section analysis that, except for a randomly distributed difference, each of the units respond identically to the changes in the independent variables. This is probably an unsatisfactory assumption as economic areas which are financial centers probably behave differently than those that are not. A better method of estimating substitution effects on a disaggregated basis would be to do a time-series analysis on relevant market areas.

IV. Product Line Specification for Mergers Among Thrift Institutions

For purposes of determining the relevant "line of commerce," or product line, in analyzing the competitive effects of mergers among thrift institutions (S&Ls and MSBs), the evidence reviewed above (at least that portion dealing with the 1960s) suggest that commercial bank time and savings deposits should be included in the determination of market shares. That is, during the 1960s competition among these institutions increased substantially. The reason for the change is probably due to some relaxation of Regulation Q for commercial banks, and the generally higher level of interest rates during this period. In addition, consumers have gone through a learning process during the period and are probably much more responsive to changes in rates than they were during the 1950s.

If commercial bank time and savings deposits are to be included in calculating market shares for mergers among thrift institutions, this gives rise to a certain asymmetry. While commercial bank competition should be considered in analyzing mergers among thrift institutions, other financial institutions are not presently included in the analysis of mergers among commercial banks. Since the Supreme Court ruled in the Philadelphia case that "commercial banking" is the relevant line of commerce, thrift institution activities have not been included in any structural measures of market concentration. Several possible positions can be taken with respect to this asymmetry.

First, some critics of the Supreme Court specification of product line argue in favor of a separate analysis of each of the major bank services. The contention is that commercial banking activities are too heterogeneous to be considered a single line of commerce and, therefore, the "appropriate economic analysis of a proposed bank merger . . . would seem to require an analysis of the impact on competition in each of the relevant product or services provided by commercial banks, taking account of competition from non-bank institutions, and taking account of the substitutability among financial services." [3, p. 23]. Those who took that position following the Philadelphia decision would probably cite the evidence in the studies reviewed above as supporting their original contention that the Supreme Court's concept of relevant product line was inappropriate.

Second, it can be argued that it is justifiable to ignore possible thrift institution competition in analyzing mergers among commercial banks because commercial banking, as an industry, has an almost complete monopoly on demand deposits and is a very important supplier of short-term

credit to business, especially small business. Of course, this is not inconsistent with the position of the critics of the court, but merely states that, as a practical matter, one always considers these two particular activities which, especially in the case of business, are usually "tied" in such a way as to represent a "cluster." As a practical decision rule in the case analysis, then, it makes sense to ignore such competition.

Third, the exclusion of thrift institution competition from structural measures of commercial bank markets is consistent with the timing of the studies cited in this paper. That is, even if an analysis of competition in each bank activity was undertaken in the years prior to the Supreme Court decision, the evidence over that period does not strongly support the hypothesis that commercial bank time and savings deposits were close substitutes for MSB deposits and S&L shares. Thus, the Court's finding was not inconsistent with the statistical evidence of the 1950s. However, increased competition among commercial banks and thrift institutions for savings-type liabilities in the 1960s suggests that some reconsideration of the commercial bank product line specification may be in order. This is especially important if MSBs are successful in obtaining the demand deposit privilege in several of the states in which they are permitted to operate and S&Ls make use of the capability to make third party transfers. □

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DX-59

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIONAL BANKS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

Office of the
Comptroller of the Currency

DECISION OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY ON THE APPLICATION OF FIRST WESTERN BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, TO MERGE WITH WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, UNDER THE CHARTER AND WITH THE TITLE OF THE LATTER.

STATEMENT

On October 13, 1971, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, San Francisco, California, and First Western Bank and Trust Company, Los Angeles, California, applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the former.

Wells Fargo, the charter bank, has total resources of over $7 billion and operates 292 branches, all but 38 of which are located in northern California. It is headquartered in San Francisco. This bank confined its operations to northern California until 1967 when it began a program of de novo branching in the southern portion of the state. Because of declining economic conditions and reduction in the population growth rate in that area, together with the multitude of banking alternatives in southern California, the bank curtailed its plans for further branch expansion in the south. In addition, continued increases in start-up costs and decreased profitability have forced the bank to limit its competitive challenge there.

First Western, the merging bank, is headquartered in Los Angeles, and has assets slightly in excess of $1 billion. It operates 95 branches throughout the state. First Western came into existence in 1961 as the result of a settlement of antitrust litigation. This settlement required its predecessor, old First Western, to sell 49 of its branches, many of which were located in northern California, to a competitor, the United California Bank. The remaining 65 branches, scattered thinly throughout the state and representing, largely, the smaller, newer, and less profitable branches of the former bank, became the nucleus of the present and structurally deficient First Western Bank. First Western was required to open new headquarters in Los Angeles and to give up its former San Francisco main office together with its trust department and many of its corporate and international customers. Since 1966, attempts to expand through branching and to increase its rate of growth have failed. From its inception and as of today the average deposits of

First Western branches have ranged far below the average branch deposits of all oth r California banks. Only one of the 21 branches opened by First Western since 1966 has shown a profit and that profit has resulted largely because some of the business at the main office in Los Angeles was transferred to the branch. In early 1970 First Western determined to abandon its de novo branch expansion program.

The most telling indication of First Western's inherent structural deficiency and inability to recover from the spinoff in 1961 is that its market share has dropped from two percent in 1961 to 1.8 percent as of December 31, 1970. The efforts of First Western to compete successfully on a state-wide basis have been further hampered by the large dividends it has been required to pay to its succession of owners in order to service their purchase indebtedness. The average dividend paid by First Western Bank between 1966 and 1970 was 86 percent of net income compared to a rate of 55 percent for the other large California banks. Because of these dividend requirements, First Western has been unable to retain sufficient earnings to permit it to embark on programs designed to make it an effective competitive factor in California.

The decision of its present owner, World America Investors Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of World Airways, Inc., to sell First Western was prompted by the passage of the Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970. World Airways, Inc. is the world's largest international supplemental air carrier and owns, through its subsidiary, in excess of 99 percent of the stock of First Western. By virtue of the amendments, World Airways, Inc. became a bank holding company subject to severe restrictions on the non-banking activities which it could engage in or expand into in the future. Further, the Federal Reserve Board must, within two years of the date of enactment, review the inter-relation of bank and non-bank activities of holding companies. If it is determined that the activities of any subsidiary, which is engaged in business not closely related to banking, would tend to affect the bank adversely, the holding company must choose either to sell the bank or to retain the bank and any related subsidiaries and sell its holdings not related to banking. The decision was made by World Airways, Inc. to sell First Western in order to relieve itself of the non-banking operating limitations imposed by the amendments and to avoid the possibility of an adverse hearing decision by the Federal Reserve Board. That decision is consonant with the Congressional policy against bank ownership by companies engaged in activities unrelated to banking.

This decision to sell required a purchaser or purchasers with sufficient resources to buy a bank of this size. Though sought by First Western, no private investors with sufficient financial and operational qualifications were discovered. The several foreign banks that expressed an interest in acquiring First Western and analyzed its structure failed to make an offer. Depressed market conditions preclude the prospect of making a public offering. The Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970 prohibit non-bank holding corporations from purchasing First Western

thereby eliminating a great number of potential purchasers who would otherwise be interested in acquiring First Western. A spinoff of the First Western shares to stockholders of World Airways, Inc. is not possible since these shares have been pledged to secure a very substantial loan incurred by World America Investors Corp. when it purchased such shares. The only remaining feasible approach was an acquisition by a California bank or bank holding company not widely represented in the southern part of the state. Since Wells Fargo, which has adequate resources, operates relatively few southern branches, an agreement was reached between the two banks. Wells Fargo agreed that it will sell the 41 branches of First Western which are located in northern California to banks not heavily represented in that area or to other purchasers. 1/

The proposal, contemplating the divestiture of these 41 branches, will not have any significant anticompetitive effects. Wells Fargo holds only 10.1 percent of the total deposits held by all commercial banks in the state as of June 30, 1971. First Western holds only 1.8 percent of such deposits. With the divestment of the 41 branches operated by First Western in northern California, the resulting bank will hold approximately 11 percent of the total deposits in the state and its share in northern California would remain static at 19.5 percent. In the southern part of California, the resulting bank will hold only three percent of the deposits. Only 38 of Wells Fargo's branches are located in southern California and of these only eight appear to be in competition with branches of First Western which has 54 branches in southern California. Of the eight locations in which the two banks appear to compete, six are in Los Angeles County where 58 banks having 939 banking offices are represented. In Orange County, where two offices of Wells Fargo compete with two offices of First Western, 25 banks operate 321 branches. The receiving bank will be subject to intense competition from both larger and smaller banks in every area in which it maintains an office.

The merger will benefit the customers of First Western and the general public. First Western, because of its inherent shortcomings, has been unable, unlike all other large California banks, to afford membership in the Federal Reserve System, to pay daily interest on pass book savings accounts or to offer credit card services. Additionally, it offers very limited international services and has trust departments at only seven locations. Its lending limit of $6.5 million causes major California and national firms to look to the larger banks for financing. Recently, for example, one of the First Western's largest and oldest customers decided to patronize only those banks having a lending limit in excess of $10 million.

Wells Fargo has a full range of banking activities to offer to the customers of First Western. It emphasizes the full range of retail banking services which the merging bank has been unable to provide. The customers

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1/ These branches are indentified on pp. 1-3 of appendix C of the application.

of First Western will be able to rely on Wells Fargo for student loans, mortgage loans, convenient facilities, and up-to-date computerized information as well as those services presently unavailable through First Western. Since the latter has been unable to provide for research and development, its customers, commercial and individual, will receive the benefit of Wells Fargo's extensive experience with technical innovations and improved services such as investment counselling, market analysis and management science.

It is the conclusion of this Office that the proposal, prompted as it is by an unusual legislative development, in the context of a unique fact situation, will be in the public interest and will carry out the Congressional policy. It will produce no significant anticompetitive results. On the contrary, in northern California where Wells Fargo maintains the majority of its branches, the purchaser or purchasers of the merging bank's northern branches will introduce additional competition and, in southern California, the resulting bank will hold only three percent of bank deposits. The banking structure throughout the state will be affected only minimally and the thousands of customers served by First Western will receive the benefit of the widest range of services a modern bank can pfovide.

In the light of the foregoing facts it appears that the subject application will have a minimal negative effect upon competition in selective areas in southern California, but will have a procompetitive effect on banking throughout the state. It will clearly redound to the public interest. The application, therefore, is approved. However, the merger may not be consummated before the later of the following two dates: (a) the thirtieth calendar day after the date of this approval, or (b) the date upon which Wells Fargo delivers to this Office a certified copy of a definitive agreement or agreements between Wells Fargo and one or more purchasers satisfactory to this Office providing for the sale of the 41 northern California branch offices of First Western to be transferred within 90 days of the consummation of the merger of Wells Fargo and First Western, or as soon thereafter as all of the requisite regulatory approvals to such sale have been obtained.

William B. Camp
Comptroller of the Currency

Dated: December 20,1971

DX-60

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK and THE FIRST NEW HAVEN NATIONAL BANK,

Defendants,

and

WILLIAM B. CAMP, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

Intervenor.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 14583

FILED
OCT 10 1 08 PM '72
CLERK
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MASTER'S FINAL REPORT

Nature of the Discovery Proceedings

During the month of June, 1972, defendants The Connecticut National Bank and The First New Haven National Bank filed and served notices of taking of depositions upon oral examination of fourteen commercial banks in New York City, Hartford, Connecticut, Providence, Rhode Island and Boston, Massachusetts.[1]

1. The deponent banks served were:

The notices of depositions contained requests to produce all books, records and documents relating to several aspects of the deponent banks' business in Connecticut. Thereafter defendants attempted to work out arrangements whereby the information sought could be produced upon written submission without the necessity of oral examination. Nevertheless, the various deponent banks stated informally several objections to the discovery sought and requested protection from the court.

By order dated July 18, 1972, the court, Zampano, J. appointed the undersigned as a special master and expert to supervise, hear and report with respect to the pending discovery proceedings.

The first meeting of the special master, expert and counsel for the parties was held August 2, 1972. At and subsequent to

1. The Chase Manhattan Bank, N. A.
   First National City Bank
   Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
   Chemical Bank (New York)
   Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
   Bankers Trust Company
   First National Bank of Boston
   The National Shawmut Bank of Boston
   The State Street Bank and Trust Company
   The New England Merchants National Bank
   The Connecticut Bank and Trust Company
   Hartford National Bank and Trust Company
   Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank
   Industrial National Bank

the first meeting the following stipulations were made:

1. Defendants withdrew their notices of depositions directed to the Providence, Rhode Island banks.
2. Plaintiff United States withdrew their request for information in addition to that sought by defendants. Plaintiff also indicated it would not participate in these discovery proceedings, reserving all rights to object at trial to any evidence gathered during these proceedings.
3. Defendants agreed that they sought only aggregate figures from the three remaining areas (Hartford, Boston, New York) rather than data from the individual banks.
4. A schedule of conferences was arranged at each deponent bank to permit the special master and expert to supervise the discovery proceedings on an individual basis.

During the period August 8, 1972 through August 21, 1972 the special master and expert visited each deponent bank in an effort to facilitate the production of the requested information. Each deponent bank requested some form of protection from disclosure of information relating to its Connecticut business. Each deponent bank was most cooperative in attempting to compile the data sought within the limits of their ability to retrieve

the information from their files. The following is a report to the court containing suggestions as to protective orders and a compilation of the requested information.

I. HARTFORD AREA BANKS

A. Suggestions re: Request to Produce

1. Customer Information

The Hartford area banks were requested to disclose the dollar amount of deposits and/or loan balances for all customers whose statement address is in or, to the extent different, whose account originated in the following five geographic areas:

1. The State of Connecticut
2. Fairfield County
3. New Haven County
4. Bridgeport, Connecticut
5. New Haven, Connecticut

It was further requested that this customer information be particularized as to:

1. Demand deposits
2. Time and Savings deposits
3. Commercial and Industrial loans
4. Mortgage loans

The Hartford area banks seek a protective order regarding this information limiting the scope of the disclosure to:

1) The number of customers in each category, 2) whose account originated in the particular geographic area. The basis for this request is essentially the large amounts of time and manpower involved in obtaining the information as requested from the banks' files.

The special master and expert are satisfied that the present data retrieval systems in use in the Hartford area banks are inadequate for producing information and segregating it by statement address. Consequently, defendants were prevailed upon to modify their request so as to obtain "account origination" data for the categories and areas involved. Thus the information reflected in this report will be an aggregate of the number of customers of the Hartford area banks who initially opened their accounts or borrowed money from a branch located in the designated geographic area.

As there are only two banks involved in the Hartford area, aggregation of the data will not completely protect the confidentiality of the information, at least vis a vis each other. Thus it is suggested that the Hartford area data be sealed, to be opened only upon court order, and to be used by counsel for the parties only for trial preparation and presentation.

Defendants have further requested the Hartford area banks to disclose the number of Connecticut commercial and industrial

customers they serve from a list of companies compiled by defendants. The Hartford area banks have agreed to provide this information without disclosing the identities of their customers. This data will be included in an addenda to this report.

2. Advertising

Defendants seek the disclosure by the Hartford area banks of all advertising relating to the origination of the banks' business in the five geographic areas set forth above and the total expenditures made during 1971 and proposed for 1972 in those areas for various advertising media. The Hartford area banks have agreed to make this information available to counsel for the defendants on an informal basis. No suggestion will be made to the court on disclosure of information relating to advertising.

3. Business Solicitation

Defendants seek disclosure of the names and addresses of Hartford area bank personnel making calls to solicit business in any of the five geographic areas set forth above. Defendants have since modified this request to the extent that they now seek only the name of one potential witness from each bank who has knowledge of the business solicitation efforts.[1] Each bank

1. This arrangement has been made with all deponent banks.

has agreed to provide defendants on an informal basis the name of a potential witness for this purpose. Thus, no suggestion is made to the court with respect to disclosure of this information.

4. Market Studies

Defendants seek the production and disclosure of market studies prepared by or on behalf of the Hartford area banks relating to the origination of banking business in the five geographic areas. The Hartford area banks resist this disclosure on the grounds that the market studies in their possession are confidential research which should be protected from disclosure, particularly to competitors.

Several market studies prepared by the Hartford area banks have been reviewed. As a result of this review it is suggested that the substance of these reports should be afforded protection from discovery. These studies are prepared by "in house" economists employed by the banks for that purpose. They are treated in confidence by the banks, are designated as such, and are not in any way available for general dissemination. It appears that the Hartford area banks compete directly in the commercial banking industry with defendant banks in the same geographic areas. It is suggested that these market studies comprise the "confidential research" referred to in Rule 26 (c) (7), and as such should not be disclosed.

However, some general observations about these market studies may be of some assistance to the parties and the court in the trial of this action and can be made without jeopardy to their subject matter.

These studies concern themselves with market possibilities for the Hartford area banks throughout the State of Connecticut. Their primary purpose is to enable the Hartford area banks to determine whether or not to open branch offices in the communities studied. Several towns within Fairfield and New Haven counties have been the subject of those market studies, although not all towns are included. In some of the areas studied the Hartford area banks have opened branch offices; other areas have been rejected as sites for additional branches; other areas are presently under consideration.

These studies contain information regarding population growth, average incomes, retail sales, housing development, existing and planned commercial and industrial development, competing banking facilities, etc. They also contain projections as to potential banking business which would be generated by a new branch office in the community studied. Finally, most of these studies contain recommendations as to the future course of action, if any, to be taken with respect to the establishment of branch offices.

B. Customer Data[1]

The Hartford area banks have 333,273 demand deposit accounts which originated in the State of Connecticut. These accounts total $1,078,464,945. They have 301,687 savings accounts which originated in Connecticut having deposit totals of $661,290,837.

The Hartford area banks have 15,917 commercial and industrial loans which originated in Connecticut with total principal balances of $462,444,000. Mortgage loans originating in Connecticut number 15,168 with total principal balances of $290,887,807.

6,382 demand deposit accounts of the Hartford area banks originated in Fairfield County. Total deposits of these accounts are $21,395,000. Savings accounts originating in Fairfield County number 12,344 having total deposits of $19,388,000.

The Hartford area banks have 1345 commercial and industrial loans which originated in Fairfield County, having principal balances of $20,495,000. Fairfield County mortgage loans numbered 591 with principal balances of $22,771,000.

In New Haven County the Hartford area banks had 22,459 demand deposits originate. Total demand deposits for that area: $52,892,000. New Haven County savings accounts number 24,048

1. The figures for the Hartford area banks are as of August 15, 1972.

having deposit totals of $34,805,000.

The Hartford area banks have 7,555 commercial and industrial loans which originated in New Haven County, having principal balances of $40,357,000. Mortgage loans number 1169, having principal balances of $32,595,000.

In the City of Bridgeport 121 demand deposit accounts originated, having totals on deposit with the Hartford area banks of $813,000. 241 savings accounts with $341,000 in total deposits originated in Bridgeport.

The Hartford area banks had 585 commercial and industrial loans originate in Bridgeport with total principal balances of $2,748,000. One mortgage loan originated in Bridgeport. The principal balance is $23,000.

In the City of New Haven 14,403 demand deposit accounts in the Hartford area banks originated. Total on deposit is $32,836,000. 12,559 savings accounts originated in New Haven, having total deposits of $16,209,000.

The Hartford area banks had 3230 commercial and industrial loans originate in New Haven, having total principal balances of $21,377,000. Mortgage loans in New Haven numbered 427 with total principal balances of $6,398,000.

HARTFORD AREA BANKS - SUMMARY

	Connecticut		Fairfield County		New Haven County		Bridgeport		New Haven	
	#	$	#	$	#	$	#	$	#	$
I Demand Deposits:	333,273	1,078,464,945	6,382	21,395,000	22,459	52,892,000	121	813,000	14,403	32,836,000
II Time and Savings:	301,687	661,290,837	12,344	19,388,000	24,048	34,805,000	241	341,000	12,559	16,209,000
III C & I Loans:	15,917	462,444,000	1,345	20,495,000	7,855	40,357,000	585	2,748,000	3,230	21,377,000
IV Mortgage Loans:	15,168	290,887,807	591	22,771,000	1,169	32,595,000	1	23,000	427	6,398,000

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II. BOSTON AREA BANKS

A. Suggestions re: Request to Produce

1. Customer Information

The Boston area banks were able to compile the information requested by defendant banks pertaining to the total deposits and loan balances for demand deposits, time and savings accounts, commercial and industrial loans and mortgage loans for all their customers having statement addresses in the State of Connecticut, Fairfield County, New Haven County, Bridgeport and New Haven. Their only request for protection pertaining to this information asks an impounding by the special master of underlying data submitted by the individual banks, and the submission of aggregate figures from the four Boston area banks to the court. Defendants have no objection to this procedure.

2. Advertising and Market Studies

None of the Boston area banks had any market studies pertaining to the geographic areas designated in the request to produce. None of the Boston area banks placed any advertisements in any Connecticut media. All Boston area banks placed advertisements in newspapers and magazines which had some penetration into the Connecticut market, e.g. Business Week, Wall Street Journal, Boston Globe, etc. Also it was presumed that Boston area radio and television stations had some broadcast penetration into

1. It was not possible to co-ordinate the retrieval of this data for one particular "as of" date. The Boston area banks gathered this information between June and August, 1972.

Connecticut. All Boston area banks advertised on Boston radio and television. No figures were available to measure the impact of advertising by Boston area banks on the Connecticut market.

3. Business Solicitation

The following names were provided by the Boston area banks as potential witnesses having knowledge of the banks' business solicitation efforts in Connecticut:

Charles K. Gifford
First National Bank of Boston
100 Federal Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Peter Maher
State Street Bank & Trust Company
255 Franklin Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Neil F. Finnegan
National Shawmut Bank of Boston
40 Water Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Stephen Parkhurst
New England Merchants National Bank
Prudential Plaza
Boston, Massachusetts

B. Customer Data

The Boston area banks have 1375 demand deposit customers having statement addresses in the State of Connecticut. These customers have on deposit a total of $30,744,298. Boston area banks have 416 time and savings account customers with statement

addresses in Connecticut, having total deposits of $6,673,811.

Boston area banks have made 254 commercial and industrial loans to companies having statement addresses in the State of Connecticut. The total principal balances are $60,415,888. Mortgage loans number 35 with principal balances of $3,244,511.

The Boston area banks have 349 demand deposit accounts with statement addresses in Fairfield County, having deposits totalling $8,112,620. Fairfield County time and savings deposits number 83 and total $200,317.

The Boston area banks have made 62 commercial and industrial loans to companies with statement addresses in Fairfield County. These loans have principal balances totalling $18,571,321. Fairfield County mortgage loans number 10 with principal balances of $662,169.

The Boston area banks have 248 demand deposit accounts having statement addresses in New Haven County. Totals for these deposits are $2,783,413. Time and savings accounts in New Haven County number 85 with total deposits of $5,361,556.

Boston area banks have made 53 commercial and industrial loans to New Haven County companies having principal balances of $9,395,561. Mortgage loans having statement addresses in New Haven County number 6, and total $201,277.

In the City of Bridgeport, Boston area banks show statement

addresses for 65 demand deposit accounts having total deposits of $1,406,401. Time and savings accounts for Bridgeport number 5 with $511 on deposit.

Boston area banks have made 7 commercial and industrial loans to companies with statement addresses in Bridgeport with principal balances totalling $2,503,184. One Boston area bank mortgagor has a Bridgeport statement address. The loan balance is $23,076.

Boston area banks have 104 demand deposit accounts with statement addresses in the City of New Haven. These deposits total $349,371. Time and savings accounts having New Haven statement addresses number 16 with deposits totalling $5,236,669.

Boston area banks have made 7 commercial and industrial loans to companies having statement addresses in the City of New Haven with total principal balances of $2,527,719. There are no mortgage loans made by Boston area banks to customers having statement addresses in the City of New Haven.

BOSTON AREA BANKS - SUMMARY

		Connecticut		Fairfield County		New Haven County		Bridgeport		New Haven	
		#	$	#	$	#	$	#	$	#	$
I.	Demand Deposits:	1375	30,744,298	349	8,112,620	248	2,783,413	65	1,406,401	104	349,371
II.	Time and Savings:	416	6,673,811	83	200,317	85	5,361,556	5	511	16	5,236,669
III.	C & I Loans:	254	60,415,888	62	18,571,321	53	9,395,561	7	2,503,184	7	2,527,719
IV.	Mortgage Loans:	35	3,244,511	10	662,169	6	201,277	1	23,076	0	0

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III NEW YORK AREA BANKS

A. Suggestions re: Request to Produce

1. Customer Information

The New York area banks, with one exception, did not have the data retrieval capacity to produce the information requested by defendants within the time framework established for the trial of this case. Moreover, the cost estimates for gathering all information made production prohibitive.[1.]

Consequently, defendants have substantially modified their discovery proceedings directed to the New York area banks. They now seek information concerning dollar volumes and numbers of customers having statement addresses in the State of Connecticut. Further breakdown as to county or city was rendered impracticable, if not impossible, by demands of time and cost. Moreover, even the elimination of the request for a more detailed breakdown of the New York area banks' Connecticut business did not enable all banks to provide the information sought in each category. Those instances in which the New York area data reflects a less than complete survey of the six banks will be so indicated.

Four of the New York area banks have requested protection in these discovery proceedings by way of reimbursement for

1. At the outset of these discovery proceedings counsel for the defendants were advised by the special master of their potential exposure to the taxation of costs incurred in producing the data sought.

costs incurred in producing the information sought. Suggestions to the court regarding these requests are as follows:

a. Chemical Bank.

Upon the representation of Jeffrey B. Reitman, Esq. counsel for Chemical Bank, it appears that Chemical Bank expended 64 man hours and one hour of computer time in gathering the requested data at a cost to it of $845.20. It is suggested that this is a fair and reasonable sum for the work involved, and that defendants, equally, should reimburse Chemical Bank in that amount.

b. Bankers Trust Company.

Upon the representation of James T. Byrne, Jr., Esq., counsel for Bankers Trust Company, $808.00 in labor and $1,000 in computer time costs have been incurred in gathering the requested information. It is suggested that the sum of $1,808.00 is fair and reasonable for the work involved, and that defendants equally, should reimburse Bankers Trust Company in that amount.

c. Chase Manhattan Bank.

Upon the representation of Adlai S. Hardin, Esq., counsel for Chase Manhattan Bank, and counsel for defendants, defendants have agreed to reimburse Chase Manhattan Bank for costs actually incurred in compiling the requested data in the amount of $5,000.

d. First National City Bank.

Upon the representation of Huntley Stone, Esq., counsel

for Connecticut National Bank, defendants, by their duly authorized officers, have reached an agreement with officers of First National City Bank as to the amount to be reimbursed by defendants for the costs incurred in gathering the requested information. Defendants should, equally, reimburse First National City Bank in the amount of $5,521.

All New York area banks have requested that the underlying data from the individual banks should be impounded by the special master, and only aggregate figures should be set forth in the report. It is suggested that this procedure be followed, as it was regarding the Hartford and Boston area banks.

2. Market Studies

a. Morgan Guaranty Trust Company.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company has provided the special master certain market studies pertaining to the State of Connecticut. These studies have deleted certain information regarding Morgan Guaranty business in the areas studied. These studies will be provided to counsel for the parties with leave to review their request for production should they deem the disclosures inadequate.

b. First National City Bank.

During the past year First National City Bank has received the following information concerning market potential in Connecticut: 1. a Dun & Bradstreet Marketing Services Division

listing of parent companies in Connecticut having annual sales volumes between $5,000,000 and $100,000,000; 2. an internally prepared profile reflecting size and number of transactions of the correspondent banks in Connecticut which use First National City Bank custody and safekeeping services. Leave should be given defendants to seek additional information pertaining to these studies should they desire.

c. All other New York area banks had no market studies pertaining to the State of Connecticut.

3. Advertising

a. First National City Bank.

In 1971 First National City Bank purchased 30 posters which were located on railroad station platforms in Connecticut. Also 100 advertising cards located in passenger cars on the New Haven railroad were purchased.

b. None of the other New York area banks purchased any advertising space or time originating in Connecticut. However, all New York area banks advertise in television, newspapers, periodicals and radio which have some penetration into the Connecticut market. Counsel for defendants have agreed with counsel for the New York area banks to gather further information on advertising penetration into the Connecticut market on an informal basis, and no further suggestions will be made to the court in this regard.

4. Business Solicitation.

Information regarding potential witnesses having knowledge of the New York area banks' business solicitation has been provided as follows:

Chemical Bank - Joseph Hartmeyer

Bankers Trust - John Allen

Morgan Guaranty - Donald Kahrs

Chase Manhattan - William J. Penn

Manufacturers Hanover - name to be provided by counsel for Manufacturers Hanover to counsel for defendants.

First National City - the marketing departments of First National City Bank are grouped according to industry rather than geographic area. Thus no one person would have knowledge of all the bank's business activities in Connecticut. Leave to renew this request, or a similar request, should be granted to defendants, if desired.

1.

B. Customer Data.

The New York area banks have 18,663 demand deposit accounts having statement addresses in the State of Connecticut. The totals on deposit in these accounts are $412,720,582.

The New York area banks have 4,407 time and savings accounts having statement addresses in the State of Connecticut. Total time and savings deposits: $71,181,068.

1. See New York area banks - Summary, infra, for additional comments regarding this data.

The New York area banks made 1,071 commercial and industrial loans to companies having statement addresses in the State of Connecticut. Principal balances for these loans total $321,081,949.

The New York area banks made 570 mortgage loans to customers having statement addresses in the State of Connecticut. The total principal balances for these mortgage loans are $60,213,105.

1.

NEW YORK AREA BANKS - SUMMARY

	Number of Accounts	Dollars
		2.
I. DEMAND DEPOSITS:	18,663	412,720,582
	3.	4.
II. TIME & SAVINGS DEPOSITS:	4,407	71,181,068

1. It should be pointed out to the court that the totals for the New York area banks are, in each category, incomplete. Some banks were unable to retrieve the data for a given category due to time and cost limitations. Some banks made only partial surveys of branches most likely to service Connecticut customers. Some of the banks estimated that the accuracy of their data would be substantially less than 100%, due to, for example, the absence of zip codes in their computer files. Obviously accounts have been missed in the several searches. The degree of incompleteness cannot be estimated. It is fair to say, however, that the figures in each instance are low.

   This information was compiled during the month of August 1972, with the exception of one bank which submitted figures retrieved in May, 1972.

2. Three of the six New York area banks included in their demand deposit totals the accounts of their correspondent banks in Connecticut. These correspondent banks' deposits total $83,969,868.

3. This category does not include figures for negotiable certificates of deposit.

4. Information regarding time and savings accounts from First National City Bank is not included. That bank has roughly one million savings account customers in 209 branches. Some accounts are automated and some are filed manually. Estimated costs for retrieving information on Connecticut customers was $16,000. Time involved would have exceeded two months. The information from Chemical Bank of New York is derived only from 21 branches located in mid-town Manhattan and Westchester County. Bankers Trust Company estimates its information is approximately 50% accurate.

		Number of Accounts	Dollars
III.	COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL LOANS: [5.]	1,071	321,081,949
IV.	MORTGAGE LOANS:	570	[6.] 60,213,105

5. Information regarding commercial and industrial loans does not include figures from Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company. This data would not have been available in time for trial. Chemical Bank of New York estimates its data supplied for commercial and industrial loans to be 80% accurate. The total includes one loan in the amount of $3,200,000 made by one of the New York area banks to a correspondent bank in Connecticut. Otherwise the figures reflect only loans made by the New York area banks directly to commercial and industrial customers having addresses in the State of Connecticut.

6. This figure includes eight construction loans, having a total principal balance of $6,380,000. in which one of the New York area banks has participated with Connecticut banks.

CONCLUSION:

Counsel for the parties are requested to file and serve any suggestions or objections to any portions of the foregoing report at the pre-trial conference. In the absence of suggestions or objections from counsel, the original of this report shall be submitted to the court as a final report together with a request that the suggestions and recommendations contained herein be "SO ORDERED".

L. Douglas Shrader
Special Master

Richard Guiltinan
Court Expert

ADDENDA

I. Defendants submitted to the special master a list of twenty-five corporations located in New Haven County and Fairfield

1. Columbia Printing Co.
150 Welton Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Cott Corporation
197 Chatham Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Detroit Steel
2061 State Street
Hamden, Connecticut

Federal Paper Board Company, Inc.
369 James Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Geometric Tool Company
1 Valley Street
New Haven, Connecticut

H. B. Ives Company
50 Ives Place
New Haven, Connecticut

New Haven Trap Rock Company
2200 Whitney Avenue
Hamden, Connecticut

Plasticrete Corporation
1883 Dixwell Avenue
Hamden, Connecticut

Pratt & Whitney
415 Washington Avenue
North Haven, Connecticut

Saab Motors, Inc.
Saab Drive
Orange, Connecticut

Seamless Rubber Company
253 Hallock Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

Sero of New Haven, Inc.
130 Hamilton Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Gant Shirtmakers
40 Sargent Drive
New Haven, Connecticut

Leonard Concrete Pipe Co.
375 Mather Street
Hamden, Connecticut

Town of North Haven
84 South Main Street
North Haven, Connecticut

Bridgeport Brass Division
of National Distillers &
Chemical Corporation
Bridgeport, Connecticut

Bridgeport Dodge
Bridgeport, Connecticut

Carpenter Technology, Inc
Bridgeport, Connecticut

Continental Oil
Stamford, Connecticut

E. I. DuPont
Fairfield, Connecticut

General Telephone & Elec.
Stamford, Connecticut

Harvey Hubbell, Inc.
Bridgeport, Connecticut

Philips Medical Systems
Division of North
American Philips
Shelton, Connecticut

Pitney Bowes
Stamford, Connecticut

Town of Ridgefield
Ridgefield, Connecticut

County. Defendants have stated that none of these corporations is presently a customer of either defendant bank.

The following question has been directed to the Hartford area banks:

How many of these corporations are your customers; and what are their total deposits and/or loan balances?

The Hartford area banks have provided the following information:

Of the twenty-five corporations listed above, seventeen are customers of the Hartford area banks. As of the first week in October, 1972, these customers had demand deposits in the Hartford area banks totalling $4,013,962. These companies had commercial and industrial loans with aggregate principal balances of $5,887,526.

None of these companies had time or savings accounts with the Hartford area banks. None had mortgage loans.

II. Following the service of the notices of depositions in this action, but prior to the reference of these discovery proceedings to a special master, it is understood that counsel for plaintiff had requested a further refinement of the data sought by defendants so as to reflect the number of accounts and dollar volume in the various geographic areas by size of account. ($1.00 to $10,000; $10,001 to $100,000; $100,001 to

$1,000,000; $1,000,001 and over)

Subsequent to the reference of these discovery proceedings to the undersigned for supervision, and following a telephone conference with counsel for the Government regarding this request for additional information, counsel for the Government informed the undersigned by letter dated August 3, 1972 as follows:

> "Pursuant to our telephone conversation today, this is to inform you that the Department of Justice hereby withdraws its request for additional information from the banks to be deposed by defendants."

The supervision of the compilation of the data set forth in this report was conducted accordingly.

At the pretrial conference counsel for the Government inquired as to (1) whether any of the banks had provided information broken down as originally requested by plaintiff and (2) whether any of the New York area banks might, prior to trial, be able to refine their data as originally requested.

One bank, The National Shawmut Bank of Boston, did provide information regarding number of customers, types of accounts and dollar volume for the five geographic areas according to the size of the accounts. However, this information, as all the information provided by all banks, was submitted with the understanding that only aggregate figures, rather than totals from individual banks, would be divulged in this report. Much of the cooperation enjoyed by the special master and court expert

was made possible by virtue of this understanding. It is submitted that this confidence should be respected, and the suggestion regarding protection of this information set forth at page 12, supra, is reiterated.

All New York area banks have been contracted regarding their ability to segregate the information supplied by size of account as originally requested by plaintiff. None felt this could be accomplished in time for the trial of this action.

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Number of Savings Accounts
Connecticut Savings Banks and Commercial Banks

	June 1966	June 1970	Increase	Percent Increase
Commercial banks	955,462	1,255,166	299,704	31.4
Savings banks	1,878,735	2,088,984	210,249	11.2

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Note: Number of accounts does not include time deposits.

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DOLLAR SAVINGS HELD BY CONNECTICUT INSTITUTIONS

(in millions of dollars)

(Dec.) YEAR	TOTAL*	M.S.B.	COMMERCIAL BANK
1960	3,859	2,516	596
1961	4,149	2,712	627
1962	4,575	2,952	723
1963	5,030	3,197	828
1964	5,475	3,452	939
1965	5,997	3,680	1,144
1966	6,396	3,830	1,298
1967	7,069	4,162	1,568
1968	7,696	4,487	1,786
1969	8,168	4,843	1,817
1970	9,009	5,313	2,028
1971	10,204	6,094	2,221

*Includes Savings & Loan Associations and Credit Unions.

Note: Data for commercial banks represent time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations in insured banks. Source: CUNA International, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and United States Savings and Loan League.

Commercial bank figures exclude governmental and interbank deposits.

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% SHARE OF TOTAL SAVINGS HELD BY CONNECTICUT INSTITUTIONS

(Dec.) YEAR	M.S.B.	COMMERCIAL BANK
1960	65.2	15.4
1961	65.4	15.1
1962	64.5	15.8
1963	63.5	16.5
1964	63.1	17.1
1965	61.4	19.1
1966	59.9	20.3
1967	58.9	22.2
1968	58.2	23.2
1969	59.2	22.2
1970	59.0	22.5
1971	59.7	21.8

While it is true that 1969 was generally an unfavorable year for commercial banks in Connecticut, this was simply a reflection of what happened nationally. The experience of commercial banks in 1969 was an aberration caused by Federal Reserve policy specifically designed to bring about a marked decline in time deposits at commercial banks. The trend of market penetration into the consumer savings market over the past decade remains unaltered. One year's experience doesn't change the trend nor does it alter the intent of commercial banks to continue to penetrate the consumer savings market as a source of funds for their business lending operations.

The increasing significance to the commercial banks of the savings market is shown by the greater share of their deposits represented by time and savings deposits.

Table I

Deposits in Connecticut Insured Commercial Banks

1960 - 1969

(in thousands of dollars)

	1960	1968	1969
Total Demand Deposits	$1,747,900	$2,747,950	$2,711,328
Total Time & Savings Deposits	601,923	2,057,254	1,894,043
Total Deposits	$2,349,823	$4,805,204	$4,605,371

	Percentage of Total Deposits			Percentage Growth	
	1960	1968	1969	1960-1968	1960-1969
Total Demand Deposits	74.4	57.2	58.9	57.2	55.1
Total Time & Savings Deposits	25.6	42.8	41.1	241.8	214.7
Total Deposits	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.5	96.0

During the period 1960 to 1969, total time and savings deposits grew faster than demand deposits and as a result they increased from slightly better than 25%

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Appendix I

Share of the Personal Savings Market in Connecticut

Although it is not possible to arrive at precise figures on the share of the personal savings deposit market held by commercial banks and tarift institutions with the data currently available, it is possible to estimate these figures from survey information.

The following estimates are based on survey information covering 25 Connecticut commercial banks for the years 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969. These 25 banks held approximately 75% of the total regular savings deposits in commercial banks in Connecticut. For the period 1961-1964, the survey showed that virtually all personal savings deposits at commercial banks were held as regular savings deposits. For other years, ownership data on time deposits was supplied and used in the following estimates.

	Share of consumer savings		
	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Savings and loans
1961	15.61	67.32	17.07
1962	15.69	66.86	17.44
1963	16.18	66.22	17.60
1964	16.46	65.96	17.58
1965	17.79	64.87	17.34
1966	19.70	63.02	17.28
1967	21.30	62.00	16.70
1968	24.83	59.43	15.74
1969	24.09	60.01	15.90

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

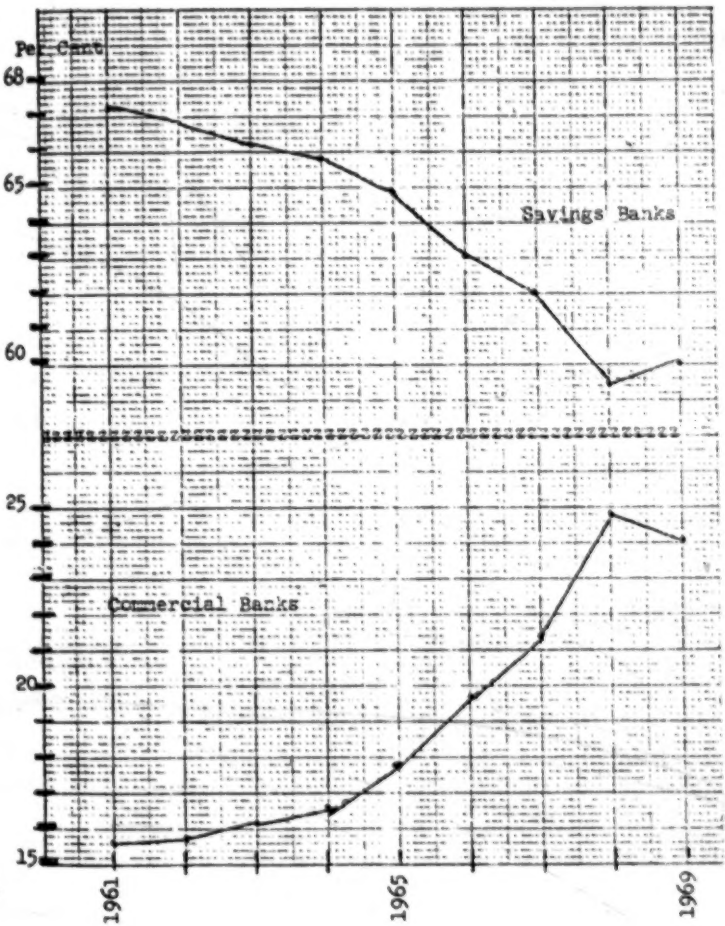
DX-66

Chart I

Percentage Share of Connecticut

Consumer Savings Market

1961 - 1969



DX-67

EXHIBIT D67
CASE NO. 69-2902 TYPE
FULL EXHIBIT
OCT 25 1972
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF CONN.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA, LANCASTER COUNTY FARMERS NATIONAL BANK, and THE READING TRUST COMPANY,

Defendants,

and

WILLIAM B. CAMP, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

Intervenor.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 69-2902

FINAL JUDGMENT

Plaintiff, United States of America, having filed its complaint herein on December 11, 1969, seeking to enjoin an alleged violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. § 18); and defendants, National Bank & Trust Company of Central Pennsylvania, Lancaster County Farmers National Bank and The Reading Trust Company, having filed their joint answer thereto; and the motion of the Comptroller of the Currency, to intervene as a defendant in this case having been granted; and the answer of said intervening defendant having been filed; and plaintiff and defendants by their respective attorneys having each consented to the making and entry of this Final Judgment herein;

NOW, THEREFORE, before any testimony has been taken and without trial or adjudication of any issue of law or fact herein, and without any admission by any party with respect to any such issue and upon the consent of the parties hereto, the Court being advised and having considered the matter, it is hereby

ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED, as follows:

I

This Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of this action and of the parties hereto. The complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted against the defendants under Section 7 of the Act of October 15, 1914 (15 U.S.C. § 18), as amended, commonly known as the Clayton Act.

II

As used in this Final Judgment, "Consolidated Bank" means the bank resulting from the consolidation of the defendants.

III

The provisions of this Final Judgment shall be binding upon each defendant and upon its officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, successors and assigns, including, but not limited to, Consolidated Bank and upon all other persons in active concert or participation with any defendant who shall have received actual notice of this Final Judgment by personal service or otherwise.

IV

(A) The defendants and/or the Consolidated Bank shall sell, within six months from the date of entry of this Final Judgment, the following banking offices and all business conducted at such offices except for trust accounts:

(1) "Western", located at 301 West Market Street, York, Pennsylvania;

(2) "South York", located at 1041 South Queen Street, York, Pennsylvania;

(3) "Broad Street", located at the Corner of Third and Broad Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania;

(4) "Allison East End", located at 1300 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania;

(5) "Camp Hill", located at Trindle and Fallowfield Roads, Hampden Township, Pennsylvania;

(6) "North Queen", located at Queen and Chestnut Streets, Lancaster, Pennsylvania;

(7) "Wheatland", located at 1847 Columbia Avenue, East Hempfield Township, Pennsylvania;

(8) "Columbia", located at 4th and Locust Streets, Columbia, Pennsylvania;

(9) "Florin", located at 801 West Main Street, Mt. Joy, Pennsylvania.

The buyers of these offices and the transfer of the offices and of the accounts and business held therein shall be in a manner first approved by the plaintiff. If the transfer

is accomplished by merger, the total deposits of each of the banking offices so transferred shall be essentially as large as their deposit totals as of September 1, 1970.

(B) Prior to the transfer of these offices defendants and/or Consolidated Bank shall use their best efforts to maintain the value of each office as a going concern and shall not transfer any accounts from or attempt to induce customers to transfer their accounts from any of these offices to any other office of defendants and/or Consolidated Bank.

(C) Defendants and/or Consolidated Bank shall fully and completely cooperate with the buyers in filing all necessary applications to the appropriate governmental agencies for approval of the above sales and transfers, and shall exert their best efforts to effect the above sales and transfers as rapidly as possible.

(D) Consolidated Bank and/or the defendants shall fully and completely cooperate with the buyers in suggesting that individuals, corporations, and other entities having deposits in the above offices on September 1, 1970, transfer their deposits to the buyers.

(E) Consolidated Bank and/or the defendants shall make one or more joint or several communications with the buyers to the depositors of the above offices recommending the transfer of the deposits to the buyers; such communication shall suggest that the depositors sign a card authorizing Consolidated Bank to transfer the deposits to the buyers and containing the usual provisions of a signature card of the buyers.

(F) Consolidated Bank shall not solicit, for a period of one year following the opening of the above branches by

the buyers, any deposits or other banking or trust business from depositors who transfer their deposits to the buyers.

(G) Defendants and/or Consolidated Bank shall use their best efforts to persuade all persons employed at the above offices to remain at such offices as employees of the buying banks.

(H) Consolidated Bank is enjoined and restrained for a period of ten (10) years from the date of entry of this Final Judgment from acquiring any stock or assets of or any other financial interest in any commercial bank operating offices in any of the Pennsylvania counties of Lancaster, York and Dauphin, unless permission is first obtained from the Attorney General.

V

(A) For the purpose of determining or securing compliance with this Final Judgment, and subject to any legally recognized privilege, duly authorized representatives of the Department of Justice shall, upon written request of the Attorney General, or of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-trust Division, and on reasonable notice to any defendant at its principal office, be permitted:

(1) Access, during office hours of such defendant, to all books, ledgers, accounts, correspondence, memoranda and other records and documents in the possession or under the control of such defendant relating to any matters contained in this Final Judgment; and

(2) Subject to the reasonable convenience of such defendant and without restraint or interference from it, to interview any of its officers or employees, who may have counsel present, regarding any such matters.

(B) Defendant and/or Consolidated Bank shall submit a written report to the Department of Justice at the end of each 30 day period following the entry of this Final Judgment, describing all actions taken to effect sale and transfer of the above offices and the accounts held therein. Such reports shall continue until all such actions have been completed. Upon written request, defendants and/or Consolidated Bank shall submit such other reports in writing to the Department of Justice with respect to any matters contained in this Final Judgment as may, from time to time, be requested. No information obtained by the means provided in this Section V shall be divulged by any representative of the Department of Justice to any person other than a duly authorized representative of the executive branch of plaintiff except in the course of proceedings to which the United States of America is a party for the purpose of securing compliance with this Final Judgment or as otherwise required by law.

VI

Jurisdiction is retained by this Court for the purpose of enabling any party to this Final Judgment to apply to this Court at any time for such further orders and directions as may be necessary or appropriate for the construction or carrying out of this Final Judgment, the modification of any provision thereof, for the enforcement of compliance herewith, and for the punishment of violations hereof.

VII

Upon the filing with this Court of written notices of approval by all appropriate regulatory agencies of branch applications by the buyers pertaining to the above offices, or of written notification by the appropriate regulatory agencies that a merger is required, the statutory stay in Public Law 89-485, § 11, 80 Stat. 240 (12 U.S.C. § 1849(b)) is dissolved and lifted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dec. 7, 1970 12:10 P.M.

DX-68

EXHIBIT NO. 68
CASE NO. 13-72 TYPE EXHIBIT
OCT 25 1972
FOR IDENTIFICATION
U. S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF CONN.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the Division Indicated and Refer to Initials and Number

WBC:DIB:CLW
60-111-2332

March 29, 1972

Honorable William B. Camp
Comptroller of the Currency
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Mr. Camp:

This is in reply to your letter of January 27, 1972, requesting a report pursuant to Section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act on the competitive factors involved in the proposed merger of Carolina Bank of Commerce, Eden, North Carolina, into North Carolina National Bank, Charlotte, North Carolina.

1. The Banks

North Carolina National Bank ("NCNB") is the second largest bank in North Carolina and operates some 110 offices in the state. Since its formation in 1960 NCNB has acquired 12 banks, succeeding to their aggregate deposits of $151.1 million (as of the date of merger) and 37 banking offices. As of September 30, 1971, NCNB held total deposits of $1.3 billion (including IPC demand deposits of $528 million), and had net loans and discounts of $860 million. 1/ In 1970 its pretax operating income was $20.7 million, a 52 per cent increase over its 1966-69 average.

1/ NCNB's total deposits, as of December 31, 1971, were reported to be in excess of $1.5 billion. American Banker, February 4, 1972, p. 105.

Carolina Bank of Commerce ("Carolina Bank") operates six offices in Rockingham County: its main office and three branches in Eden (where it also has approval to open a fourth); and one branch each in Reidsville and Wentworth. It also operates one branch office in Elon College, Alamance County. As of September 30, 1971, Carolina Bank held total deposits of $23 million (including IPC demand deposits of $7.1 million), and had net loans and discounts of $11.2 million. Between 1966 and 1969 its pretax operating income increased from $125,000 to $317,000. In 1970 its pretax operating income was $285,000, 26 per cent above its prior five year average of $226,000.

2. The Community

Rockingham County (population 72,400) is a predominantly rural area located in north-central North Carolina adjacent to the Virginia border. Its principal economic activities involve the production of tobacco, textiles, apparel, and furniture. Over the last decade the county has experienced a lower than average overall growth rate. Eden (population 15,900) in the upper north-central part of the county, and Reidsville (population 13,636) in the southeast, are the county's principal population and economic centers.

Elon College (population 2,150) is located in northwestern Alamance County (population 96,400) which is immediately southeast of Rockingham County. Elon College is only some three miles northwest, and almost adjacent to the upper income suburban expansion of Burlington (population 35,930), Alamance County's principal city and economic hub. The 1970 population of Elon College increased 67.4 per cent over 1960.

3. Effect on Existing Competition

NCNB operates no banking offices in Rockingham County. Its closest offices are in Greensboro, about 22 miles southwest of Reidsville and in Burlington, about 25 miles southeast of Reidsville. According to the application, NCNB draws about $200,000 in demand deposits from the service area of Carolina Bank, an amount equal

to about 3.5 per cent of the latter's demand deposits. No data is available with respect to other types of business (time and savings deposits, loans) drawn by NCNB from this area. However, NCNB in all probability makes some types of loans in this area. For instance, NCNB may make direct or indirect automobile loans to residents of Rockingham County which, in the aggregate, may be substantial enough to warrant competitive concern. Since the application supplies no information on which to assess this competition, the Department is seeking additional information from NCNB about its operations in this line with respect to Rockingham County. In any event, it would appear that the proposed merger would eliminate some existing competition.

NCNB's Burlington offices would appear to compete more directly with the Carolina Bank branch at Elon College. However, the application states that NCNB has entered into an agreement with the Bank of North Carolina, N. A. ("BNC") for the purchase of the physical assets of this branch. If this agreement is consummated, BNC will in part 2/ replace Carolina Bank as a competitive alternative in the Burlington area.

4. Effect on Potential Competition

Under North Carolina law, NCNB could be permitted to establish de novo branches in Rockingham County and become a new competitive banking alternative. NCNB is the largest bank in North Carolina not presently operating offices in this county, and is clearly capable of establishing de novo branches. Rockingham County, however, has not been an area of extensive growth, which diminishes the possibilities for extensive short term de novo branching. Nonetheless, NCNB would appear to have powerful incentives to enter Rockingham County, in order to keep abreast of its major statewide competitors, and to protect its existing customer relationships, as well as compete for new business. And in that respect it is relevant that a small independent bank (with deposits of about $7 million) also operates in the county, a situation which raises the possibility that NCNB could gain a foothold in the county by a merger which might well be

2/ It is difficult to assess the likely effects of such "spin-offs". BNC may be unable to retain banking business presently done at Carolina Bank's Elon College branch.

pro-competitive and, in any event, would be substantially less anticompetitive than would be its combination with the county's largest bank. 3/

As of June 30, 1970, eight banks operate offices in Rockingham County. Carolina Bank held the largest share of deposits in the county, about 21.4 per cent. The three leading banks in the county (including a bank recently merged into Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, N.A.) held about 57 per cent. The proposed acquisition would tend to perpetuate concentration in this county, and, taken in the context of the recent merger of First State Bank, Reidsville, into Wachovia, could deter entry into the county by other less capable potential entrants.

In a very realistic sense, the situation presented in Rockingham County by the proposed acquisition is characteristic of statewide developments in North Carolina over the past several years. In the last five years the five largest banks in the state have acquired at least seven banks with deposits in the $15-25 million range, thus acquiring in the aggregate about $140 million in deposits. These banks have been eliminated as potential elements in newly developing regional and statewide banks, which present the greatest possibility of effective statewide competition to existing banking giants such as NCNB. By acquiring banks of this size, and their leading positions in localized banking markets, rather than entering de novo or through smaller mergers, the largest banks in the state have continued to extend their dominance.

In view of this statewide trend, and of its clear demonstration in Rockingham County, we conclude that the proposed acquisition would have an adverse effect on competition.

A summary of this report is attached.

Sincerely yours,

WALKER B. COMEGYS
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Antitrust Division

By: Donald I. Baker
Director of Policy Planning

3/See The Bendix Corporation, 3 Trade Reg. Rep. ¶19,288 (FTC 1970), vacated and remanded on other grounds, The Bendix Corporation v. The Federal Trade Commission, 450 F. 2d 534 (6th Cir. 1971).

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ON THE COMPETITIVE FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE PROPOSED MERGER OF CAROLINA BANK OF COMMERCE, EDEN, NORTH CAROLINA, INTO NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina National Bank operates no banking offices in Rockingham County. Its closest offices are in Greensboro, about 22 miles southwest of Reidsville and in Burlington, about 25 miles southeast of Reidsville. According to the application, North Carolina National Bank draws about $200,000 in demand deposits from the service area of Carolina Bank, an amount equal to about 3.5 per cent of the latter's demand deposits. No data is available with respect to other types of business (time and savings deposits, loans) drawn by North Carolina National Bank from this area. However, North Carolina National Bank in all probability makes some types of loans in this area. For instance, NCNB may make direct or indirect automobile loans to residents of Rockingham County which, in the aggregate, may be substantial enough to warrant competitive concern. Since the application supplies no information on which to assess this competition, the Department is seeking additional information from NCNB about its operations in this line with respect to Rockingham County. In any event, it would appear that the proposed merger would eliminate some existing competition.

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Under North Carolina law, North Carolina National Bank could be permitted to establish de novo branches in Rockingham County and become a new competitive banking alternative. North Carolina National Bank is the largest bank in North Carolina not presently operating offices in this county, and is clearly capable of establishing de novo branches. Rockingham County, however, has not been an area of extensive growth, which diminishes the possibilities for extensive short term de novo branching. Nonetheless, North Carolina National Bank would

appear to have powerful incentives to enter Rockingham County, in order to keep abreast of its major statewide competitors, and to protect its existing customer relationships, as well as compete for new business. And in that respect it is relevant that a small independent bank (with deposits of about $7 million) also operates in the county, a situation which raises the possibility that NCNB could gain a foothold in the county by a merger which might well be pro-competitive and, in any event, would be substantially less anticompetitive than would be its combination with the county's largest bank.

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In a very realistic sense, the situation presented in Rockingham County by the proposed acquisition is characteristic of statewide developments in North Carolina over the past several years. In the last five years the five largest banks in the state have acquired at least seven banks with deposits in the $15-25 million range, thus acquiring in the aggregate about $140 million in deposits. These banks have been eliminated as potential elements in newly developing regional and statewide banks, which present the greatest possibility of effective statewide competition to existing banking giants such as North Carolina National Bank. By acquiring banks of this size, and their leading positions in localized banking markets, rather than entering de novo or through smaller mergers, the largest banks in the state have continued to extend their dominance.

In view of this statewide trend, and of its clear demonstration of Rockingham County, we conclude that the proposed acquisition would have an adverse effect on competition.

DX-69

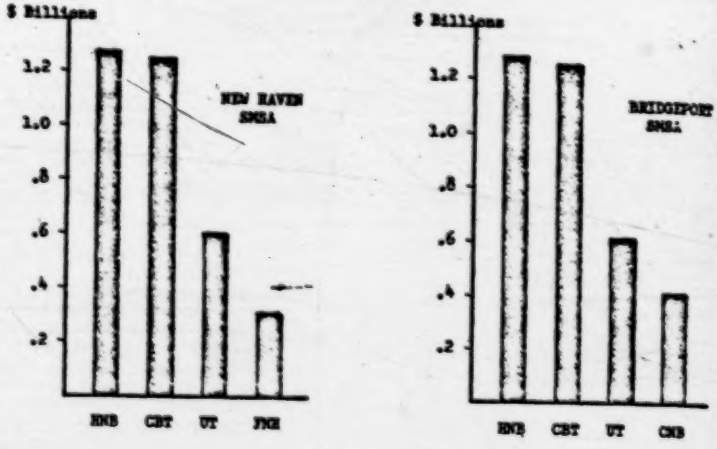
DEPOSIT GROWTH

December 31, 1969 to September 30, 1972

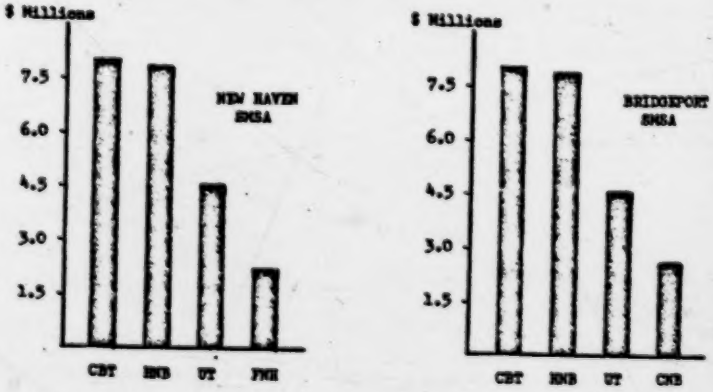
($ millions)	12/31/69	9/30/72	$ Increase	% Increase
C B T	$ 844.0	$ 1,247.2	$ 403.2	47.8 %
Hartford National	$ 858.3	$ 1,180.4	$ 342.1	40.8 %
Connecticut National and First New Haven, consolidated	$ 552.7	$ 672.8	$ 120.1	21.7 %

Sources: Published Annual and Quarterly Reports

DX-70
COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL POWER OF THE FOUR LARGEST BANKS
WITH OFFICES IN THE BRIDGEPORT AND NEW HAVEN SMSA'S,
EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF TOTAL RESOURCES



COMPARATIVE LEGAL LENDING LIMITS OF THE FOUR LARGEST BANKS
WITH OFFICES IN THE BRIDGEPORT AND NEW HAVEN SMSA'S



Source: Annual Reports

DX-71

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW STATE CHARTERED BANKS AND DISPOSITION

	Filed	Action	Temp. Cert. of Authority	Final Cert. of Authority	Established
Bridgeport Bank and Trust Company	June 30, 1972	Hearing scheduled August 18, 1972			
The Monroe Bank and Trust Company (Monroe)	June 20, 1972	Hearing scheduled September 8, 1972			
The Valley Bank and Trust Company (Shelton)	August 4, 1972	Hearing scheduled September 22, 1972			
The Village Bank and Trust Company of Ridgefield	October 4, 1972	Hearing scheduled November 21, 1972			

D7
EXHIBIT
CASE NO. [illegible] TYPE CV
FULL EXHIBIT ☐
NOV - 2 1972
FOR IDENTIFICATION ☒
U. S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF CONN.

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW STATE CHARTERED BANKS AND DISPOSITION

	Filed	Action	Temp. Cert. of Authority	Final Cert. of Authority	Established
Bloomfield State Bank	November 24, 1971	Approved March 10, 1972	March 10, 1972	September 6 1972	September 15, 1972
East Hartford Bank and Trust Company	February 22, 1971	Disapproved September 7, 1971			
North American Bank and Trust Company (Wolcott)	October 14, 1971	Disapproved March 10, 1972 Appeal Hearing - August 11, 1972. Rescheduled to September 15, 1972			
Norwich State Bank and Trust Company	October 15, 1971	Approved March 10, 1972	March 10, 1972		
Nutmeg State Bank (Milford)	December 27, 1971	Application withdrawn April 5, 1972			
Windsor Bank and Trust Company	December 29, 1971	Approved May 1, 1972			

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW STATE CHARTERED BANKS AND DISPOSITION

	Filed	Action	Temp. Cert. of Authority	Final Cert. of Authority	Established
Danbury Bank and Trust Company	April 16, 1970	January 4, 1971	January 4, 1971	September 7, 1971	October 16, 1971
Mattatuck Bank and Trust Company (Waterbury)	August 21, 1970	January 4, 1971	January 4, 1971	June 30, 1971	August 14, 1971
New England Bank and Trust Company (Enfield)	October 2, 1970	January 4, 1971	January 4, 1971	September 14, 1971	November 4, 197
First Stamford Bank and Trust Company	October 28, 1970	January 4, 1971	January 4, 1971	August 4, 1971	September 22, 19
The Bank of Stratford	July 9, 1969	July 27, 1970	July 27, 1970	July 23, 1971	July 24, 1971
Manchester State Bank	April 28-1969	Sep.15, 1969	September 15, 1969	Nov. 24, 1970	November 30, 19

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW STATE CHARTERED BANKS AND DISPOSITION

	Filed	Action	Temp. Cert. of Authority	Final Cert. of Authority	Established
First State Bank and Trust Company of Bristol	Feb.26,1969	Disapproved September 15, 1969			
The Laurel Bank and Trust Company (Meriden)	[illegible]		December 1, 1965 (Decision appealed in courts-on July 25,1966 this decision was set aside).		
	New application filed 9/23/66		December 29, 1966	Jan 25 1968	April 1, 1968
Shoreline Bank and Trust Co. (East Haven)	May 3, 1968	Disapproved September 9, 1968			
The Citizens Bank and Trust Co. of Glastonbury			June 30, 1966	Jan 26 1967	May 15, 1967
East Hartford Bank and Trust Company	April 7, 1967	Disapproved November 2, 1967			
Farmington Valley Bank and Trust Company (Simsbury)	Sep.8,1967	Disapproved December 13, 1967	Appealed		

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW STATE CHARTERED BANKS AND DISPOSITION

	Filed	Action	Temp. Cert. of Authority	Final Cert. of Authority	Established
(2 applications in East Haven one of which is East Haven Bank & Trust Company	May 5, 1966	Both Disapproved November 23, 1966 (Both Appealed)			
The Lafayette Bank and Trust Co. (Bridgeport)		Approved March 5, 1964		December 3, 1964	February 1, 1965
Rocky Hill Bank and Trust Company				December 3, 1964	February 3, 1965
The Second Application for a State Bank and Trust Company in Groton		Disapproved January 27, 1966			

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW STATE CHARTERED BANKS AND DISPOSITION

	Filed	Action	Temp. Cert. of Authority	Final Cert. of Authority	Established
Woodbridge Bank and Trust Company			July 23, 1963	May 14, 1964	July 23, 1964
(A second application for a State Bank and Trust Company in Rocky Hill)		Disapproved			
South Windsor Bank and Trust Company			July 17, 1962		July 17, 1963
Bank and Trust Company of North Branford (Now Community Banking Company)					June, 4, 1962
County Bank and Trust Company of Danielson (Killingly)					July 9, 1962

SOURCE: Annual Report of the Bank Commissioner, State of Connecticut, 1962 through 1971 and the Commissioner's Weekly Bulletins from January 1, 1972 through October 27, 1972.

DX-72

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW NATIONAL BANKS AND DISPOSITION

	Filed	Action	Established
Liberty National Bank (Stamford)	October 15, 1970	Approved	September 12, 1972
Farmington Valley National Bank (Simsbury)	May 22, 1967	Disapproved, Sep.6,1967	
Nutmeg National Bank (Simsbury)	May 22, 1967	Disapproved, Sep. 6, 1967	
King Philip Nat'l Bank (Simsbury)	May 22, 1967	Disapproved Sep. 6, 1967	
First Nat'l Bank of East Hartford		Disapproved Dec.28, 1964	
East Hartford Nat'l Bank		Disapproved Dec.28, 1964	
National Bank of East Hartford		Disapproved Dec. 28, 1964	
North Haven Nat'l Bank			December 1, 1964

EXHIBIT D72
CASE NO. 3113 TYPE
FULL EXHIBIT ☐
NOV - 2 1972
FOR IDENTIFICATION ☑
U. S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF CONN.

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW NATIONAL BANKS AND DISPOSITION

	Filed	Action	Effectuated
Shoreline National Bank (West Haven)		Disapproved	July 21, 1966
Shoreline National Bank of West Haven		Disapproved	July 21, 1966
West Haven National Bank		Disapproved	July 21, 1966
The Citizens National Bank 781 South Main Street Southington	July 15, 1964		
The First National Bank of Southington	July 15, 1964		
The National Bank of Southington	July 15, 1964		
The Branford National Bank	July 18, 1964		
The National Bank of Branford	July 18, 1964		
The First National Bank of Branford	July 18, 1964		

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW NATIONAL BANKS AND DISPOSITION

	Filed	Action	Established
The Constitution National Bank (Hartford)	July 21, 1964		August 30,1965
The Peoples National Bank of Hartford	July 21, 1964		
Second National Bank of Hartford	July 21, 1964		

SOURCE: Annual Reports of the Bank Commissioner, State of Connecticut, 1964, 1966, and the Commissioner's Weekly Bulletins for 1972 ; Also, Weekly Reports of Commissioner for earlier years.

NEW BANK APPLICATIONS & DISPOSITION

8-13-63	Orange National Bank, Orange, Ct.	Approved
10-29-63	Westport National Bank, Westport, Ct.	Approved

DISPOSITION OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTERS

1- 4-65	Berlin, Ct.	Disapporved
1- 5-65	Branford, Ct.	"
1- 5-65	Branford, Ct.	"
10- 1-68	Pearl Street National Bank, Hartford, Ct. (Phantom bank for One Bank Holding Co.)	Approved. To Open 4-30-69
5-17-71	East Hartford, Ct. (Nutmeg National Bank)	Disapproved
5-25-72	The Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. N.A. Norwalk, Ct.	Approved

DK-73

THE FIRST NEW HAVEN NATIONAL BANK
IPC DEMAND DEPOSITS FROM CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK OFFICE TOWNS
(As of September 30, 1971)

Towns	Actual				Pro Forma - Giving Effect to Divestiture of FNH Derby and CNB Orange and Milford Offices			
	No. of Accounts	% of Total	$000	% of Total	No. of Accounts	% of Total	$000	% of Total
New Haven County								
Ansonia	536	.04	200.9	.17	170	.27	65.5	.05
Milford	8,347	13.03	12,644.8	10.16				
Orange	1,966	3.07	3,080.2	2.47				
Prospect	28	.04	14.8	.01	27	.04	14.6	.01
Southbury	32	.05	39.3	.03	28	.05	38.1	.03
Waterbury	38	.06	126.9	.10	36	.06	128.8	.11
Wolcott	4	.01	3.6	-	4	.01	3.0	-
Fairfield County								
Bethel	7	.01	91.0	.07	7	.01	91.0	.08
Bridgeport	216	.34	490.9	.39	214	.33	489.0	.38
Brookfield	2	-	.9	-	2	-	.9	-
Darien	5	.01	1.3	-	5	.01	1.3	-
Danbury	8	.02	4.6	-	8	.01	4.6	-
Fairfield	63	.10	77.9	.06	61	.10	77.6	.06
Monroe	19	.03	11.6	.01	19	.03	11.6	.01
New Canaan	9	.02	13.2	.01	9	.01	13.2	.01
New Fairfield	1	-	.1	-	1	-	.1	-
Newtown	15	.02	6.6	.01	14	.02	6.4	.01
Norwalk	20	.03	14.5	.01	20	.03	14.4	.01
Ridgefield	4	.01	8.1	.01	4	.01	8.1	.01
Shelton	332	.52	390.0	.23	126	.20	181.0	.15
Stamford	21	.03	58.3	.05	21	.03	58.3	.05
Stratford	182	.28	209.4	.17	179	.27	183.2	.15
Trumbull	60	.09	107.2	.09	58	.09	106.5	.09
Westport	25	.04	175.7	.16	25	.04	175.8	.14
Rest of Connecticut Towns								
New Milford	2	-	.8	-	2	-	.8	-
TOTALS	11,942	18.63	17,673.7	14.19	1,041	1.62	1,673.8	1.34

Totals may not add due to rounding.

2891

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK IPC DEMAND DEPOSITS
FROM FIRST NEW HAVEN NATIONAL BANK OFFICE TOWNS

TOWN	ACTUAL - SEPTEMBER 30, 1971				PRO FORMA, GIVING EFFECT TO THE DIVESTITURE OF THE ORANGE & MILFORD OFFICES, NOW UNDER CONTRACTS OF SALE			
	No. of Accounts	% of Total	$000	% of Total	No. of Accounts	% of Total	$000	% of Total
BRANFORD	32	—	27.8	—	16	—	21.2	—
DERBY	834	0.8	1,412.9	1.0				
EAST HAVEN	39	—	88.5	0.1	16	—	84.6	0.1
GUILFORD	15	—	14.9	—	9	—	7.7	—
HAMDEN	103	0.1	70.4	—	71	0.1	43.3	—
MILFORD	4,862	4.8	5,541.7	3.5	1,276	1.3	1,147.8	0.9
NEW HAVEN	285	0.4	705.0	0.3	155	0.2	599.8	0.5
ORANGE	1,243	1.2	1,467.0	1.0	79	0.1	44.1	—
WALLINGFORD	18	—	6.2	—	10	—	.9	—
WEST HAVEN	675	0.6	403.8	0.3	150	0.2	97.2	0.1
	8,106	8.0%	$9,738.2	6.8%	1,782	1.9%	$2,046.6	1.5%

Interim Report to Shareholders September 30, 1972

Directors

[illegible] Griffith, Jr.
[illegible]

[illegible] J. Connolly, Jr.
[illegible]

[illegible] Day

[illegible] Connecticut

[illegible] Bass

[illegible] Mutual Life

[illegible] Company

[illegible] L. Cates

[illegible]

[illegible] Connecticut

[illegible] W. Dawes

[illegible]

[illegible] Hartford Gleaner Co.

Alden G. Fyler
Chairman of the Board and
[illegible] Napchurst, Inc.

[illegible] Higgins
[illegible] of Board,
[illegible] Price Group

[illegible] N. Horsey
Vice President - Finance,
[illegible] Pipe Lagoon
Line Company

[illegible] H. Keefe

[illegible]
[illegible] Committee,
[illegible] Uniform

[illegible] B. Lord
[illegible]
[illegible] Howard Co.

[illegible]
[illegible] Chairman,
[illegible]
[illegible] Law

William H. Mortensen
Personal Investments

[illegible] W. Saltz
Chairman,
G. Fox & Co.

Eli Shapiro
Chairman,
[illegible] Committee,
The Travelers Corporation

Arthur E. Smith
Chairman,
United Aircraft Corporation

Lyman E. Stone
Retired President,
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division
United Aircraft Company

Richard Salomon
Partner, Salomon and
Blumenthal, Esq.

Joseph A. Taylor
Chairman,
Executive Committee,
Stanadyne, Incorporated

Grant B. Vetter
President, Houston, Inc.

Frank E. Wilson
Chairman of the Board,
The Travelers Corporation

Harry V. Williams
Chairman of the Boards
and President,
Hartford Insurance Group

Roland H. Kuhn
Partner, Executive
Financial Consultant

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Consolidated Statement of Income

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
Operating Income	**1972**	**1971**
Interest and Fees on Loans	$41,875,495	$35,695,205
Interest and Dividends on Investments	8,465,262	10,056,832
Fees and Other Income	14,077,015	13,972,197
	$64,437,732	$59,684,234
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and Other Compensation	$16,786,725	$13,676,173
Pension, Social Security and Other Employee Benefits	2,785,509	2,230,759
Interest Paid	21,748,136	20,627,631
Net Occupancy Expense of Premises	3,735,516	2,796,886
Furniture and Equipment Expense	3,616,794	3,050,745
Provision for Loan Losses	1,795,509	1,250,000
Other Operating Expenses	6,607,391	6,273,634
	$56,473,505	$50,005,828
Income before Income Taxes and Securities Gains (Losses)	$ 8,964,227	$ 9,678,406
Applicable Income Taxes	1,874,649	1,814,022
INCOME BEFORE SECURITIES GAINS (LOSSES)	$ 7,089,544	$ 7,864,384
Net Securities Gains (Losses), less Related Tax Effect: 1972, ($236,822); 1971, $111,288	(218,967)	103,288
NET INCOME	$ 6,870,577	$ 7,967,672
Earnings per Share Common Stock Based on Average Shares Outstanding Each Year:		
Income before Securities Gains (Losses)	$ 2.85	$ 4.19
Net Income	3.73	4.35

Reconcilement of Capital Accounts

Capital Accounts at Beginning of Year	$83,796,804	$88,967,617
Net Income Transferred to Retained Earnings	6,870,577	7,967,672
Cash Dividends Declared on Common Stock	(2,304,519)	(3,375,339)
Transferred from Reserve for Possible Loan Losses, Exclusive of Portion Charged against Income, Less Related Income Tax Effect: 1972, $1,662; 1971, ($75,611)	1,408	(70,260)
Capital Debentures Retired	(800,000)	—
Purchased Common Stock for Treasury: 1972, 61,000 Shares; 1971, 5,769 Shares	(3,435,423)	(294,219)
Capital Accounts — September 30	$83,091,847	$93,195,351

Consolidated Statement of Condition

	September 30	
Assets	**1972**	**1971**
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 318,898,259	$ 291,229,354
U. S. Treasury and Federal Agencies	53,616,993	55,930,502
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	212,999,796	215,586,648
Other Securities	15,841,674	13,526,231
Trading Account Securities	18,430,141	30,704,265
Loans	771,248,533	613,926,715
Federal Funds Sold	18,675,000	7,100,000
Premises and Equipment	18,582,230	15,020,325
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	4,544,906	8,111,786
Other Assets	18,095,322	17,404,674
	$1,451,322,854	$1,268,510,500
Liabilities		
Demand Deposits	$ 991,610,747	$ 529,000,607
Savings Deposits	172,834,637	152,494,150
Time Deposits	349,003,491	294,863,449
Deposits in Foreign Branch	110,438,198	97,021,559
	$1,223,889,073	$1,073,379,956
Deferred Credit due Federal Reserve Bank	23,272,101	20,890,904
Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	32,335,000	36,415,000
Other Liabilities for Borrowed Money	38,283,619	1,000,000
Acceptances Outstanding	4,544,906	8,111,786
Unearned Income	11,160,050	9,768,421
Accrued Taxes, Interest and Other Expenses	8,070,056	8,187,950
Dividend Payable in October	1,034,747	1,122,505
Other Liabilities	2,474,710	4,235,304
	$1,345,114,262	$1,162,912,026
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	13,116,745	12,403,123
Capital Accounts:		
Capital Debentures, 4¾% due 1986	$ 11,200,000	$ 12,000,000
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred Stock — No Par Value: Authorized and Unissued 250,000 Shares	—	—
Common Stock — Par Value $10.00 Per Share: Authorized 3,000,000 Shares, Issued 1,877,111 Shares	$ 18,771,110	$ 18,771,110
Capital Surplus	31,871,480	31,871,480
Retained Earnings	35,134,011	30,846,980
	$ 85,776,601	$ 81,489,570
Less Treasury Stock at Cost: Common Stock—1972, 69,200 Shares; 1971, 5,769 Shares	(3,884,754)	(294,219)
Total Shareholders' Equity	$ 81,891,847	$ 81,195,351
Total Capital Accounts	$ 93,091,847	$ 93,195,351
	$1,451,322,854	$1,268,510,500

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DIRECTORS

William P. Gullen Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
United Aircraft Corporation
John deK. Alsop President
The Covenant Group
Richard Koopman Vice Chairman of the Board
G. Fox & Co.
David C. Hewitt Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Hartford National Corporation
Olcott D. Smith Chairman, Executive Committee
Aetna Life and Casualty Company
Francis F. McGuire Attorney-at-Law
John M. R. Davis Chairman of the Board
Commercial Printers, Inc.
Homer D. Babbidge, Jr.
Yale University
T. Mitchell Ford President
Emhart Corporation
Charles E. Lord President and Chief Executive Officer
Hartford National Bank and Trust Company
William K. Cole
Robinson, Robinson & Cole
Durand B. Glatz President and Chief Executive Officer
Insilco Corp.
Joseph R. McCormick President
The Hartford Electric Light Company
Andrew J. Robinson President
Veeder Industries Inc.
Frederick D. Watkins President
Aetna Insurance Company
Sherman R. Beach President
The Travelers Corporation
Robert L. Newell First Executive Vice President
Hartford National Bank and Trust Company
Patty I. Gizzy President
United Aircraft Corporation
Wilson Wilde President and Chief Executive Officer
The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection
and Insurance Company

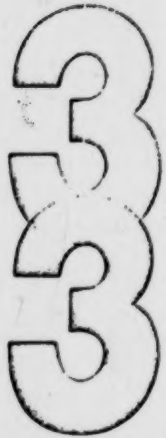
SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Hartford National Bank and Trust Company
International Equity Services Company (INTECO)
Hartford Financial Corporation
Capital For Technology Corporation (Affiliate)
Hartford Community Capital Corporation (Affiliate)
NYCON Capital Corporation
Hartford General Services Corporation
HNC Securities Clearance Corporation
HNC Realty Company
HNC Realty Advisers, Incorporated

No. 411 Rev. 9-30-72

Hartford National Corporation

INTERIM REPORT AND DIVIDEND NOTICE SEPTEMBER 30, 1972



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HARTFORD NATIONAL CORPORATION
and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

ASSETS	September 30 1972	September 30 1971
Cash and due from banks	$ 340,341,000	$ 241,463,000
Investments		
U. S. Treasury securities	43,348,000	37,839,000
Securities of other U. S. Government agencies and corporations	18,440,000	14,254,000
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	298,807,000	233,922,000
Other securities	7,476,000	9,288,000
Money market loans	39,150,000	23,614,000
Loans	757,481,000	668,008,000
Investments in and advances to affiliated companies	17,173,000	2,102,000
Property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation of $7,743,000 and $6,363,000	34,475,000	34,102,000
Customers' acceptance liability	4,886,000	5,074,000
Other assets	13,719,000	10,404,000
	$1,466,303,000	$1,290,110,000

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Demand deposits	$ 645,394,000	$ 596,987,000
Time deposits	517,058,000	452,537,000
	1,162,452,000	1,061,524,000
Federal Reserve-deferred credit	17,973,000	25,476,000
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	130,025,000	53,675,000
Funds borrowed	16,800,000	8,160,000
Provision for taxes and other liabilities	25,779,000	21,508,000
Acceptances outstanding	4,886,000	5,074,000
Sinking fund debentures 5½% due May 15, 1998	20,000,000	20,000,000
Capital notes 4¼% due October 15, 1990	10,000,000	10,000,000
	1,387,915,000	1,195,417,000
Reserve for loan losses	12,446,000	11,625,000
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock $6.25 par value		
Authorized —4,000,000 shares		
Outstanding—2,846,964 shares	17,794,000	17,794,000
Surplus	44,766,000	44,766,000
Undivided profits	23,948,000	21,074,000
	86,508,000	83,634,000
Less: Treasury stock — 48,000 shares at cost	1,566,000	1,566,000
	84,942,000	82,068,000
	$1,466,303,000	$1,290,110,000

+ 196M

Subject to year end audit

Consolidated Statements of Income
for the nine months ended September 30

	1972	1971
Operating income		
Interest and fees on loans	$50,299,000	$36,773,000
Interest and dividends on investments:		
U. S. Treasury securities	1,967,000	1,121,000
Securities of other U. S. Government agencies and corporations	1,121,000	633,000
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	5,560,000	6,109,000
Other securities	290,000	146,000
Income on Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	601,000	566,000
Money market loans	1,921,000	3,683,000
Trust fees	5,361,000	4,820,000
Other operating income	6,201,000	3,552,000
	72,325,000	58,425,000
Operating expenses		
Salaries	14,609,000	13,797,000
Pension, incentive plan and other employee benefits	3,078,000	2,903,000
Interest on deposits	15,782,000	15,141,000
Expense of Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	3,412,000	2,080,000
Interest on borrowed money	1,904,000	1,587,000
Net occupancy expense	4,090,000	3,311,000
Equipment expense	1,882,000	1,722,000
Provision for losses on loans	1,970,000	1,518,000
Other	8,898,000	5,802,000
	53,625,000	47,831,000
Income before income taxes and securities gains (losses)	8,690,000	8,594,000
Applicable income taxes	2,256,000	1,881,000
Income before securities gains (losses)	6,434,000	6,713,000
Securities gains (losses), less related income tax effect of $74,000 and $49,000	70,000	50,000
Net income	$ 6,504,000	$ 6,763,000
Earnings per common share:		
Income before securities gains (losses)	$2.30	$2.40
Net income	2.33	2.42

Statements of Shareholders' Equity

Balance at beginning of period	$82,217,000	$79,084,000
Net income	6,504,000	6,763,000
	88,721,000	85,847,000
Cash dividend declared ($1.35 per share)	(3,779,000)	(3,779,000)
Balance at end of period	$84,942,000	$82,068,000

Subject to year end audit

2396

DX-76

STATEMENT of CONDITION

Resources	September 30, 1972	September 30, 1971
Cash and Due From Banks	$ 20,058,039	$ 25,332,613
U.S. Treasury Securities	19,977,465	18,210,081
U.S. Government Agencies	12,150	12,150
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	40,447,603	35,131,350
Other Securities	970,315	479,251
Loans	129,799,402	119,138,066
Federal Funds Sold	2,000,000	None
Bank Premises and Equipment	5,241,547	3,802,038
Customers' Acceptance Liability	47,550	56,163
Accrued Interest Receivable	1,437,619	1,384,324
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets	382,599	202,174
TOTAL	$219,674,489	$203,748,210
Liabilities		
Demand Deposits	$ 93,448,450	$ 90,799,516
Savings Deposits	63,701,326	57,619,397
Time Deposits	32,871,153	28,632,570
TOTAL DEPOSITS	$190,020,929	$177,051,483
Federal Reserve Deferred Credit	3,662,044	2,593,351
Bank's Acceptances Outstanding	47,550	56,163
Unearned Income	2,347,623	2,216,990
Reserve for Taxes and Other Expenses	1,814,507	1,348,699
Reserve for Dividend	280,500	250,000
Other Liabilities	1,641	11,485
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$199,174,794	$183,528,171
Reserve for Loan Losses	$ 2,811,991	$ 2,246,785
Capital Accounts		
Common Stock	$ 5,100,000	$ 5,000,000
Surplus	10,000,000	10,000,000
Undivided Profits	3,587,704	2,973,254
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	$ 18,687,704	$ 17,973,254
TOTAL	$219,674,489	$203,748,210

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Nine Months	1972	1971	% Increase (Decrease)
Gross Operating Income	$10,617,711	$10,197,694	4.0
Income Before Security Gains and Losses	1,330,534	1,343,039	(0.7)
Per Share*	1.30	1.31	
Net Income	1,351,032	1,442,408	(6.3)
Per Share*	1.32	1.41	

*Based on 1,020,000 Shares Outstanding

To Our Shareholders and Friends:

Shareholders of The Second National Bank of New Haven at a special meeting on August 7, 1972 voted overwhelmingly in favor of management's recommendation to convert from a national to a state bank. After a public hearing in Hartford on August 25, 1972, we were granted a state charter and became the Second New Haven Bank on September 1, 1972.

The effect of the conversion from a national to a state bank on our earnings performance will not be seen until the bank experiences a full quarter of operation as a state bank.

Our new Derby office opened its doors on August 21, 1972 and has been extremely well received by our Valley customers. Now with the most modern facilities available, three drive-in teller units and a large parking area, we have a strong competitive posture in the Valley.

Permission to establish a new branch office (our nineteenth) in Cheshire was received on September 26, 1972 from the State Banking Commission. We hope to break ground before year-end and complete construction by mid-1973.

Shareholders of record on September 28, 1972 are receiving a dividend of 27½¢ per share, payable October 13, 1972, with this report. The dividend has been increased from 26 to 27½ cents per quarter. This increase is a reflection of the improved earnings we expect to achieve as a result of conversion to a state bank, and is the second dividend increase we have effected this year.

J. C. Robinson

President

STATEMENT of CONDITION

SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

EXHIBIT D-7
FULL EXHIBIT
NOV - 7 1972
FOR IDENTIFICATION
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
DIST. OF CONN.

Second NewHaven Bank

New Haven, Connecticut 06502
Telephone: Area Code 203/773-1500
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

2397

Second NewHaven Bank

OFFICERS

DIRECTORS

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

BRANCH OFFICES

ADVISORY BOARDS

DX-77

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

THE SIMSBURY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, :
: CIVIL ACTION NO.
Plaintiff :
:
v. :
:
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, and: BURRITT MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF NEW BRITAIN:
:
Defendants. :

COMPLAINT

1. This action arises under the provisions of Title 12 U.S.C. Chapter 16 and the provisions for judicial review of Title 5 U.S.C. Chapter 7, as hereinafter more fully appears.

2. The matter in controversy exceeds the value of $10,000 exclusive of interest and costs.

3. The plaintiff, The Simsbury Bank and Trust Company, (hereinafter "Simsbury Bank") is a state bank and trust company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Connecticut with its principal place of business at 740 Hopmeadow Street, Simsbury, Connecticut.

4. The defendant, Burritt Mutual Savings Bank (hereinafter "Burritt") is a savings bank organized and existing under the laws of the State of Connecticut with its principal place of business at New Britain, Connecticut.

5. The defendant, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (hereinafter "FDIC") is a corporation created and existing under the laws of the United States with its principal place of business in Washington, D.C.

6. Prior to May 5, 1972 Burritt filed with the FDIC pursuant to 12 U.S.C. §1828 an application for consent to establish a branch at 920 Hopmeadow Street, Simsbury, Connecticut.

7. On May 5, 1972 the FDIC approved said application and issued an order a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

8. In conjunction with granting said approval the FDIC issued a Statement wherein it listed its findings in accordance with 12 U.S.C. §1816. A copy of said Statement is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

9. In making said findings and in granting said order of approval, the FDIC acted arbitrarily and in abuse of its discretion. Said findings are unwarranted by the facts.

10. Simsbury Bank is aggrieved by the aforesaid action and it will cause irreparable injury to Simsbury Bank which damage cannot be accurately computed and for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays:

1. That the aforesaid order of approval, findings and conclusions of the FDIC be set aside and declared unlawful.

2. That the effectiveness of said order of approval of the FDIC be stayed during the pendency of this action.

3. For such other and further relief as may be just and equitable.

Dated at Hartford, Connecticut this 2nd day of June, 1972.

THE SIMSBURY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

By: Ralph G. Elliot

Ralph G. Elliot
Alcorn, Bakewell & Smith
One American Row
Hartford, Connecticut 06103

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

IN RE: Burritt Mutual Savings Bank of New Britain
New Britain, Hartford County, Connecticut
Application for Consent to Establish a Branch

STATEMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 18(d) (12 U.S.C. 1828) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the Burritt Mutual Savings Bank of New Britain filed an application with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for permission to establish a branch at 920 Hopmeadow Street, Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut.

Simsbury is a rapidly growing residential community about 12 miles from Hartford. The 1970 population was 17,475, a figure which should increase markedly during the next decade due to the high degree of construction activity. The proposed branch site is in a small shopping center, one of three on Hopmeadow Street, a center of commercial development for the community. The town is served by one commercial bank and branches of two savings banks. One of the banks objected to the proposal, contending that present banking facilities were adequate to serve the community.

The present population and growth potential of this expanding residential area are sufficient to support another savings bank office without unduly affecting the normal growth of existing facilities. The proposed branch will provide an added convenience to the community and stimulate competition. The Applicant's financial history and condition, surplus (capital) position, earnings capacity and management are considered acceptable and its corporate powers have been found to be consistent with the purposes of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

For these reasons, the Board of Directors has concluded that approval of the bank's application for permission to establish a branch in Simsbury is warranted.

The Board of Directors
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

In re: Burritt Mutual Savings Bank of New Britain
New Britain, Hartford County, Connecticut
Application for Consent to Establish a Branch

ORDER

The Board of Directors has fully considered all facts and information relevant to the factors of Section 6 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and relating to the application of the Burritt Mutual Savings Bank of New Britain, New Britain, Hartford County, Connecticut, for consent of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to establish a branch in Simsbury, Connecticut, including facts and information made available to the Board of Directors by the bank, the Corporation's Division of Bank Supervision, and other information acquired by the Corporation.

Accordingly, it is hereby ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the attached Statement, that the application of the Burritt Mutual Savings Bank of New Britain, New Britain, Hartford County, Connecticut, for consent of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to establish a branch at 920 Hopmeadow Street, Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut, be and the same hereby is approved subject to the following condition:

That if the branch has not been established by April 1, 1973, or unless, in the meantime, a request for an extension of time has been approved by the Corporation, the consent granted will expire April 1, 1973.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 4th day of May, 1972.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Secretary

DX-78

NO. 175947

THE SIMSBURY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY	:	SUPERIOR COURT
VS.	:	HARTFORD COUNTY
JAMES E. HAGEN, BANK COMMISSIONER	:	JUNE 7, 1972

SUBSTITUTE COMPLAINT

The plaintiff in the above-entitled action hereby amends its complaint within 30 days of the return day to read as follows:

1. The plaintiff is a state bank and trust company organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut and has its principal place of business at 740 Hopmeadow Street in the Town of Simsbury, Connecticut.

2. On April 13, 1972 the Bank Commissioner rendered his decision approving the application of the Burritt Mutual Savings Bank, New Britain, Connecticut for establishment of a branch office at 920 Hopmeadow Street, Simsbury, Connecticut.

3. The Bank Commissioner in granting said approval acted arbitrarily, capriciously, unreasonably and in abuse and unwarranted exercise of discretion in finding that there was public need for such a branch office, that such a branch office would have reasonable promise of successful operation, that such a branch office would not be unreasonably harmful to existing

banking facilities currently operating in the area to be served by said branch office, and that the existing banking facilities were inadequate for the service area.

4. On April 19, 1972 the plaintiff, acting by its attorneys, requested the Bank Commissioner's permission to examine the information furnished by Burritt Mutual Savings Bank to the Commissioner in response to the questions set forth in the Application For Approval of The Proposed Establishment Of A Branch Office (a copy of which marked "Exhibit A" is annexed) utilized by the Bank Commissioner in approving the establishment of a branch office. Such permission was denied. The plaintiff is informed and believes that Burritt's application does not satisfy the criteria for approval in such cases made and provided.

5. The plaintiff is aggrieved by said approval by the Bank Commissioner in that

a. there is no public need for such branch office;

b. establishment of such a branch office would be unreasonably harmful to existing banking facilities, including plaintiff's, currently operating in the area to be served;

c. establishment of such a branch office would create excessive competition and a gross condition of "over-banking" violative of the regulatory policy of the State as expressed in the General Statutes, which policy is designed

for the protection of all banking facilities in the area to be served, including plaintiff.

d. establishment of such a branch office would, by creating a situation of gross "overbanking", result in irreparable injury to plaintiff by impairing plaintiff's ability to serve its borrowers and its depositors, and also and by virtue of that impairment by eroding that very public confidence in the safety and soundness of plaintiff as a state bank and trust company and of the banking system generally which the policy enunciated in the General Statutes and the delicately-balanced regulatory scheme prescribed by Title 36 of the General Statutes are designed to promote.

e. the aforesaid approval operates in a manner which, in violation of plaintiff's federal and state constitutional rights invidiously discriminates against plaintiff and deprives plaintiff of the equal protection of the laws by the arbitrary and capricious, unreasonable and discriminatory administration and application of the standards established for approval of branch banks in Connecticut which underlies this approval.

Wherefore, the plaintiff appeals from this action of approval taken by the Bank Commissioner and prays:

1. That after trial of the facts in this Court the aforesaid approval of the Bank Commissioner be set aside and declared unlawful.

2. That the effectiveness of said approval of the Bank Commissioner be stayed during the pendency of this action.

3. For such other and further relief as may be just and equitable.

Dated at Hartford this 7th day of June, 1972.

THE SIMSBURY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

By: /s/ Alcorn, Bakewell & Smith
Alcorn, Bakewell & Smith
One American Row
Hartford, Connecticut 06103

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that a copy of the foregoing Substitute Complaint was mailed via U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, to Barney Lapp, Esq., 85280, Assistant Attorney General, Position 9, 30 Trinity Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06115, this 7th day of June, 1972.

/s/ Ralph G. Elliot
Ralph G. Elliot of
Alcorn, Bakewell & Smith
One American Row
Hartford, Connecticut 06103

APPLICATION FOR

APPROVAL OF THE BANK COMMISSIONER

TO THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH OFFICE

Filed by_____
(Name of bank)

Date of filing_____

To the Connecticut Bank Commissioner:

Application is hereby made for the written consent of the Bank Commissioner to the proposed establishment and maintenance of a branch office at_____

_____
(Proposed street location of branch office)

in the city, or town of_____

such branch to be known as_____

This application is accompanied with a certified copy of the authorizing vote of the governing board of the applicant bank or association.

Application is filed in accordance with the provisions of (check one):

( ) Section 36-59 of the General Statutes (State Banks and Trust Companies).

( ) Section 36-129 of the General Statutes (Savings Banks).

( ) Section 36-180 of the General Statutes (Savings and Loan Associations).

SIGNED_____
(President or Vice President)

NOTE—In answering questions contained in this application, use blank pages if additional space is needed.

BANK-1 5/70

As of [illegible]:

* Capital. . . . . $

Surplus. . . . . $

Undivided profits. . . . . $

Other segregations of capital or surplus accounts. $_____

TOTAL . . . . . $_____

* Not applicable for savings banks or savings and loan associations.

2. Is it proposed to increase capital accounts by sale of additional stock, capital notes or debentures? If so, give details. (Not applicable for savings banks or savings and loan associations).

3. Population of main office city at last census:_____

Present estimate:_____

4. Population of city or community in which the proposed branch is to be located.

At last census:_____ Present estimate:_____.

5. Distance and geographical direction from proposed branch to main office:

_____

6. A list of the names and addresses of competitor banks and their branch offices within the city, town or proposed service area along with distance and direction of each from the proposed branch location:

7. Describe approximate geographical boundaries of the service area of the proposed branch, and submit information on the economic character of the area, such as:

A. Geographical boundaries:

B. Wealth characteristics:

C. Residential ownership:

D. Retail enterprises (number by type):

14. If property is to be purchased, information should be submitted as to the estimated cost thereof, assessed value, cost of erecting a building or renovating an existing building. Also, estimated cost of furniture and equipment, including vault and security equipment.

15. If property is to be leased, information should be submitted as to the terms of the proposed lease, name of lessor, and renewal options:

16. Name of proposed branch manager and amount of annual salary:

17. Estimated number of employees that will be required to conduct the business of the proposed branch:

18. Estimated deposits, income and expense of proposed new branch (schedule form attached).

19. Provide a map on which is clearly identified the location of the main office, site of proposed branch and all other banking offices in the service area.

	First Year	Second Year (After beginning of operation) (Accumulated Totals)	Third Year
New Deposit Volume) Demand			
) Time			
Total			
Average Deposit Volume) Demand			
Time			
Total			
Number of New Accts.) Demand			
Time			
Total			
Gross income on average assets based on % of bank's average assets of $_____ (use most recent calendar year) Year:_____ rate:_____%			
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries			
"Fringe" benefits			
Unemployment and social security taxes			
Rent			
Depreciation			
Taxes on real estate and equipment			
Insurance on real estate and equipment			
Heat, light and power			
Maintenance, incl. janitor's salary			
Advertising			
Stationery and supplies			
Insurance, other than real estate & equip.			
Postage, freight and express			
Telephone			
Examinations and audits			
Books, periodicals & information services			
Travel			
Dues and donations			
Deposit interest			
Fed. Deposit Ins. (net after refund)			
Legal fees and expense			
Miscellaneous			
Total Operating Expenses			
Net Income or (Loss)			
Estimated amt. of deposits to be transferred from other offices			
Estimated number of accounts to be transferred			

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CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK IPC DEMAND DEPOSITS
FROM FIRST NEW HAVEN NATIONAL BANK OFFICE TOWNS

TOWN	ACTUAL - SEPTEMBER 30, 1971				PRO FORMA, GIVING EFFECT TO THE DIVESTITURE OF THE ORANGE & MILFORD OFFICES, NOW UNDER CONTRACTS OF SALE			
	No. of Accounts	% of Total	$000	% of Total	No. of Accounts	% of Total	$000	% of Total
BRANFORD	32	—	27.8	—	16	—	21.2	—
DERBY	834	0.8	1,412.9	1.0				
EAST HAVEN	39	—	88.5	0.1	16	—	84.6	0.1
GUILFORD	15	—	14.9	—	9	—	7.7	—
HAMDEN	103	0.1	70.4	—	71	0.1	43.3	—
MILFORD	4,862	4.8	5,541.7	3.5	1,276	1.3	1,147.8	0.9
NEW HAVEN	285	0.4	705.0	0.3	155	0.2	599.8	0.5
ORANGE	1,243	1.2	1,467.0	1.0	79	0.1	44.1	—
WALLINGFORD	18	—	6.2	—	10	—	.9	—
WEST HAVEN	675	0.6	403.8	0.3	150	0.2	97.2	0.1
	8,106	8.0%	$9,738.2	6.8%	1,782	1.9%	$2,046.6	1.5%

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

U. S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
FILED
SEP 14 1971
BY JOSEPH McELROY, JR., CLERK
Deputy

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE FORT WORTH NATIONAL CORPORATION and MUTUAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Defendants.

Civil No.

Filed: CA-4-1827

COMPLAINT

The United States of America, plaintiff, by its attorneys, acting under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, brings this civil action to obtain equitable relief against the above-named defendants and complains and alleges as follows:

I

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This complaint is filed and this action is instituted under Section 15 of the Act of Congress of October 15, 1914, c. 323, 38 Stat. 736, as amended (15 U.S.C. § 25), commonly known as the Clayton Act, in order to prevent and restrain the violation by the defendants as hereinafter alleged, of Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 38 Stat. 731, as amended (15 U.S.C. § 18).

2. Each of the defendants has its principal place of business, transacts business and is found within the Northern District of Texas.

II

THE DEFENDANTS

3. The Fort Worth National Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "National Corporation") is made a defendant herein. National Corporation is a bank holding company organized under the laws of the State of Texas and maintains its principal place of business in Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas. It owns The Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas (hereinafter "Fort Worth National") and has other subsidiaries engaged in mortgage banking, investments, real estate development, insurance and ranch management.

4. Mutual Savings and Loan Association (hereinafter referred to as "Mutual Savings") is made a defendant herein. Mutual Savings is a savings and loan association organized under the laws of the State of Texas and maintains its principal place of business in Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas.

III

DEFINITIONS

5. As used in this complaint, the term "Fort Worth SMSA" means the Tarrant - Johnson County Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

IV.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

6. Through the making of loans, including real estate mortgage loans to individuals and businesses, commercial banks supply a significant part of the credit requirements of the Nation's economy. Commercial banks also

accept savings deposits and other time deposits from individuals and other depositors and provide a wide variety of other financial services.

7. Savings and loan associations are a leading type of savings institution and fill an important role in the Nation's economy. Historically, they were established to encourage thrift among individuals of limited financial means and this is still one of their primary functions. They provide savings depositories for individuals and other depositors and supply a large portion of the funds required for real estate mortgage loans.

8. Commercial banks and savings and loan associations compete for savings and time deposits and for real estate mortgage loans.

9. Customers of Fort Worth National and of Mutual Savings have regularly utilized interstate communications, including the mails, telephone and telegraph to carry on their business with, apply for, and obtain the services provided by these financial institutions. Fort Worth National and Mutual Savings have regularly utilized interstate communications, including the mails, telephone and telegraph, to conduct business with customers and with other banks and savings and loan associations located in states other than Texas. Fort Worth National and Mutual Savings are engaged in interstate commerce.

10. Fort Worth National operates its sole office in Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas. It is the largest

commercial bank in Fort Worth, in Tarrant County and in the Fort Worth SMSA. As of December 31, 1970, it had total assets of $574 million, total deposits of $470 million and loans and discounts of $288 million.

11. Mutual Savings operates its main office and a branch office in Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas, and a branch office in Arlington, Tarrant County, Texas. It is the third largest savings and loan association in Fort Worth, Tarrant County and the Fort Worth SMSA in terms of savings accounts held in offices of savings and loan associations in Fort Worth, Tarrant County and the Fort Worth SMSA. As of December 31, 1970, it had total assets of $68 million, total savings accounts of $56 million and total loans of $58 million.

12. As of June 30, 1970, there were eighteen commercial banks in Fort Worth, thirty-five in Tarrant County and forty-one in the Fort Worth SMSA. As of May 30, 1970, there were seven savings and loan associations in Fort Worth, nine in Tarrant County and ten in the Fort Worth SMSA.

13. As of June 30, 1970, Fort Worth National held the second largest share of time and savings deposits in offices of commercial banks and savings and loan associations in Fort Worth, in Tarrant County and in the Fort Worth SMSA. Its share of such deposits in Fort Worth was approximately 17%; its share of such deposits in Tarrant County was approximately 14%; and its share of such deposits in the Fort Worth SMSA was approximately 14%.

14. As of May 31, 1970, Mutual Savings held the sixth largest share of time and savings deposits in offices of commercial banks and savings and loan associations in Fort Worth, and the fifth largest share of such deposits in Tarrant County and in the Fort Worth SMSA. Since that date, the third largest savings and loan association in Fort Worth, Tarrant County and the Fort Worth SMSA has merged with a smaller savings and loan association to become the second largest savings association in these areas. Mutual Savings now holds the sixth largest share of time and savings deposits of commercial banks and savings and loan associations in Tarrant County and in the Fort Worth SMSA.

15. As of May 31, 1970, Mutual Savings' share of time and savings deposits in offices of commercial banks and savings and loan associations in Fort Worth was approximately 7%; its share of such deposits in Tarrant County was approximately 6%; and its share of such deposits in the Fort Worth SMSA was approximately 6%.

16. Both Fort Worth National and Mutual Savings make substantial real estate mortgage loans in Fort Worth, Tarrant County and the Fort Worth SMSA.

V

OFFENSE

17. Defendants National Corporation and Mutual Savings entered into an agreement on or about December 22, 1970, which, if carried out, would result in the acquisition by National Corporation of 100 percent of the voting shares of Mutual Savings. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board denied approval of the proposed acquisition on August 25, 1971. On September 14, 1971, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas ruled that the acquisition could be consummated.

18. The effect of the proposed acquisition described in Paragraph 17 above may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in violation of §7 of the Clayton Act in the following ways, among others:

(a) Competition between the defendants for savings deposits, specific types of such deposits, for real estate mortgage loans, and for specific types of such loans will be completely and permanently eliminated;

(b) Competition generally for savings deposits and for specific types of such deposits in Fort Worth, Tarrant County

and in the Fort Worth SMSA may be substantially lessened;

(c) Competition generally for real estate mortgage loans and for specific types of such loans in Fort Worth, Tarrant County and in the Fort Worth SMSA may be substantially lessened;

(d) Concentration in the market for savings deposits and for specific types of such deposits will be substantially increased in Fort Worth, Tarrant County and in the Fort Worth SMSA;

(e) Concentration in the market for real estate mortgage loans and for specific types of such loans will be substantially increased in Fort Worth, Tarrant County and in the Fort Worth SMSA; and

(f) Similar acquisitions of leading savings and loan associations by leading commercial banks in Fort Worth, Tarrant County and the Fort Worth SMSA may be triggered.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays:

1. That the agreement described in paragraph 17 of this complaint be adjudged to be unlawful, in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act.

2. That defendants and all persons acting on their behalf be enjoined from carrying out the aforesaid acquisition agreement, or any similar plans or agreements, the effect of which would be to merge, consolidate, or in any other way combine the businesses of said defendants.

3. That a preliminary injunction be issued preventing and restraining defendants from taking any action in furtherance of the acquisition agreement described in paragraph 17 of this complaint, or any similar agreement or plan, pending final adjudication of the merits of this complaint.

4. That plaintiff have such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

5. That plaintiff recover the costs of this action.

JOHN N. MITCHELL
Attorney General

RICHARD W. McLAREN
Assistant Attorney General

BADDIA J. RASHID

CHARLES L. WHITTINGHILL

Attorneys, Department of Justice

HARRY D. MADONNA

FRANK W. BENTROVER

JOE SIMS

Attorneys, Department of Justice

Eldon B. Mahon
United States Attorney

Asst. U.S. Attorney

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THE FIRST NEW HAVEN NATIONAL BANK

F. G. CHADWICK, JR.
PRESIDENT

ONE CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT 06502
TELEPHONE 497-2641

November 2, 1972

Honorable Robert C. Zampano
District Judge
United States District Court
District of Connecticut
Federal Building
Lafayette Boulevard
Bridgeport, Connecticut

RE: UNITED STATES vs. THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK
AND THE FIRST NEW HAVEN NATIONAL BANK
(CIVIL NO. 14583)

Dear Judge Zampano:

During the course of my testimony on November 1, you asked if I would set forth my concept of the present market area of The First New Haven National Bank in terms of towns. I understand "market area" as you have used the term to mean those towns where we presently seek and obtain significant business, whether or not we actually have branches located in each particular town.

In this sense, my view of our present market area is that it consists of the towns of New Haven, West Haven, Orange, Milford, Derby, Ansonia, Woodbridge, Bethany, Wallingford, Hamden, North Branford, North Haven, East Haven, Branford, Cheshire, Guilford, and Madison. In addition, and somewhat secondarily, I would include Meriden, Durham, Killingworth, Clinton, and Westbrook.

Very truly yours,

Frank G. Chadwick

President

vpm

2422

Union Trust

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A FULL SERVICE BANK

third quarter financial report

september 30, 1972

Report from the President on the First Nine Months of 1972

Earnings for the first nine months of 1972 were lower than the year ago period, although third quarter income per share before securities transactions held level with the first two quarters of 1972.

Income before securities transactions was $4,639,076 or $2.52 per share, compared with $4,845,725 or $2.64 per share last year.

Sales of securities during the first nine months of 1972 resulted in gains, net of related income tax effect, of $88,398 compared with gains of $87,333 in the like period of 1971. Net income for the 1972 nine-month period, after securities transactions, was $4,727,474 compared to $4,933,058 in 1971.

Net income per share was $2.57 for 1972, and $2.69 last year.

The consolidated financial statements for the first nine months may be found on pages 2 through 5.

It was anticipated at midyear that lending rates in the 1972 second half would average higher than in the first half. However, rates did not begin to move upward until the end of the third quarter. Because there is an interval of time before rate increases flow through to earnings, current year earnings will probably not match the results of 1971. At this date, it would appear that loan yields in 1973 will be higher than this year, which would augur well for earnings next year.

On September 11, the merger with The Winthrop Bank and Trust Company in New London was formally completed, bringing approximately $14-million in resources to Union Trust. The financial statements for September 30, 1972 and 1971 have been restated to reflect the merger. Union Trust's Winthrop Office became number 48. On September 30, the Bank's 49th office opened in Southbury and your Bank's fiftieth office will soon open in Milford. These three new offices of Union Trust are well located to capitalize on economic and residential growth projected for their market areas.

At the special meeting held on October 16, stockholders voted in favor of broadening the Bank's corporate structure by establishing Union Trust within a holding company framework. The holding company will be known as Northeast Bancorp, Inc. (NBI). It is anticipated that the new corporate structure will become a reality around yearend.

The formation of a holding company is an exciting turning point in your Bank's history. The holding company vehicle allows for diversification and is a decisive response to the needs of the public for new financial services. Diversification responds to opportunities and utilizes potential. In banking, the holding company is the vehicle for diversifying. It makes fuller use of the vital assets of the Bank: its management, its skills and its productive capacity. It offers employees a wider range of opportunity and greater professional challenge. It offers stockholders a more vital and dynamic company. You will be kept fully informed on the progress of Northeast Bancorp, Inc.

Sincerely,

Thomas F. Richardson
President

October 17, 1972

consolidated statement of condition

[redacted]

September 30

	1972	1971
Resources		
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 82,888,472	$ 49,811,266
Investment Securities:		
U. S. Government Obligations	34,045,822	41,160,827
Obligations of U. S. Government Agencies	8,100,000	6,800,000
Municipal Notes	30,093,819	17,792,577
State & Municipal Securities	37,186,117	36,883,134
Other Securities	11,589,307	11,795,880
Funds Sold	7,000,000	800,000
Loans and Discounts	439,145,690	412,040,895
Bank Premises & Equipment	9,572,812	9,480,130
Accrued Interest Receivable	4,814,367	4,911,845
Other Assets	4,057,816	2,136,298
Total Resources	$840,143,422	$594,662,712
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Demand Deposits	$280,883,797	$280,299,222
Savings and Club Deposits	182,818,691	183,280,437
Other Time Deposits	108,715,839	88,186,838
Total Deposits	572,436,327	511,706,497
Mortgage Payable	3,992,202	4,140,481
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	2,368,802	3,362,840
Unearned Discount	7,704,977	7,974,739
Federal Reserve Bank, Deferred Credits	11,982,347	11,206,936
Other Liabilities	5,488,308	2,832,183
Total Liabilities	583,942,763	541,251,828
Reserve for Loan Losses	7,030,396	7,092,019
Capital		
Capital Stock (par $5) (1,837,549 shares outstanding)	9,187,745	9,187,745
Surplus	25,840,000	22,840,000
Undivided Profits	13,483,877	13,396,070
Supplemental Reserves	940,741	725,050
Total Capital	49,170,363	46,348,865
Total Liabilities, Reserve and Capital	$840,143,422	$594,662,712
Total Assets Trust Division (book value)	$783,189,282	$743,276,942

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

consolidated statement of income

[redacted]

Nine Months Ended September 30	1972	1971
Operating Income:		
Interest and Fees on Loans	$25,300,222	$21,946,552
Interest and Dividends:		
U. S. Government Obligations	1,696,402	2,197,365
Obligations of U. S. Government Agencies	366,344	466,825
State and Municipal Securities	1,579,129	1,459,779
Other Securities	514,709	504,584
Trust Division Income	2,466,236	2,234,669
Service Charges on Deposit Accounts	1,230,994	1,206,250
Other	1,295,199	982,469
	33,301,004	31,197,699
Operating Expenses:		
Salaries	8,066,366	7,746,969
Other Employee Benefits	1,414,026	1,257,115
Interest Paid	8,042,115	7,420,850
Net Occupancy Expense of Bank Premises	1,618,036	1,525,924
Equipment Expense	951,265	920,858
Provision for Loan Losses	636,000	441,500
Other	3,812,615	3,496,841
	24,565,326	22,809,057
Income before Income Taxes and Securities Gains (Losses)	7,797,769	8,388,802
Less Applicable Income Taxes	3,158,869	3,422,877
Income before Securities Gains (Losses)	4,639,079	4,965,725
Securities Gains (Losses), Net of Related Income Tax of $48,117 in 1972 and $47,177 in 1971	88,396	87,293
Net Income	$ 4,727,474	$ 4,853,018
Per Share		
Income before Securities Gains (Losses)	$ 2.82	$ 2.84
Net Income	$ 2.87	$ 2.89

executive officers

President and Chief Executive Officer
THOMAS F. RICHARDSON

Chairman
HENRY H. PIERCE, JR.

Executive Vice Presidents
ERIC R. HANSEN
EDWARD G. WILLIAMS

board of directors

R. BOWLING BARNES
Chairman, Barnes Engineering Company

EDUARD BARUCH
Chairman, Executive Committee, John L. Balcomb and Associates

CARL BENNETT
Chairman and President, Calder, Inc.

A. BRYAN CLARK
Woodbridge

HUNTINGTON T. DAY
Wiggin & Dana

FRANKLIN FARREL, 3rd
President, Farrel Company, Division of USM Corporation

LOUIS GOODWIN
Chairman, The Eastern Steel & Metal Company

ANGUS N. GORDON, JR.
President, The United Illuminating Company

JOHN M. HENSKE
President, Chemicals Group, Olin Corporation

ELLIS C. MAXCY
North Haven

HENRY H. PIERCE, JR.
Chairman, Union Trust Company

THOMAS F. RICHARDSON
President, Union Trust Company

HAROLD E. RIDER
Chairman, Trust Committee, Union Trust Company

THEODORE F. TALMAGE
Executive Vice President, The Perkin-Elmer Corporation

WILLIAM T. TAYLOR
Chairman of the Executive Committee, ACF Industries, Incorporated

HENRY H. TOWNSHEND, JR.
President, The J. T. Henry Manufacturing Company, Incorporated

A. PORTER WATERMAN
President, Wesper Company

board

MYLES H. ALDERMAN
President, The H. M. Byllesby Company

BERNARD J. DOLAN, JR.
President, The Bernard J. Dolan Co., Incorporated

JOHN I. ELY
Wiggin & Dana

JOHN F. EMBERSITS
Director of Operations, Yale University

CHARLES S. GAGE
Treasurer Emeritus, Yale University

HOWARD R. GOERKE
Chairman, The Fulton Investment Company

PETER C. GOLDMARK
President, Goldmark Communications Corporation

ROBERT W. HARDKE
President, Universal Wire Products, Incorporated

HAROLD F. KNEEN
Guilford

WILLIAM H. LEHMBERG
Riverside

FREDERIC W. LOSSER
Vice President, Ecology, Incorporated

DAVID G. MARVIN
Morse, Marvin & Kennedy

EDWARD R. McPHERSON, JR.
Cummings & Lockwood

RALPH T. MILLET
Special Representative, SAAB-Scania AB

PAUL J. MORGANTI
President, Morganti, Inc.

ROBERT C. PITNEY
Executive Vice President, Pitney-Bowes, Incorporated

E. COTTON RAWLS, M.D.
Consultant, Surgical Service, Stamford Hospital

FRANK A. RUDOLPH
Chairman and President, The Ripley Company

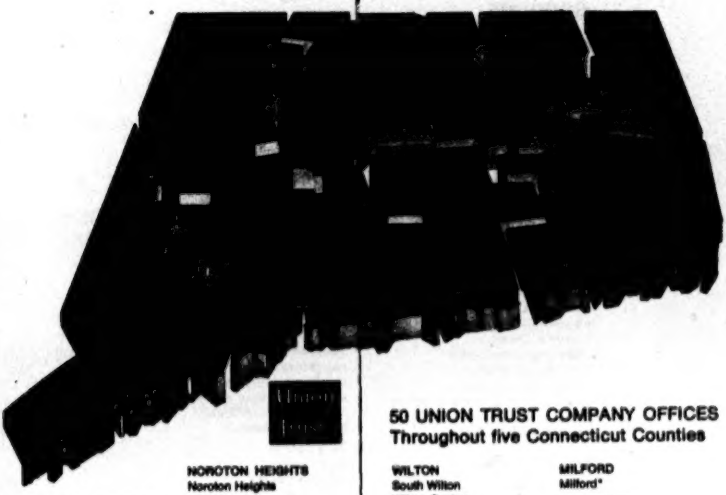
SAMUEL J. STEWART, JR.
S. J. Stewart & Son

RICHARD B. TWEEDY
Durey & Pierson

MORRIS TYLER
Tyler, Cooper, Grant, Bowerman & Keefe

ABRAHAM S. ULLMAN
Ullman, Perlmutter & Ullman

CHARLES S. WOMER
Director, Yale-New Haven Hospital



50 UNION TRUST COMPANY OFFICES
Throughout five Connecticut Counties

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

BETHEL
Bethel

DANBURY
Airport
Commerce Park
Danbury
Hayestown
North Gate

DARIEN
Darien
Goodwives Plaza

GLENVILLE
Glenville

GREENWICH
Greenwich
Greenwich Plaza

NEW CANAAN
New Canaan
Park Street
South Main Street

NEWTOWN
Newtown

NOROTON HEIGHTS
Noroton Heights

NORWALK
Norwalk
Post Road

OLD GREENWICH
Old Greenwich

REDDING
Georgetown-Redding

RIDGEFIELD
North Ridgefield
Ridgefield

STAMFORD
Stamford Executive Office
Commuters
Elm Street
Glenbrook
High Ridge
Ridgeway
Summer Street
Washington Boulevard
West Main Street

TRUMBULL
Trumbull

WILTON
South Wilton
Wilton Center

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

NEW MILFORD
New Milford

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

OLD SAYBROOK
Old Saybrook

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

ANSONIA
Ansonia

BRANFORD
Branford

HAMDEN
Hamden
Hamden Plaza

MADISON
Madison

MILFORD
Milford*

NEW HAVEN
New Haven Executive Office
George Street

NORTH HAVEN
North Haven

SOUTHBURY
Southbury

WALLINGFORD
North Colony
Wallingford

WEST HAVEN
West Haven

NEW LONDON COUNTY

NEW LONDON
Winthrop

Branch Office
Nassau, Bahamas

*to open 1972

services

savings services

Passbook Savings Accounts
Premium Savings Accounts
Christmas Club Accounts

checking services

Check-n-Save Accounts
Regular Checking Accounts
Special Checking Accounts
Cash Reserve Checking Accounts

loan services

Accounts Receivable Loans
Automobile Loans
Boat Loans
Business Loans
Collateral Loans
Educational Loans
Executive Credit
Home Equipment Loans
Home Repair Loans
Life Insurance Loans
Master Charge & Master Checking
Mortgage Loans
Personal Loans

trust services

Complete Personal and Corporate Trust Services including:

Estate Planning
Settlement of Estates
Administration of Trusts
Pension & Profit Sharing Trusts
Guardianships
Conservatorships
Investment Management
Securities Safekeeping
Bond Certifying & Paying Agent
Bond Trustee
Registrar
Transfer Agent

international services

A wide range of International Banking Services including:

Import/Export Financing
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit
Collections
Money Transfers
Introductions Abroad

corporate services

Full Service Banking for the Corporate Customer including:

Payroll Services
Cash Mobilization Planning
Computer Time Sharing
Wire Transfers (foreign and domestic)
National and International Correspondent Banking Relationships
Corporate Safe Deposit Boxes
Pension and Profit Sharing Services
Credit Checking of Local Suppliers

leasing services

Equipment leasing through Union Trust frequently provides these important advantages: minimizes obsolescence, overcomes budget limitations, avoids equity dilution and converts fixed assets to cash.

other services

Bank-by-Mail
Bank Drafts
Certified Checks
Collections
Documentary Stamps
Economic Newsletter
Fur, Silver & Bulk Storage
Group Mortgage Insurance
Lockbox Service
Night Depository
Payroll Accounting Service
Register Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes
Travelers Checks
Treasurer's Checks
United States Savings Bo
Withholding Tax Deposit

NEW HAVEN EXECUTIVE OFFICE
Corner Church & Elm Streets
New Haven, Connecticut 06510
Telephone: 497-4500

STAMFORD EXECUTIVE OFFICE
300 Main Street
Stamford, Connecticut 06904
Telephone: 348-6211

Union
Trust

DX-83

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Plaintiff,	:	
v.	:	CIVIL NO. 14,583
THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK and THE FIRST NEW HAVEN NATIONAL BANK, Defendants,	:	
and	:	
WILLIAM B. CAMP, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Intervenor.	:	

STIPULATION

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between the parties that

1. Morgan Guaranty Trust Company has four officer/representatives who solicit business in the State of Connecticut. These men spend a total of 20-22 man-weeks per year.

2. Chase Manhattan National Bank N.A. has six officer/representatives (three each in the Institutional and Corporate Finance Divisions) whose primary duties include soliciting business by making calls in the State of Connecticut. The three persons employed in the Corporate Finance Division spend approximately 15-25% of their time making calls in Connecticut, while a larger percent of the time of the three individuals in the Institutional Division is devoted to making solicitation calls in Connecticut.

3. Chemical Bank has five officer/representatives who travel regularly in Connecticut calling on accounts and prospects in Connecticut. From September, 1971 to August, 1972 these men spent a total of 92 business days calling on such accounts and prospects.

4. Bankers Trust Company employs two officer/representatives to make calls on accounts and prospects in Connecticut. These men spend a total of 7-1/2 weeks per year making such calls with 5 weeks being devoted to solicitation of new business.

5. Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company employs two officer/representatives who spend a total of four man-days per month making solicitation calls in the State of Connecticut.

6. First National City Bank was unable to give any approximation as to the number of persons making solicitation calls in Connecticut or as to how much time those making such calls spend in the State of Connecticut. This is due in part to the fact that First National City Bank is organized on an industry rather than a geographic basis.

7. The above business solicitation calls made by the six New York banks are directed primarily to national, publicly-held corporations. In addition, solicitation calls are made to correspondent commercial banks and thrift institutions located in the State of Connecticut. Although solicitation calls may be made to other types of accounts or prospects, no attempt was made to gather this information.

8. One recognized outgrowth of the establishment of correspondent banking relationships is the participation in loans by the banks in a correspondent banking system. Loans which are arranged on a participating basis typically represent cooperative, rather than competitive, efforts to meet the credit needs of a particular customer. In this regard, the lending limits of each of the six New York banks are substantially in excess of the lending limits of all Connecticut banks combined. The soliciting officers of the New York banks also call on accounts held by their correspondent banks but generally offer to provide services other than and in addition to those being presently provided by these local correspondents to their customers.

9. The six New York banks solicit accounts throughout the United States.

Dated: November 8, 1972
Bridgeport, Connecticut

Attorneys for Plaintiff
United States of America

Attorneys for Defendants
The First New Haven National
Bank and The Connecticut National Bank

Attorneys for Intervenor
William B. Camp, Comptroller of
the Currency

SO ORDERED:

U.S.D.J.

CHECK LIST STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT

3460

REQUEST TO BANKING COMMISSION FOR AUTHORITY TO ORGANIZE AND ESTABLISH A CORPORATION TO ENGAGE IN THE BUSINESS OF BANKING AS PROVIDED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 36-53 OF THE CONNECTICUT GENERAL STATUTES

(In triplicate)

Filed by_____
(Name of bank)

Date of filing_____

To The Members of The Banking Commission:

Application is hereby made for the written consent of the Banking Commission to the proposed organization of a state bank and trust company to engage in the business of banking at_____
(Proposed street location of bank)

in the city, or town of_____

such bank to be known as_____

This proposed bank is not to be organized for the purpose of selling to, merging or consolidating with any state bank and trust company or national bank now in existence.

It is agreed that an application for a branch office will not be submitted to the Bank Commissioner until after three years of operation have been completed and then only after recovery of all invasion of capital and surplus funds.

This application is accompanied with three copies of the Articles of Incorporation required under the provisions of Section 36-53(3) of the General Statutes, together with a check in the amount of $2,500, made payable to the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, representing the filing fee.

Financial statements in triplicate are submitted herewith for each organizer, along with biographical sketches, also in triplicate.

Also submitted herewith are three copies of a feasibility study in support of this application.

Organizers

SIGNED_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

(Signatures on application must be identical to those appearing on Articles of Incorporation

NOTE—In answering questions contained in this application, use blank pages if additional space is needed.

1. The proposed capital of the bank is to be $_____ divided into _____ shares of a par value of $_____ each and a proposed surplus of $_____ .

2. Names and locations of all banks and bank branch offices within the limits of the community, or service area, to be served by the proposed bank (see #3 below).

Name	Location
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3. State limits of community, or service area, to be served by the proposed bank.

   City:

   Suburban:

4. Population of community, or service area, to be served.

   Last census_____ Present estimate_____

   Estimated growth in past five years_____

5. Number of schools and total enrollment:

6. Information on the economic character of the area, such as:

   A. Wealth characteristics, including number of wage earners:

   B. Residential ownership:

   C. Retail establishments:

D. Service enterprises:

E. Industrial plants:

F. Employment:

G. Payrolls:

H. Grand list: Tax rate:

I. Building activity; number of permits and amount for past three years:

7. Provide a physical description of the quarters to be occupied by the proposed bank, including parking facilities:

8. If property is to be purchased, information should be submitted as to the cost thereof, assessed value, cost of erecting a building or renovating an existing building; also, estimated cost of furniture and equipment, including vault:

9. If property is to be leased, information should be submitted as to the terms of the lease, name of lessor, and renewal options.

10. Name of chief executive officer and amount of annual salary:

11. Estimated number of employees that will be required to conduct the business of the proposed bank:

12. Have any of the organizers for the proposed bank had previous banking experience? If so, state the facts.

13. Is there a contractual agreement for legal services? If so, explain in detail.

14. Have you given consideration to providing an experienced staff to operate the proposed bank?

15. Estimate of deposits, income and expense of proposed new bank (use schedule form attached, in triplicate):

16. Provide map on which is clearly identified the location of the proposed new bank and all other banking offices in the service area.

17. Set forth below or on an accompanying sheet all the reasons why the organizers believe that the public convenience and advantage will be served by the establishment of the proposed bank:

SIGNED_____

Section 36-12a of the General Statutes provides that a filing fee of $1,500 must accompany applications for a new bank.

and Location of Bank _____ Date 3464

ESTIMATED DEPOSITS AND INCOME AND EXPENSES OF PROPOSED NEW BANK

	First Year	Second Year (After beginning of operation)	Third Year
New Deposit Volume			
Demand			
Time			
Total			
Average Deposit Volume			
Demand			
Time			
Total			
Number of New Accounts			
Demand			
Time			
Total			
Gross income on average assets of $_____			
Average % _____			
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries			
"Fringe" benefits			
Unemployment and social security taxes			
Rent			
Depreciation			
Taxes on real estate and equipment			
Insurance on real estate and equipment			
Heat, light and power			
Maintenance, including janitor's salary			
Advertising			
Stationery and supplies			
Insurance, other than real estate and equipment			
Postage, freight and express			
Telephone			
Examinations and audits			
Books, Periodicals and information services			
Travel			
Dues and donations			
Deposit interest			
Federal Deposit Insurance (net after refund)			
Legal fees and expense			
Miscellaneous			
Total Operating Expenses			
Net Income or (Loss)			
Estimated amount of deposits to be transferred from other offices			
Estimated number of accounts to be transferred			

DX-85

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the Division Indicated and Refer to Initials and Number

WBC:DIB:CLW
60-111-2387

May 12, 1972

Honorable William B. Camp
Comptroller of the Currency
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Mr. Camp:

This is in reply to your letter of April 13, 1972, requesting, pursuant to Section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, a report on the competitive factors involved in the proposed consolidation of Colonial National Bank ("Colonial"), Haddonfield, New Jersey, and Elmer Bank & Trust Company ("Elmer Bank"), Elmer, New Jersey, a subsidiary of the registered bank holding company, Midlantic Banks, Inc. ("Midlantic"), Newark, New Jersey, under the charter and with the title of Colonial. The resulting bank will be a subsidiary of Midlantic and the proposed consolidation is, in effect, a vehicle for the acquisition of Colonial by Midlantic.

1. The Banks

Elmer Bank, organized in 1923, became a subsidiary of Midlantic in 1969 at the time of Midlantic's formation as New Jersey's first registered bank holding company. As of June 30, 1971, Midlantic, with deposits of $980.7 million, was the largest banking organization in New Jersey. Recently, Midlantic received approval from the Federal Reserve Board to acquire Citizens National Bank, Englewood (deposits $194 million) in New Jersey's First Banking District.

Elmer Bank maintains its head office in Elmer, Salem County, Third Banking District, and a branch in Pittsgrove Township, also in Salem County. As of December 31, 1971, Elmer Bank had total assets of $14.1 million, total deposits of $12.5 million (including IPC demand deposits of $4.5 million) and net loans and discounts of $5.8 million; of

these, nearly 43 per cent were commercial and industrial loans, and nearly 33 per cent were real estate loans. Its 1971 net income of $142,000 was approximately 46 per cent above its 1966-70 average of $97,000.

Colonial, originally chartered in 1889, maintains its head office and a drive-in office in Haddonfield, single branches in Stratford and Voorhees Township, and two branches each in Audubon and Merchantville, all in Camden County. It also operates two branches in Deptford and two branches in Westville, in Gloucester County. As of December 31, 1971, Colonial had total assets of $194.6 million, total deposits of $175 million (including IPC demand deposits of $47.9 million), and net loans and discounts of $77.7 million. Nearly 55 per cent of its loans were real estate loans, approximately 26 per cent were loans to individuals, and 13 per cent were commercial and industrial loans. Its 1971 net operating income of $2.1 million was 50 per cent above its 1966-70 average of $1.4 million. In 1969, Colonial acquired First National Bank of Westville (total deposits of $15.8 million at time of acquisition); and in 1968, Colonial acquired Merchantville National Bank and Trust Company (total deposits $20.8 million at time of acquisition).

2. The Community

Camden and Gloucester Counties are two of the three New Jersey counties within the eight-county Philadelphia, Pennsylvania-New Jersey Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area ("SMSA"). Salem County is the one New Jersey county within the three-county Wilmington, Delaware-New Jersey-Maryland SMSA. Salem County is separated from Camden County by Gloucester County; all three counties are riparian New Jersey counties located along the heavily trafficked Delaware River. All three counties are within the state's Third Banking District, located in southern New Jersey. The Third Banking District is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the south, by the Delaware Bay.

The New Jersey portion of the Philadelphia SMSA is centered around the City of Camden, Camden County. Food processing, shipbuilding, manufacture of electrical machinery, paper and chemicals are the leading industrial enterprises characterizing the economy of this area.

Camden shares many of the port advantages of Philadelphia and has extensive docks, shipways, and other waterfront and maritime/transportation facilities of its own. All of Colonial's offices lie in the immediate or near suburbs of Camden, but none are located in the city itself.

Since 1940, the New Jersey portion of the Philadelphia SMSA has been growing at a much faster rate than the Pennsylvania portion: between 1940 and 1950, the growth rate was 24 per cent; during 1950-60, 42 per cent; during 1960-70, 22.7 per cent, nearly four times the rate of the Pennsylvania portion of the SMSA and substantially better than the country.

Camden County's population grew 16 per cent to 456,000 between 1960 and 1970; Gloucester County population grew 28 per cent to 173,000 during the same period.

Elmer (1970 population 1,620) and Pittsgrove Township (1970 population 4,700) are located in the northern part of Salem County, near the Gloucester County border. Salem County contains only one community with a population in excess of 10,000. As of September, 1971, Elmer was served by Elmer Bank and The First National Bank of Elmer ($9.5 million deposits).

3. Effect on Existing Competition

According to the Application, the nearest offices of the consolidating banks are 15 miles apart; Elmer Bank's two offices are within approximately 17 miles of two other Colonial branches. Although the Application states that the banks do not compete directly, it is likely that some limited existing competition between the banks will be eliminated if the proposed consolidation is approved.

4. Effect on Potential Competition

Although New Jersey law permits intra-District de novo branching, de novo branches for communities of 7,500 or less are permitted only when no office of another bank is already located therein; and, for communities of more than 7,500, de novo branches are permitted only when there

is no main office of another bank therein. Hence, neither bank is a potential de novo entrant via branching into the home office of each other.

However, despite the difficulties presented by home and branch office protection, Midlantic is clearly identifiable as a significant potential entrant into those areas in the Camden vicinity served by Colonial. Alternative means of entry for Midlantic would include the chartering of de novo holding company banking subsidiaries, or acquisition (direct or indirect) of a smaller bank. Because of its size, resources, long standing position as one of the largest banking organizations in the state, and apparent incentive to become a statewide banking organization, Midlantic stands as one of the most significant potential entrants into the important and growing Camden area served by Colonial.

Colonial is the sixth largest commercial bank located in the entire Third Banking District, with about 5.4 per cent of total commercial bank deposits therein. It is even more of a significant competitive factor in that part of the Camden area which comprises its apparent service area, since two of the larger banks in the District, the First National Bank of South Jersey and the First National Bank of Toms River, derive substantially the larger part of their business from areas in the eastern part of the District, outside of the vicinity of Camden.

As of June 30, 1970, Colonial held the third largest share of Camden County commercial bank deposits, about 15 per cent. Commercial banking in the county is highly concentrated, the three leading banks holding about 79 per cent of such deposits. On the same date, Colonial held about 7 per cent of Gloucester County deposits. It is apparent that Midlantic's entry into the Camden area through acquisition of Colonial involves the absorption of one of the few banks of substantial size in the Camden area and the entire Third District as well.

Viewed in this light, the proposed consolidation represents a clear step toward the evolution of commercial banking in New Jersey toward a statewide structure that would be characterized by dominance in all major markets by a few giant banking institutions. Since the relaxation of New Jersey's banking and bank holding company restrictions in 1968, a large number of mergers and holding company affiliations have taken place. All four of the state's largest banking institutions, headquartered in northern New Jersey, have begun to expand. Should these institutions, and others somewhat smaller, continue to expand through acquisition of leading local banks, concentration throughout the state and in its local markets would be unjustifiably increased. On the other hand, if the state's largest institutions are prevented from acquiring intermediate sized banks, such as Colonial (and Midlantic's most recent acquisition, Citizens National Bank of Englewood) the opportunity for development of additional statewide competitors will be preserved, since banks of this size are clearly important elements in new organizations.

Therefore, while several other smaller potential entrants into the Camden area would remain if the proposed consolidation is approved, we conclude that Midlantic's acquisition of Colonial would have a significantly adverse effect on potential competition in the areas served by Colonial and would be a dangerous precedent for anticompetitive expansion in the state as a whole.

A summary of this report is attached.

Sincerely yours,

WALKER B. COMEGYS
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Antitrust Division

By: Donald I. Baker
Director of Policy Planning

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ON THE COMPETITIVE FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF COLONIAL NATIONAL BANK ("COLONIAL"), HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY, AND ELMER BANK & TRUST COMPANY ("ELMER BANK"), ELMER, NEW JERSEY

According to the Application, the nearest offices of the consolidating banks are 15 miles apart; Elmer Bank's two offices are within approximately 17 miles of two other Colonial branches. Although the Application states that the banks do not compete directly, it is likely that some limited existing competition between the banks will be eliminated if the proposed consolidation is approved.

Although New Jersey law permits intra-District de novo branching, de novo branches for communities of 7,500 or less are permitted only when no office of another bank is already located therein; and, for communities of more than 7,500, de novo branches are permitted only when there is no main office of another bank therein. Hence, neither bank is a potential de novo entrant via branching into the home office of each other.

However, despite the difficulties presented by home and branch office protection, Midlantic is clearly identifiable as a significant potential entrant into those areas in the Camden vicinity served by Colonial. Alternative means of entry for Midlantic would include the chartering of de novo holding company banking subsidiaries, or acquisition (direct or indirect) of a smaller bank. Because of its size, resources, long standing position as one of the largest banking organizations in the state, and apparent incentive to become a statewide banking organization, Midlantic stands as one of the most significant potential entrants into the important and growing Camden area served by Colonial.

Colonial is the sixth largest commercial bank located in the entire Third Banking District, with about 5.4 per cent of total commercial bank deposits therein. It is even more of a significant competitive factor in that part of the Camden area which comprises its apparent service area, since two of the larger banks in the District, the First National Bank of South Jersey and the First National Bank of Toms River, derive substantially the larger part of their business from areas in the eastern part of the District, outside of the vicinity of Camden.

As of June 30, 1970, Colonial held the third largest share of Camden County commercial bank deposits, about 15 per cent. Commercial banking in the county is highly concentrated, the three leading banks holding about 79 per cent of such deposits. On the same date, Colonial held about 7 per cent of Gloucester County deposits. It is apparent that Midlantic's entry into the Camden area through acquisition of Colonial involves the absorption of one of the few banks of substantial size in the Camden area and the entire Third District as well.

Viewed in this light, the proposed consolidation represents a clear step toward the evolution of commercial banking in New Jersey toward a statewide structure that would be characterized by dominance in all major markets by a few giant banking institutions. Since the relaxation of New Jersey's banking and bank holding company restrictions in 1968, a large number of mergers and holding company affiliations have taken place. All four of the state's largest banking institutions, headquartered in northern New Jersey, have begun to expand. Should these institutions, and others somewhat smaller, continue to expand through acquisition of leading local banks, concentration throughout the state and in its local markets would be unjustifiably increased. On the other hand, if the state's largest institutions are prevented from acquiring intermediate sized banks, such as Colonial (and Midlantic's most recent acquisition, Citizens National Bank of Englewood) the opportunity for development of additional statewide competitors will be preserved, since banks of this size are clearly important elements of new organizations.

Therefore, while several other smaller potential entrants into the Camden area would remain if the proposed consolidation is approved, we conclude that Midlantic's acquisition of Colonial would have a significantly adverse effect on potential competition in the areas served by Colonial and would be a dangerous precedent for anticompetitive expansion in the state as a whole.

DX-86

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIONAL BANKS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

Office of the
Comptroller of the Currency

DECISION OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PARK NATIONAL BANK OF NEWARK, NEWARK, OHIO, TO PURCHASE THE ASSETS AND ASSUME THE LIABILITIE OF THE PEOPLES STATE BANK, GRANVILLE, OHIO.

STATEMENT

On January 14, 1970, The Park National Bank of Newark, Newark, Ohio, applied to this Office for permission to purchase the assets and assume the liabilities of The Peoples State Bank, Granville, Ohio. Both banks are located in Licking County which has a population of approximately 109,000 and is situated near the geographical center of Ohio.

Newark, the home office city of charter bank, is located in the south central portion of the county and has a population estimated at 47,000. The buying bank operates two branches in Newark and one each in Heath, Hebron and Kirkersville. Charter bank has IPC deposits of $56 million.

The selling bank, The Peoples State Bank, is a unit bank located in Granville, seven miles west of Newark. Granville has a population of approximately 3500. The bank has IPC deposits of approximately $8.5 million a lending limit of $55,000 and the only bank in Granville.

In addition to the purchasing bank, Newark is served by the $51 million First National Bank of Newark, an affiliate of BancOhio Corporation, a registered bank holding company located in Columbus, and by the $47 million Newark Trust Company, which is owned by Citizens Financial Corporation, a conglomerate operating primarily in the financial field. There are five other unit banks in Licking County, located in Alexandria, Croton, Johnstown, Pataskala and Utica. Two small out-of-county institutions near Licking County's southern border located in the small towns of Millersport and Thornville also serve the county.

Although commercial banking competition is measured largely on a county-wide basis in Ohio, the small banks mentioned in the previous paragraph compete in Licking County and increasing competition from the large Columbus banks has been noted. The acquisition will not affect the

banking structure in Newark to any significant extent. It will, however, replace the relatively unaggressive, locally-owned bank in Granville with a branch of the Newark-based aggressive and progressive charter bank. The two banks do not compete to any great extent; a study of the business drawn by buying bank in the Granville area indicates that most of this business is not sought out on a competitive basis. Since the population of Granville is only 3500 and it is served by both the selling bank and will be served by a branch of The First National Bank of Newark, which has recently received permission to establish a branch in Granville, the number of banking offices in relation to the population indicates that Granville is more than adequately banked. This factor would prevent the buying bank from establishing a de novo branch in Granville. Therefore, potential competition between the applicant banks is not a factor in this proposal. Furthermore, the lending services offered by both banks are complementary rather than competitive. The buying bank lends heavily to commercial enterprises and to consumers, while the selling bank has a majority of its lending portfolio in residential real estate loans and farm loans.

In evaluating the competitive effects of the proposal, competition from savings and loan associations must be considered. As of June 30, 1969, deposits in savings and loans in Newark were 43% as large as commercial bank deposits. Approximately 40% of real estate mortgage loans made in Licking County during 1969 were made by savings and loan associations. Savings and loan associations are even more active in Columbus, which captures a degree of the Licking County market. Another factor worthy of note is that, although the buying bank is the largest commercial bank in Licking County, it is the smallest independent commercial bank in the town of Newark.

The acquisition will benefit the citizens of Granville in that modern, specialized services will be available. Computer services will be offered to the customers of the Granville bank, a bank credit card will be introduced, and trust services will become available. Furthermore, internal banking problems will be modified. Bookkeeping will be automated and the management successor deficiencies will be obviated.

In taking all of these factors into consideration, it appears that the proposal is in the public interest and it is, therefore, approved.

William B. Camp
Comptroller of the Currency

Dated: July 17, 1970

342F

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the Division Indicated and Refer to Initials and Number

May 14, 1970

RMcL:DIB:CLJ
60-111-1874

Honorable William B. Camp
Comptroller of the Currency
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Mr. Camp:

This is in response to your letter of January 20, 1970, requesting a report pursuant to Section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, on the competitive factors involved in the proposed merger of The Park National Bank of Newark, Newark, Ohio, and The Peoples State Bank, Granville, Ohio, under the charter and with the title of The Park National Bank of Newark.

1. The Banks

The Park National Bank of Newark ("Park National"), chartered in 1908, maintains its head office and three branches in Newark (1969 population 47,100) and two branches in Kirkersville and Hebron, 10-15 miles southwest of Newark, all in Licking County. Park National had total assets of $71.5 million, total deposits of $61.8 million (including IPC demand deposits of $17.7 million) and net loans and discounts of $42.7 million, as of June 30, 1969. Its net operating income in 1968 was $1.1 million, compared to a 1964-8 annual average of $905,000.

The Peoples State Bank ("Peoples Bank") was organized in 1923 and operates a single office in Granville (1969 population 3,500), Licking County. On June 30, 1969, it had total deposits of $11.4 million (including IPC demand deposits of $2.1 million) and net loans and discounts of $7.1 million. Its net operating income in 1968 was $116,000, compared to a 1964-8 annual average of $98,000.

2. The Communities

All offices of the merging banks are located in Licking County (1968 population 107,600), adjacent to the west of the three-county Columbus, Ohio standard market statistical area (1960 population 756,000). The economy of Licking County is based primarily upon heavy industry and manufacturing, although retail and wholesale trade are important sources of employment and income. The county's rate of growth is considerably higher than averages for the state.

Newark, about 34 miles northeast of Columbus, is an established manufacturing and trading center. Granville, however, is a small college town, with a median family income substantially above the county average.

Licking County presently is served by nine banks having 21 offices and branches. Additionally, a sixth branch of the First National Bank of Newark (total deposits of $42 million), an affiliate of BancOhio Corporation (assets of $1.3 billion) has been approved for Granville.

3. Effect on Competition

Although its closest office is seven miles west of Peoples Bank, a comparison of deposit and loan origination figures indicates that Park National derives a not insubstantial amount of banking business from Granville. For example, Park National derives demand deposits from Granville equivalent to about 28 per cent of Peoples Bank's total demand deposits, about 85 per cent of which are derived from Granville.

Hence, we conclude that the proposed merger will result in the elimination of direct competition between the merging banks.

4. Effect on Concentration

Commercial banking in Licking County is highly concentrated. The county's three largest banks hold about 84 per cent of county-wide total deposits. Park National, the county's largest bank, holds about 43.5 per cent of county

IPC demand deposits and 39 per cent of total county deposits. Peoples Bank holds the fourth largest share of county total deposits, with 7 per cent, and the fifth largest share, of IPC demand deposits, with about 5 per cent of the county-wide total.

The resulting bank would remain the county's largest bank, with about 48 per cent of county IPC demand deposits and 45 per cent of total county deposits. It would operate seven of the county's 22 banking offices. That share of total county deposits held by the three largest banks would increase 6 per cent to almost 91 per cent. And, because Ohio law permits branching only within county lines, there is little likelihood of eventual deconcentration through new entry.

5. Conclusion

The proposed merger will eliminate existing competition, increase concentration, and eliminate Peoples Bank as an independent competitor in an area where continued economic growth is expected. Accordingly, we conclude that the proposed merger would have a significantly adverse effect on competition.

A summary of this report is attached.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD W. McLAREN
Assistant Attorney General
Antitrust Division

By: Donald I. Baker
Deputy Director of Policy Planning

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ON THE COMPETITIVE FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE PROPOSED MERGER OF THE PEOPLES STATE BANK, GRANVILLE, OHIO INTO THE PARK NATIONAL BANK OF NEWARK, NEWARK, OHIO

The closest offices of the two banks are seven miles apart and Park National derives a not insubstantial amount of business from Granville, where the sole office of Peoples Bank is located.

Ohio law permits only county-wide branching and commercial banking is highly concentrated in Licking County, where all the offices of the merging banks are located. The three largest banks hold 84 per cent of county-wide total deposits. Peoples Bank holds the fourth largest share of county total deposits with about 7 per cent and the fifth largest share of IPC demand deposits with about 5 per cent of the county-wide totals. As a result of the proposed merger, Park National, the county's largest bank would increase its share of county-wide IPC demand deposits from 44 per cent to 48 per cent, and its total deposit share would increase from 39 per cent to 45 per cent. Such increases in concentration are particularly harmful in light of restrictive state law in regard to branching.

The proposed merger will eliminate direct competition, increase concentration and eliminate Peoples Bank as an independent competitor in an area where continued economic growth is expected. Accordingly, we conclude that the proposed merger would have a significantly adverse effect on competition.

DX-87

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIONAL BANKS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

Office of the
Comptroller of the Currency

DECISION OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY ON THE APPLICATION OF NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON, TACOMA, WASHINGTON, AND THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK OF SEATTLE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, FOR PERMISSION TO CONSOLIDATE UNDER THE CHARTER OF THE FORMER AND WITH THE TITLE "PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON," WITH HEADQUARTERS IN SEATTLE.

STATEMENT

On December 31, 1969, the National Bank of Washington, Tacoma, Washington, and The Pacific National Bank of Seattle, Seattle, Washington, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to consolidate under the charter of the former and with the title "Pacific National Bank of Washington," with headquarters in Seattle.

The National Bank of Washington, Tacoma, Washington, was organized in 1885 and now holds I, P, C, deposits of $343 million. The bank operates 43 branches, of which 16 are located in Tacoma and its suburbs, 5 are located elsewhere in Pierce County, 2 are located in the southern portion of King County and the remaining 20 offices are scattered throughout the state. The charter bank, which is a subsidiary of Western Bankcorporation, Los Angeles, California, emphasizes retail banking service. A major reason for this application is the charter bank's desire to make a meaningful entry into Seattle to enable it to compete with the state's largest banks and to service the banking business of its customers who have relocated to that city.

Tacoma, the site of the headquarters of the charter bank, lies at the northern end of Pierce County. It is the third largest city in the state of Washington with a 1969 population estimated at about 161,000. The population of Pierce County is approximately 393,000. The economy of the Tacoma area depends primarily on natural resource industries including the

extraction and smelting of minerals and the production of lumber and wood products. Two major military installations, Fort Lewis and McChord Air Force Base, are located approximately 12 miles south of Tacoma. The metallurgical and food processing industries are gaining in importance, while the presence of an excellent natural harbor has provided the stimulus for an important shipbuilding industry. While the Tacoma area is expected to experience further gains in employment and population, it is subject to cyclical swings due to its dependence on the housing industry and military activity. There are 10 commercial banks with offices in Pierce County, including four with headquarters in Tacoma.

The Pacific National Bank of Seattle, Seattle, Washington, was organized in 1928 and now holds I.P.C. deposits of $183 million. The bank operates 13 branches, all of which are in the immediate Seattle area except for the bank's Military Road Branch which is located 14 miles south of Seattle in an unincorporated area in King County. Several of these branche are more in the nature of service facilities to corporate customers rather than sources of new banking business.

Seattle, where the consolidating bank operates, is located in the eastern portion of King County and is the largest city in the state of Washington with a population estimated at 591,000. About one-third of the state's inhabitants reside in King County in the general vicinity of Seattle. Seattle is a major industrial center with the aerospace and related industries of primary importance. The Boeing Company in late 1969 provided employment for 31,200 persons or approximately 13% of the Seattle employmen market. Shipbuilding and other heavy industries are also of great importance. Because of its excellent port facilities, Seattle is a major center for world trade. It is also an important wholesale trade and distribution center. The University of Washington, with a student enrollment of 30,000, is located in Seattle.

Seattle is also the financial center of the state and the headquarters city for Washington's largest banks. Eleven of the 13 banks operating in the Seattle area maintain their headquarters in this city; the consolidating bank is the fourth largest of these. The largest bank, the Seattle-First National

Bank, Seattle, Washington, holds 34.3% of Seattle deposits, while the National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington, holds 24.5% of the same. The consolidating bank is heavily oriented towards commercial banking business, with 73% of its IPC demand deposits, and 77% of its loans, representing commercial banking activity. Due to its limited size, it has had difficulty in servicing the major borrowing needs of its customers; because it has had to participate large amounts of its corporate loans, it has lost important customers to banks with higher lending limits. Its dependence on commercial business has also caused it to lag behind its competitors in King County in overall growth and has made it unusually subject to the cyclical swings of the business enterprises it services.

There is virtually no competition between the participating banks whose head offices are separated by 32 miles. The nearest branch of the consolidating bank to an office of the charter bank is the Military Road Branch, located south of Seattle, which is 5.6 miles and 6.7 miles from the Kent and Auburn branches, respectively, of the charter bank.

The development of competition between these offices has been and will be minimal in that they are separated not only by a railroad and a major interstate highway but also by a bluff that makes direct travel between them difficult. In addition, offices of the state's three largest banks are located in the intervening area.

The possibility of future competition between the consolidating banks appears very remote. The state of Washington's restrictive branching laws permit statewide branching only through merger, and permit de novo branching only within the county in which the bank's headquarters are located, or in cities and towns which do not have a commercial banking office. These laws would prevent these banks from coming into direct competition in their principal market areas through de novo branching. Thus, each participating bank may enter the principal market area of the other only through merger. However, legal and banking considerations severely limit the possibility of any such prospective merger other than the subject application. The provisions of federal banking law would not permit Western Bancorporation or either of the consolidating banks qua bank to charter a new bank to be used later as a vehicle to effect market entry through merger. A merger of the National Bank of Washington

with one of the existing small independent banks located in Seattle would leave the resulting bank without the branch system necessary to make a meaningful competitive entry into that city; it could not, once there, establish further branches under the state's branching laws. Such a small merger, coupled with the relocation of the National Bank of Washington's headquarters to Seattle, would subject the bank to the costly requirement of maintaining a higher reserve on its system deposits, without any assurance of acquiring regulatory approval for the establishment of a satisfactory branch system in a city with an already high ratio of population per banking office. Furthermore, while the Pacific National Bank of Seattle could merge with one of the small independent banks in Pierce County, or in another county in a community where charter bank presently has a branch, such a development would hypothesize a revolutionary re-orientation from this bank's present development pattern which has kept it in the Seattle area with a primarily wholesale outlook. It would therefore appear that the consolidating banks cannot realistically be viewed as potential competitors.

Consummation of this proposal will consolidate Washington's fourth and sixth largest commercial banks to create the state's third largest banking institution which will hold 11.2% of the state's commercial bank deposits. Since the consolidating banks operate in geographically distinct areas, approval of this application will not increase banking concentration in any market area in the state. The effect of this transaction will be to create an institution with headquarters in Seattle, the state's commercial and financial center, which will be capable of competing effectively with the state's two largest banks, both of which have statewide branching systems viz. Seattle-First National Bank, Seattle, Washington, which, with deposits of $1.7 billion, holds 31.8% of the state's commercial bank deposits; and the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Seattle, Washington, which, with deposits of over $1 billion, holds 19% of the state's commercial bank deposits. Approval of this application will create a bank with virtually a statewide branch system which will be in a position to challenge the dominance these institutions have in Washington's financial life, and which will increase the quality of competitively offered banking services. Additional banking competition will be encountered from the Seattle and Tacoma branches of The Bank of California, N.A., San Francisco California, with total deposits of about $1.6 billion; the Peoples National Bank of Washington, Seattle, Washington, with deposits of $385 million;

and the Old National Bank of Washington, Spokane, Washington, Spokane, Washington, with deposits of about $295 million. Mutual savings banks with recently expanded lending powers, certain trust powers, statewide branching privileges and the right to convert to commercial banks are also important competitive factors in Washington. The two largest of these are the Washington Mutual Savings Bank, Seattle, Washington, which, with deposits of $719 million has branches in Tacoma and other locations; and the Fidelity Mutual Savings Bank, Spokane, Washington, which, with deposits of $205 million, also maintains branches in Seattle as well as other locations.

Approval of this application will benefit the banking public in the major geographical areas affected by this proposal. The charter bank's specialization in consumer banking services and the consolidating bank's commercial banking orientation will enable the consolidated bank to improve the quality of services to both classes of customers. With the significant base in Seattle that this transaction will provide, the consolidated bank will be able to participate fully in the state's economic and financial life and provide fuller service to commercial customers located in Tacoma, as well as to those whose corporate headquarters have gravitated to Seattle. The larger lending limit of the consolidated bank will reduce the need of the consolidating bank to participate large credit lines and will assist the consolidated bank in retaining those customers whose heavy borrowing requirements have increasingly caused them to seek the services of the state's largest banks or of out-of-state banks. The charter bank's comprehensive branch network will permit the transfer of funds from rural, capital-surplus areas to the urban, capital-deficit areas which will be served by the consolidated bank. With headquarters in the northwest's most important trade center, the consolidated bank will be in a position to increase the scope of international banking services offered to customers in Tacoma and Seattle with commercial interests overseas, possibly through the establishment of foreign branches or of an Edge Act Corporation. The charter bank's retail banking experience will enable the resulting bank to improve the quality and increase the range of consumer services to customers in the area now served by the consolidating bank. It is anticipated that the consolidated bank will provide throughout its service area certain consumer services such as bank credit-card and check-guaranty programs, which are not presently provided by either bank. In addition, the larger capital base of the consolidated bank will provide it with an

increased capability with respect to loans to new industry and small business participation in urban social programs, and ex, and its bond underwriting capacity.

Applying the statutory criteria, we find that the consolidation is in the public interest, and the application, therefore, is approved.

William B. Camp
Comptroller of the Currency

Dated: July 17, 1970

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the Division Indicated and Refer to Initials and Number

RMcL:DIB:CLH
60-111-1866

May 25, 1970

Honorable William B. Camp
Comptroller of the Currency
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Mr. Camp:

This is in reply to your letter of January 20, 1970, requesting a report pursuant to Section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, on the competitive factors involved in the proposed consolidation of The Pacific National Bank of Seattle, Seattle, Washington with National Bank of Washington, Tacoma, Washington. The new bank will operate under the name of Pacific National Bank of Washington and will have its headquarters in Seattle.

1. The Banks

National Bank of Washington ("National Bank"), organized in 1885, operates 43 branches in addition to its head office in Tacoma. These branches are located throughout the state. It is the fourth largest bank headquartered in Washington. As of September 30, 1969, National Bank had total deposits of $371.7 million (including IPC demand deposits of $139.2 million) and net loans and discounts of $291.8 million. National Bank's net operating income for 1968 was $5.4 million, considerably above its 1963-7 average of $3.5 million.

National Bank is owned by Western Bancorporation, a California-based holding company, which controlled, as of December 31, 1969, 23 banks in various western states with total deposits of $8.7 billion. Among its other subsidiaries are First National Bank of Oregon and Idaho Bank and Trust Company, both of which are leading banks in states marked by a very high degree of state-wide banking concentration.

Pacific National Bank ("Pacific"), organized in 1928, operates 14 branches in addition to its head office in Seattle. It also has five approved but unopened branch locations, and is the sixth largest bank based in the State. As of September 30, 1969, Pacific had total deposits of $202 million (including IPC demand deposits of $107.4 million) and net loans and discounts of $134.1 million. Pacific's net operating income for 1968 was $5.1 million, which was considerably above its 1963-7 average of $3.4 million.

2. The Communities

Seattle (population 591,000), is the population center of the State of Washington and dominates its industrial, commercial, and banking activities. It is also a major world port and distribution center. As a result of developments in the aerospace industry, Seattle is one of the fastest growing areas in the United States. It is located in King County which together with Snohomish County makes up the Seattle Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area ("SMSA").

Tacoma (population 161,000), Washington's third largest city, is a manufacturing and trade center. It is an important port and is also the wood products and metallurgical industry center of the State. Although subject to cyclical influences, its prospects for overall economic expansion are good. Tacoma is located in Pierce County which constitutes the Tacoma SMSA. Pierce County is directly south of King County and there is an increasing amount of industrial, as well as, residential development in the intervening area.

3. Effect on Existing Competition

National Bank's headquarters is located 32 miles from Pacific's headquarters in Seattle. Pacific has no branch offices in Pierce County, but National Bank operates two branches at Kent (population 17,065) and Auburn (population 21,300) in the southern part of King County. The closest office of Pacific to these branches is located in an unincorporated area on Military Road some 5.6 road miles from National Bank's Kent office and some 6.7 miles from its Auburn office. Branches of the state's three largest banks are located in the areas between National Bank's branches and Pacific's Military Road branch. Consequently, it would not appear that the proposed consolidation would eliminate substantial direct competition.

4. Effect on Potential Competition

Banking in Seattle and King County is highly concentrated. As of June 29, 1968, the four dominant banks in that county, including Pacific held nearly 88 per cent of all commercial bank deposits and nearly 90 per cent of IPC demand deposits. Pacific alone held over 13 per cent of IPC demand deposits and was the third largest bank in the county in that catagory, although it ranked fourth in overall deposits with 10 per cent. Of the nine banks in the state with deposits of over $100 million, six presently have offices in Seattle. Another has recently announced plans to merge with a small Seattle bank. Thus, only two Washington banks with deposits of over $100 million do not presently serve Seattle. National Bank is by far the largest of these two potential entrants, it already has two offices in King County, and it has indicated its desire to continue to enter Seattle and expand throughout King County. In view of these facts, National Bank must be considered the most likely potential entrant into the highly concentrated Seattle and King County commercial banking market.

In Tacoma and Pierce County, as of June 29, 1968, National Bank controlled over 42 per cent of commercial bank deposits. Moreover, the two largest commercial banks controlled over 80 per cent of such deposits. Pacific is one of four banks in the state with deposits of over $100 million which do not serve Tacoma and Pierce County. Of these four banks one is based in Spokane in eastern Washington and has only recently begun to enter the western portions of the state, and a second is substantially smaller than Pacific. Therefore, Pacific would appear to be one of the most likely entrants into Tacoma and Pierce County.

Under Washington's restrictive branch banking laws, a bank may establish de novo branches in the city in which it has its principal place of business, in unincorporated areas in the county in which it has its headquarters, and in incorporated cities and towns which do not have a banking office of any commercial bank. 1/ Consequently, the participants to this proposed merger may not establish de novo branches in each other's markets in Tacoma or Seattle.

1/ Revised Code of Washington, §30.40.020.

However, they can enter each others service areas by acquisition of smaller banks or by opening offices in communities which do not have any banking offices.

Specifically, National Bank could enter Seattle proper by acquiring any of the three small independent banks which exist in that city. It could either move its headquarters to Seattle at that point and thereafter open further branches or as a condition of the merger, have the acquired bank obtain a number of new branch authorizations. In the alternative, National Bank could acquire a small stock interest in a Seattle bank or assist in chartering a new one which could serve its interests in the city. Such a bank could subsequently merge with National Bank if the parties so chose. Finally, there are some nine other banks located outside of Seattle but within King County. National Bank might acquire one of these banks in order to establish more effectively its presence in the Seattle area.

Pacific could enter Pierce County through the methods described above. There are five small banks presently serving Pierce County, of which one is located in Tacoma. In addition, Pacific could assist in chartering a new bank to serve Tacoma or other parts of Pierce County and subsequently merge with such a bank.

The proposed merger's effect upon potential competition is not limited to the Seattle and Tacoma markets. Banking in the State of Washington, as a whole, is highly concentrated. The five largest banking organizations including National Bank control over 70 per cent of commercial bank deposits in the state and this merger would increase that concentration ratio to 74 per cent. The nine banking organizations with deposits of over $100 million including both merging banks control over 84 per cent of such deposits. This high state-wide concentration is reflected in local markets throughout the state.

Outside of Pierce and King Counties, there are 15 counties with population as of 1960 of 40,000 or more. National Bank has offices in eight of these counties

including the seven with a population of over 75,000. In these eight counties, the aggregate market share of the five largest banks in the state ranges from 62 per cent to 96 per cent of commercial bank deposits. Pacific, on the other hand, has not expanded outside of King County and is one of only a very few of the state's largest banks which has not expanded outside of its headquarters area.

There are seven counties outside of Pierce and King Counties with population of over 40,000 in which neither National Bank nor Pacific has offices. In these seven counties, the aggregate market share of the five largest banks in the state ranges from 50 to 94 per cent of county commercial bank deposits. National Bank and Pacific are among the largest of a relatively small number of banks who are large enough to inject a significant competitive force into these counties via new entry.

5. Conclusion

Overall, this merger will result in eliminating substantial potential competition in Seattle and King County, Tacoma and Pierce County, and in the other 15 most populous counties in the state. This merger will also combine banking organizations which are leading factors in two adjacent banking markets. As a result, this merger may deter new entrants, chill existing competition, and limit the likelihood of eventual deconcentration in a number of highly concentrated markets. We conclude that this merger will have a significantly adverse effect on competition.

A summary of this report is attached.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD W. McLAREN
Assistant Attorney General
Antitrust Division

By: Donald I. Baker
Deputy Director of Policy Planning

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ON THE COMPETITIVE FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK OF SEATTLE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON WITH NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON, TACOMA, WASHINGTON

National Bank's headquarters is located 32 miles from Pacific's headquarters in Seattle. Pacific has no branch offices in Pierce County, but National Bank operates two branches at Kent (population 17,065) and Auburn (population 21,300) in the southern part of King County. The closest office of Pacific to these branches is located in an unincorporated area on Military Road some 5.6 road miles from National Bank's Kent office and some 6.7 miles from its Auburn office. Branches of the state's three largest banks are located in the areas between National Bank's branches and Pacific's Military Road branch. Consequently, it would not appear that the proposed consolidation would eliminate substantial direct competition.

Banking in Seattle and King County is highly concentrated. As of June 29, 1968, the four dominant banks in that county, including Pacific held nearly 88 per cent of all commercial bank deposits and nearly 90 per cent of IPC demand deposits. Pacific alone held over 13 per cent of IPC demand deposits and was the third largest bank in the county in that category, although it ranked fourth in overall deposits with 10 per cent. Of the nine banks in the state with deposits of over $100 million, six presently have offices in Seattle. Another has recently announced plans to merge with a small Seattle bank. Thus, only two Washington banks with deposits of over $100 million do not presently serve Seattle. National Bank is by far the largest of these two potential entrants, it already has two offices in King County, and it has indicated its desire to continue to enter Seattle and expand throughout King County. In view of these facts, National Bank must be considered the most likely potential entrant into the highly concentrated Seattle and King County commercial banking markets.

In Tacoma and Pierce County, as of June 29, 1968, National Bank controlled over 42 per cent of commercial bank deposits. Moreover, the two largest commercial banks controlled over 80 per cent of such deposits. Pacific is one of four banks in the state with deposits of over $100 million which

do not serve Tacoma and Pierce County. Of these four banks one is based in Spokane in eastern Washington and has only recently begun to enter the western portions of the state, and a second is substantially smaller than Pacific. Therefore, Pacific would appear to be one of the most likely entrants into Tacoma and Pierce County.

Under Washington's restrictive branch banking laws, a bank may establish de novo branches in the city in which it has its principal place of business, in unincorporated areas in the county in which it has its headquarters, and in incorporated cities and towns which do not have a banking office of any commercial bank. Consequently, the participants to this proposed merger may not establish de novo branches in each other's markets in Tacoma or Seattle. However, they can enter each others service areas by acquisition of smaller banks or by opening offices in communities which do not have any banking offices.

Specifically, National Bank could enter Seattle proper by acquiring any of the three small independent banks which exist in that city. It could either move its headquarters to Seattle at that point and thereafter open further branches or as a condition of the merger, have the acquired bank obtain a number of new branch authorizations In the alternative, National Bank could acquire a small stock interest in a Seattle bank or assist in chartering a new one which could serve its interests in the city. Such a bank could subsequently merge with National Bank if the parties so chose. Finally, there are some nine other banks located outside of Seattle but within King County. National Bank might acquire one of these banks in order to establish more effectively its presence in the Seattle area.

Pacific could enter Pierce County through the methods described above. There are five small banks presently serving Pierce County, of which one is located in Tacoma. In addition, Pacific could assist in chartering a new bank to serve Tacoma or other parts of Pierce County and subsequently merge with such a bank.

The proposed merger's effect upon potential competition is not limited to the Seattle and Tacoma markets. Banking in the State of Washington, as a whole, is highly concentrated. The five largest banking organizations including National Bank control over 70 per cent of commercial bank

deposits in the state and this merger would increase that concentration ratio to 74 per cent. The nine banking organizations with deposits of over $100 million including both merging banks control over 84 per cent of such deposits. This high state-wide concentration is reflected in local markets throughout the state.

Outside of Pierce and King Counties, there are 15 counties with population as of 1960 of 40,000 or more. National Bank has offices in eight of these counties including the seven with a population of over 75,000. In these eight counties, the aggregate market share of the five largest banks in the state ranges from 62 per cent to 96 per cent of commercial bank deposits. Pacific, on the other hand, has not expanded outside of King County and is one of only a very few of the state's largest banks which has not expanded outside of its headquarters area.

There are seven counties outside of Pierce and King Counties with population of over 40,000 in which neither National Bank nor Pacific has offices. In these seven counties, the aggregate market share of the five largest banks in the state ranges from 50 to 94 per cent of county commercial bank deposits. National Bank and Pacific are among the largest of a relatively small number of banks who are large enough to inject a significant competitive force into these counties via new entry.

Overall, this merger will result in eliminating substantial potential competition in Seattle and King County, Tacoma and Pierce County, and in the other 15 most populous counties in the state. This merger will also combine banking organizations which are leading factors in two adjacent banking markets. As a result, this merger may deter new entrants, chill existing competition, and limit the likelihood of eventual deconcentration in a number of highly concentrated markets. We conclude that this merger will have a significantly adverse effect on competition.

DX-88

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the Division Indicated and Refer to Initials and Number

WBC:DIB:CLW
60-111-2145

July 19, 1971

Honorable William B. Camp
Comptroller of the Currency
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Mr. Camp:

This is in reply to your letter of April 28, 1971, requesting a report pursuant to Section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, on the competitive factors involved in the proposed merger of Newport National Bank, Newport Beach, California into Southern California First National Bank, San Diego, California.

1. The Banks

Southern California First National Bank ("First National") operates 58 banking offices in San Diego, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties. As of December 31, 1970, it had total assets of $666.3 million, total deposits of $571.1 million (including IPC demand deposits of $240.9 million) and loans and discounts of $378.0 million. Its net operating income in 1970 was $5.1 million, a 14 per cent increase over the 1965-69 average of $4.5 million.

Newport National Bank ("Newport Bank") operates nine banking offices and has authority to open two more; all of these would be in Orange County. As of December 31, 1970, it had total assets of $83.9 million, total deposits of $76.6 million (including IPC demand deposits of $33.7 million) and loans and discounts of $48.9 million. Its net operating income in 1970 was $872,000, an 87 per cent increase over the 1965-69 average of $466,000. Newport Bank is the largest bank headquartered in Orange County, and has shown strong growth in recent years. It has almost doubled its deposits in the last two and half years.

2. The Communities

Both banks operate offices in Orange County which is the only county in the Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area ("SMSA"). Within that SMSA, there are a number of distinguishable submarkets. The merging banks are the most directly competitive in the Newport Beach area. 1/ In that area, First National has one branch and Newport Bank has four branches as well as authority to open two more branches.

Orange County and the Newport Beach area are among the most rapidly expanding areas in the country. Over the past two decades, Orange County's population increased from 216,200 in 1950 to 1,420,400 in 1970, an increase of 557 per cent. As of 1969, Orange County was the second most populous county in Southern California and ranked fourteenth among United States counties. The population of Newport Beach alone increased from 26,600 in 1960 to 48,800 in 1970, an increase of 84 per cent in the last ten years. The economic outlook for the area's future is bright.

3. Effect on Competition

First National operates nine offices in Orange County, as does Newport Bank. The closest Orange County offices of the merging banks are within two miles of one another and are located in the Newport Beach area. This merger will eliminate existing competition between the two banks in Orange County, generally, and most specifically in the Newport Beach area, where they operate one and four offices, respectively.

4. Effect on Concentration

Although Newport Bank and First National were the seventh and tenth largest banks, respectively, of 25 banks operating in Orange County, as of June, 1970, and their shares of total county deposits were 3.7 per cent

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1/ This area is defined as including all banking offices within the area bounded by the Pacific Ocean in the southwest, the Santa Ana River on the Northwest, the San Diego Freeway on the northeast and the Irvine subdivision on the southeast. The principal communities contained in it are Costa Mesa (population 72,600) and Newport Beach (population 48,800).

and 2.2 per cent, respectively, they are much more significant competitors in the Newport Beach area. In that area, Newport Bank ranked third and held almost 20 per cent of the deposits in commercial banking offices, as of June 30, 1970 , while First National held almost 2 per cent. 2/ Four banks held almost 89 per cent of such deposits and this merger would increase that share to over 90 per cent.

Hence, because this merger will eliminate banking competition in the Newport Beach area and Orange County, generally, and will result in a substantial increase in concentration of control over banking deposits in the Newport Beach area, we conclude that this merger may have a significantly adverse effect on competition.

A summary of this report is attached.

Sincerely yours,

WALKER B. COMEGYS
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Antitrust Division

By: Donald I. Baker
Director of Policy Planning

2/ In terms of IPC demand deposits, Newport Bank held 18.6 per cent and First National held 2.5 per cent of such deposits in banking offices in the Newport Beach area.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ON THE COMPETITIVE FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE PROPOSED MERGER OF NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA INTO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

First National operates nine offices in Orange County, as does Newport Bank. The closest Orange County offices of the merging banks are within two miles of one another and are located in the Newport Beach area. This area is defined as including all banking offices within the area bounded by the Pacific Ocean in the southwest, the Santa Ana River on the northwest, the San Diego Freeway on the northeast and the Irvine subdivision on the southeast. This merger will eliminate existing competition between the two banks in Orange County, generally, and most specifically in the Newport Beach area, where they operate one and four offices, respectively.

Although Newport Bank and First National were the seventh and tenth largest banks, respectively, of 25 banks operating in Orange County, as of June, 1970, and their shares of total county deposits were 3.7 per cent and 2.2 per cent, respectively, they are much more significant competitors in the Newport Beach area. In that area, Newport Bank ranked third and held almost 20 per cent of the deposits in commercial banking offices, as of June 30, 1970, while First National held almost 2 per cent. Four banks held almost 89 per cent of such deposits and this merger would increase that share to over 90 per cent.

Hence, because this merger will eliminate banking competition in the Newport Beach area and Orange County, generally, and will result in a substantial increase in concentration of control over banking deposits in the Newport Beach area, we conclude that this merger may have a significantly adverse effect on competition.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIONAL BANKS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

Office of the
Comptroller of the Currency

DECISION OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY ON THE APPLICATION TO MERGE NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA, INTO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, UNDER THE CHARTER AND TITLE OF THE LATTER.

STATEMENT

On April 28, 1971, the Southern California First National Bank, San Diego, California, and the Newport National Bank, Newport Beach, California, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the former.

Newport National Bank, the merging bank, with IPC deposits of $68.2 million, was opened for business on January 6, 1964. The bank is headquartered in Newport Beach, a coastal community in the southern portion of Orange County, and operates eight other offices in the county.

Southern California First National Bank, the charter bank, with IPC deposits of $510 million was established as the First National Bank of San Diego on August 26, 1883. It presently operates, exclusive of the Main Office, 58 branches of which 37 are in San Diego County, 12 in Los Angeles County, and nine in Orange County. The bank also has approval for four additional banking offices, one of which would be located in San Diego County, two in Orange County, and one in Los Angeles County.

The market area served by the Southern California First National Bank encompasses the whole of San Diego County, with a population estimated at 1,358,000 of which one-half resides in the City of San Diego. The bank, with 12 branches in Los Angeles County and nine in Orange County, also competes in those counties. Los Angeles County, with the heaviest concentration of its population in the cities of Los Angeles and Long Beach, has a present population estimated at 7 million and Orange County has a population of approximately 1.4 million.

The economy of San Diego, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties is stable and highly diversified in industry, agriculture, foreign and domestic trade, and many other commercial and service activities, including aircraft and aerospace research and development, fishing, tourism, oil production, manufacturing of all types, military establishments, and retail trade.

Compared to other California banks, Southern California First National Bank ranks ninth in deposits and has only 1% of the total deposits in the state. Newport National Bank ranks 35th with only .1% of the state totals. The charter bank will remain ninth in the state after the merger. For the counties of Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego, the merging bank ranks 21st and the charter bank sixth, a position the resulting bank would also occupy. In the area where offices of both banks are in the closest proximity, viz., Orange County, Newport National Bank has 2.6% of the total deposits while Southern California First National has only 2.1% of the total deposits. While the Costa Mesa branch of the Southern California First National Bank is located approximately one mile from the offices of the Newport National Bank, located in Newport Beach, and approximately 4.5 miles from the Bayside Branch of the Newport National Bank, there is little, if any, direct competition between the two banks as there are few common depositors or borrowers.

The resulting bank would provide more sophisticated banking services in Orange County and give the charter bank an improved competitive position in relation to the larger statewide branch banks in the county. Perhaps of more importance, the merger will correct the managerial problems of the merging bank as most of the directors seemed to have little interest in the bank's operation.

This merger will not cause a substantial decrease in competition. The proportion of the total Orange County bank deposits held by Southern California First National Bank will amount to only approximately 4.6% after the merger.

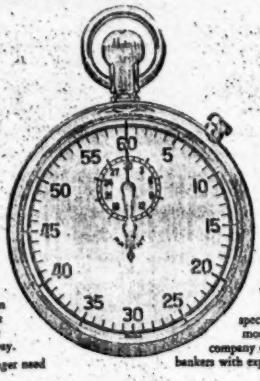
Applying the statutory criteria, it is concluded that the proposal is in the public interest. The application is, therefore, approved.

William B. Camp
Comptroller of the Currency

AUG 9 1971

Def. Exhibit D
CASE NO. 3-71 CIVIL
FULL EXHIBIT
NOV 1 0 1972
FOR IDENTIFICATION
U. S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF CONN.

Some multi-million dollar opportunities demand fast action. And fast decisions.



Time is a very important element in operating a business. That's why CBT staffed Fairfield County with capable corporate bankers . . . decision makers to the max. When you talk to a CBT banker you're talking to the person who can make the decision for you on the spot. Face to face. With no long distance phone calls or conferences to get in the way.

We want to prove to you that you no longer need to do your banking out of the state. And the best way we can do that is to respond quickly to all your corporate banking needs. Whatever they may be.

Whether it's a multi-million dollar loan or a complex international venture. Or specialized pension trust requirements. Or a money management plan that can free your company of time-consuming details. CBT has the bankers with expertise. Right here. In Fairfield County.

DX-90

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Harrison W. Conrad, Jr., Vice President Date: August 9, 1972

From: David H. Alven

Subject:

The following table shows MGT's market penetration among the industrial firms in Connecticut which are listed in Fortune magazine's top 1000.

Company Rank	No. of Firms in Connecticut	No. of MGT Relationships
1-500	18	
501-1000	17	—
Total	35	

In addition, we have accounts from of the 4 largest insurance companies in Connecticut.

D. H. A.

ANALYSIS OF MGT'S MARKET PENETRATION AND OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN A 50-MILE RADIUS OF NEW YORK CITY EXCLUSIVE OF MANHATTAN

A Marketing Study

Of

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company

October, 1968

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FOREWORD

After a careful study of the market within a fifty mile radius of New York City excluding Manhattan, we conclude that Morgan Guaranty has performed well in this market. There is, however, potential business remaining which can be pursued by the districts responsible for the area without increases in the size of existing staffs. This will require effective utilization of district personnel and adoption of professional sales management techniques - the development of an area strategy, the setting of measurable objectives, and the determination of specific action plans.

It is the purpose of this report to suggest an area strategy and to set minimum, short-term objectives for the 50 mile radius. The determination of specific, detailed action plans to implement this strategy and objectives must be the responsibility of each district.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To determine and analyze the market opportunity for additional business for MGT within a 50 mile radius of New York City exclusive of Manhattan. To consider possible courses of action open to management, and to recommend a strategy and program by which MGT can obtain further profitable market penetration.

SCOPE AND APPROACH

This study considered all companies with a net worth of $1MM or more located in a 26 county area extending roughly 50 miles from Times Square. Preliminary data was gathered on 1,800 companies. Most recent corporate cash figures were obtained for each company and 1967 average balances and loans were obtained for MGT accounts. An analysis of these corporations indicated that for the purpose of this study, companies with less than $500M in cash should be excluded.

The remaining firms were reviewed with the district officers to screen out obviously undesirable companies and to add pertinent information concerning the status of current relationships and solicitations. This resulted in a potential market of 343 parent companies and 77 subsidiary companies. Although it was recognized that the subsidiary companies represent some potential for Morgan Guaranty they were eliminated from further analysis because of the difficulty in determining to what extent they control their own banking relationships. Thus the market estimate for further market penetration will be conservative.

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The companies in the market were then analyzed by geographic area, corporate size and industry to determine MGT penetration and to discover profitable opportunities for MGT. Savings banks were considered as a separate market for this study. Commercial banks were excluded from analysis.

Throughout this study geographical comparisons of the market and performance were made without regard to district or office responsibility. In addition to Districts 1, 2, and 3-E, the midtown offices and the various special districts are handling the accounts and solicitations in the area.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MARKET IN THE 50 MILE RADIUS

- There are 343 companies in the market with $1,072.5 million in cash.
- Although corporate cash is not large in comparison with Manhattan or many of the districts, this relatively small geographic area may well constitute one of the largest cash concentrations in the country.
- The market covers 26 counties surrounding New York City - however, 89% of the cash is concentrated in 9 counties within a 35 mile radius.
- The concentration of cash varies considerably by area within the 50 mile radius. New Jersey accounts for 41% of the companies and 63% of the total cash.
- The larger companies, those with over $50M in cash, although they represent only 12% of the total companies, control 59% of the cash. This cash concentration varies in each of the areas within the 50 Mile Radius.
- No single industry dominates the area, although manufacturing companies account for 49% of the area's total cash.
- 77 savings banks in the area add an additional $33[illegible] cash to the market.
- Competition from local commercial banks and branches is intense throughout the area.

• There are 343 companies in the 50 mile radius with combined cash of approximately $1,073 million.

• Of these 343 companies, 185 (54%) have cash in excess of $1 million. Although this corporate cash is not large in comparison with Manhattan or many of the districts, it may constitute one of the largest cash concentrations in the country.

	Cash in Area ($ billions)
50 MILE RADIUS	$ 1.0
Manhattan	6.7
District #5	2.8
District #3-W (Excl. GM)	2.6
District #2	2.5
District #7	1.9
District #6	1.3
District #4	1.1
District #1	1.0
District #3-E	.6

NOTE: On this table only companies with $1MM or more in cash are included to compare with the Metropolitan and National Studies of 1965-6.

• New Jersey accounts for 41% of the companies and controls 63% of the total cash in the area.

Area	Total Cash (1924)	% Cash	Total Companies	% Companies
New Jersey Counties	$ 679.5	63%	143	41%
N.Y. State Counties	202.4	19	90	27
N. Y. C. Boroughs	128.9	12	83	24
Connecticut County	61.7	6	27	8
	$1,072.5	100%	343	100%

As noted earlier, an additional $180MM is held by 77 subsidiary companies with parent headquartered outside the area.

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• The larger companies, those with over $5MM in cash, represent only 12% of the companies, but control 59% of the total cash in the area.

Company Cash Size	Total Cash ($MM)	% Cash	Total Companies	% Companies
Over $5MM	$ 634.6	59%	41	12%
$3MM - $5MM	143.1	13	37	11
$1MM - $3MM	187.0	18	107	31
$500M - $1MM	107.8	10	158	46
	$ 1,072.5	100%	343	100%

This pattern of cash concentration is reflected in varying degrees in each of the geographic areas within the 50-mile radius, but certain areas have unique characteristics. New Jersey is especially rich in large companies; 74% of its cash is held by companies with over $5MM in cash.

Company Cash Size	NEW JERSEY COUNTIES Total Cash ($MM)	NEW JERSEY COUNTIES % Cash	N.Y. STATE COUNTIES Total Cash ($MM)	N.Y. STATE COUNTIES % Cash	4 N.Y.C. BOROUGHS Total Cash ($MM)	4 N.Y.C. BOROUGHS % Cash	CONNECTICUT COUNTY Total Cash ($MM)	CONNECTICUT COUNTY % Cash
Over $5MM	$ 502.0	74%	$ 77.3	38%	$ 34.8	27%	$ 20.5	33%
$3MM - $5MM	66.4	10	34.7	17	26.0	20	16.0	26
$1MM - $3MM	73.7	11	63.1	31	31.4	24	18.8	31
$500M - $1MM	37.3	5	27.4	14	36.7	29	6.4	10
	$ 679.4	100%	$202.5	100%	$128.9	100%	$ 61.7	100%

• No single industry dominates the area, although manufacturing companies account for 49% of the area's total cash. Insurance and retail are the only other industries with more than $100MM in cash, and it should be noted that one insurance company (Prudential) accounts for $134MM.

Industry Type	Total Cash ($MM)	% Cash	Total Companies	% Companies
Manufacturing	$ 526.0	49%	191	56%
Insurance	177.9	17	12	3
Retail	121.7	12	37	11
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	55.5	5	18	5
Wholesale	54.9	5	32	9
Mining	50.9	5	6	2
Finance, Real Estate and Investment Companies	39.2	3	14	4
Services	24.0	2	14	4
Construction	22.3	2	19	6
TOTAL	$1,072.5	100%	343	100%

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There are 77 Savings Banks in the 50-mile radius which add an additional $33[illegible] in cash to the market. The four boroughs of New York City have 42% of the savings banks with almost 70% of the cash. One borough, Brooklyn, in fact, accounts for 45% of the total area cash.

	Cash ($000)	% Of Total Area Cash	No. Of Savings Banks	% Of Area Savings Banks
Connecticut				
Fairfield	$ 14,805	4%	9	12%
New Jersey				
Essex	28,190		5	
Hudson	9,228		3	
Mercer	1,142		1	
Middlesex	4,312		2	
Morris	2,730		1	
Union	5,863		3	
Sub Total	$ 51,384	15%	15	19%
New York State				
Dutchess	7,150		4	
Nassau	4,132		1	
Orange	3,549		4	
Suffolk	3,849		3	
Westchester	21,313		9	
Sub Total	$ 39,993	12%	21	27%
New York City				
Brooklyn	153,341			
Bronx	37,967			
Queens	36,609			
Richmond	5,077			
Sub Total	$232,994	69%	32	42%
GRAND TOTAL	$339,176	100%	77	100%

• Competition from local commercial banks and branches is intense throughout the area. There are 235 head office banks, with 1,583 branch offices in the 50-mile radius.

Area	No. Of Head Offices	No. Of Branches	Total
New Jersey Counties	156	532	688
N.Y. State Counties	58	539	597
N. Y. C. Boroughs	8	385	393
Connecticut County	13	127	140
	235	1,583	1,818

Although New Jersey is well banked it is the feeling of the district officers that the larger corporations still look to the money center banks in New York for their major relationships. Thus, in this important market, Morgan Guaranty is on an equal footing with its major competitors.

However, in the Boroughs and New York counties, the branches of New York City banks present keen competition.

HIGHLIGHTS OF MGT'S PERFORMANCE IN THE 50-MILE RADIUS

- Morgan Guaranty has accounts from companies whose balances averaged $ million for 1967. Of these companies were borrowers whose loans averaged $ million in 1967. An additional companies had lines of credit but did not borrow in 1967.
- Performance in the 50-mile radius has been excellent when compared with the rest of the country.
- Within the 50-mile radius performance has varied greatly. Penetration in New Jersey is almost double the next highest area, the New York State counties.
- Also, MGT has obtained a larger share of total company cash from New Jersey accounts than any other area in the 50-mile radius.
- Throughout the area, performance has been strongest with the largest companies. % of the companies with over $5MM in cash account for % of the MGT balances.
- MGT's market share and percent of customers in the 50-mile radius by industry classification compares favorably with the rest of the country.
- Savings bank coverage varies by geographical area. Although the greatest number of accounts are in the four boroughs of New York City, market share is better in New Jersey and the New York counties.
- By far, the most significant variable in performance for both corporations and savings banks is the extension of credit. District officers confirm the need for credit as the prime solicitation tool for new business.

. Morgan Guaranty's Performance in the 50-mile radius is summarized as follows:

Total Cash In Area	$1,072.5M
MGT Balances	
MGT Market Share (MGT's Deposits as % of Total Area Cash)	%
MGT Share of Account Cash (MGT's Average Balances as a % of Customers Total Cash)	%
MGT Account Cash Ratio (MGT's Customers Total Cash as % of Total Area Cash)	%
MGT Loans	
Area Deposit/Loan Ratio	%
Borrowers' Deposit/Loan Ratio	%
Total Companies in Area	343
MGT Account Companies	
MGT % Customers	%

NOTE: Customers in this report are defined as demand depositors. All others are classified as non-accounts

. Morgan Guaranty's performance in the 50-mile radius has been excellent when compared with the rest of the country. The market share and account cash ratio of the 50-mile radius are exceeded only by those of Manhattan and District #2.

	Market Share	Account Cash Ratio
50 Mile Radius	%	%
Manhattan		
District #1		
2		
3-E		
3-W (excl. GN)		
4		
5		
6		
7		

NOTE: On this table, only companies with $1M+ or more in cash are included to compare with the Metropolitan and National Studies of 1965-1966.

. Within the 50-mile radius performance has varied greatly. New Jersey's market share and account cash ratio are almost double the next highest region, the New York Counties.

Area	Total Cash ($MM)	NOT Balances ($MM)	Market Share	Account Cash Ratio
New Jersey Counties	$ 679.5	$	%	%
New York Counties	202.4			
N. Y. C. Boroughs	128.4			
Connecticut County	61.7			
	$1,072.5	$	%	%

The companies in New Jersey, in fact, represent 63% of the total area cash, and balances from these companies account for % of total balances in this market.

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. MGT has obtained a larger share of total company cash from New Jersey accounts than any other area in the 50-mile radius.

Company Cash Size	New Jersey Counties	New York Counties	4 Boroughs N.Y.C.	Connecticut County
Over $50M	%	%	%	%
$30M to $50M				
$10M to $30M				
$500M to $10M	____	____	____	____
Total Area	%	%	%	%

. Throughout the area, performance has been strongest with the largest companies. 84% of MGT's balances in the 50-mile radius are from companies with over $5 million in cash.

Company Cash Size	Total Cash (MM)	MGT Balances (MM)	Market Share	Number of Companies	% Customers
$50M & Over	$ 634.6	$	%		%
$3M to $50M	143.1				
$1M to $3M	187.0				
$500M to $1M	107.8	—	—	—	—
	$1,072.5	$	%		%

MGT's market share from the largest companies is over 2½ times higher than the next highest market share.

. MOT's market share and % of customers in the 50-mile radius compares favorably with the rest of the country when related to the National and Metropolitan studies.

Industry Type	50 MILE RADIUS		NATIONAL STUDY		METROPOLITAN STUDY	
	Market Share	% Of Customers	Market Share	% Of Customers	Market Share	% Of Customers
Manufacturing	%	%	%	%	%	%
Insurance						
Retail						
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities						
Wholesale						
Mining						
Services						

. Savings bank coverage varies by geographical area. Although the largest percentage of customers and total balances are in the four boroughs of New York City, market share is the lowest in the area. New Jersey, on the other hand, with only one-third of the savings banks as customers has the highest market share.

Area	Total Cash (000)	MGT Balances (000)	Market Share	Account Cash Ratio	% of Customers
New Jersey Counties	$ 51,384	$	%	%	%
N.Y. State Counties	39,993				
4 Boroughs N.Y.C.	232,994				
Connecticut County	14,604				
	$	$	%	%	%

. The most significant variable in performance, however, is not geographical area, but is rather the extension of credit

Over 90% of the corporate balances in the 50-mile radius are from companies that are borrowing or have a credit facility from MDT, and the average account is nine times as large as the non-borrowers

Corporate Accounts	Total Balances (000)	% of Total Balances	No. of Accounts	Average Size of Account (000)
Using Credit Facility	$	%		$
Line, but no loan				
No Credit Facility				
	$	%	—	$

Similarly, over 90% of the savings bank balances are from savings banks with credit facilities and the average account is 24 times as large as the non-borrower

Savings Bank Accounts	Total Balances (000)	% Of Total Balances	No. Of Accounts	Avg. Size of Account (000)
Using Credit Facility	$	%		$
Line, but no loan				
No Credit Facility		—	—	
	$	%		$

NOTE: The above comparisons are based on credit facilities available in 1967.

RECOMMENDED STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

This study reaffirms that MDT's principal market consists of large companies where penetration is best and payoff in balances is greatest. The average deposit from a company with over $5 million in cash is sixteen times as large as the average deposit of a company with less than $1 million in cash. The following chart depicts this:

Company Cash Size	AVERAGE DEMAND DEPOSIT SIZE		
	National	Metropolitan	50 Mile Radius
$5MM and Over	$ 1,900M	$ 2,200M	$ 1,800M
$3MM to $5MM	400M	450M	192M
$1MM to $3MM	225M	370M	280M
$500M to $1MM	-	-	114M

The study further confirms that MDT's major accounts in terms of demand balances are based upon the extension of credit. In order to effectively solicit new business, we must be prepared to extend the necessary credit facilities.

Therefore, a general strategy for the 50 mile radius should include:

1. Concentration on firms in descending order of cash size with effort commensurate to the potential payoff;
2. Solicitation of small firms (under $1MM in cash) only when strong leads are referred;
3. A recognition of the necessity of extending the necessary credit facilities to generate demand balances, which at times will require us to be more flexible than our present policies provide;
4. The development of a program to identify growth companies in order to maximize solicitation efforts.

Within this framework, short term objectives can be set for each area within the 50-mile radius assuming no increase in district personnel. The development of detailed action plans to implement these objectives must then be the responsibility of each district.

1969 objectives for each area can be summarized as follows:

Area	Deposits	Loans	Profit from Deposits and Loans
New Jersey Counties	$	$	$
N.Y. State Counties			
4 N. Y. C. Boroughs			
Connecticut County			
	$	$	$

Deposit objectives were determined for each area based on a share of market norm which included number and dollar amount of existing accounts. Loan objectives were based upon a statistical analysis of new corporate accounts opened from 1960-1966 inclusive. Gross profits from deposits and loans has been determined using rate assumptions from the General Banking Division 1969-1971 long-range plan.

As stated above, these short term objectives are based on existing staff and are only minimal targets for one year. Over the longer term greater potential exists in New Jersey and four New York City boroughs.

FOUR NEW YORK CITY BOROUGHS

The primary objective in the four boroughs should be to increase deposits from existing savings bank customers. Although MGT maintains deposits from [redacted] of the savings banks in the area, their deposits total only $[redacted]. Thus, there is a great deal of deposit potential among the savings banks. In the near-term, it should be possible to increase these deposits by $30M using lines of credit as a major selling tool.

The number of accounts from companies with $3MM to $5MM in cash is high, however, average deposit per account is relatively low. A secondary objective should be concentration on companies in this category to enable MGT to increase deposits by $80OM by enlarging its market share.

Number of accounts and market share are low for companies with cash of $1MM to $3MM. An objective of $80OM in additional deposits from these firms should be an additional short-term objective.

Finally, emphasis should be continued on the three companies with over $5MM in cash. Presently, only one of these firms has an account with MGT and the balance is less than one-fourth the average balance from companies in this cash category.

In summary, short-term objectives for the four New York City Boroughs in order of priority are:

1. Launch an aggressive campaign for new savings bank deposits with lines of credit as a major selling tool. (potential deposit increase is $3M)

2. Increase deposits from existing accounts of companies with $3MM to $5MM in cash ($900M)

3. Add two accounts and increase deposits from companies with $1MM to $3MM in cash ($800M)

4. Emphasis should be continued on the three companies with more than $5MM in cash. (no estimated deposit increases are available since the number of companies is too small for statistical averaging).

Additional deposits and loans as a result of these objectives are as follows:

	Deposits	Loans
Corporate	$ 1,600,000	$ 6,000,000
Savings Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000
	$ 4,600,000	$ 9,000,000

TOTAL EARNINGS $

NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES

MGT has been very successful in obtaining accounts from companies with cash in excess of $5MM as well as from savings banks in this area. For this reason, primary emphasis should be directed at companies with cash of $3MM to $5MM where MGT's market share and percent of customers is low. The addition of at least one new account from this group and increased balances from existing customers should increase balances by $650M.

A secondary objective should concern those companies in this area with from $1MM to $3MM in cash. Two new accounts from these firms and an increase in market share from present customers should produce additional deposits of $835M.

In summary, the objectives for the New York State Counties should be:

1. Maintain present penetration from companies with over $5MM in cash as well as savings banks.
2. Add at least one new account and increase existing balances from companies with $3MM to $5MM in cash ($650M).
3. Add at least two new accounts and increase existing balances from companies with $1MM to $3MM in cash ($850M).

Additional deposits and loans as a result of these objectives are as follows:

	Deposits	Loans
Corporate	$ 1,500,000	$ 6,000,000
TOTAL EARNINGS	$	-

NEW JERSEY COUNTIES

There are more large companies with over $5MM in cash in New Jersey than in all the other areas combined. MGT's penetration of these large companies as well as of the savings banks in the area has been outstanding although a great deal of potential still remain. The primary objective in New Jersey should be the companies with from $3MM to $5MM in cash. Although the number of accounts MGT has obtained from firms in this group is nearly average (% are customers), the balances from these accounts are considerably below average. Our market share of these companies should be raised. In addition, emphasis should be placed on obtaining new accounts from this group because of the higher payoff in deposits. It is anticipated that these efforts will add $1,250M in deposits.

A secondary objective should be to gain at least two new accounts from the non-account companies with from $1MM to $3MM in cash. This effort will yield an additional $600M in new deposits.

In summary, the objective from New Jersey can be outlined as follows:

1. Increase balances from the existing accounts and/or add new accounts from companies with $3MM to $5MM in cash ($1,250M)
2. Add a minimum of two new accounts from those 31 non-customer with $1MM to $3MM in cash ($600M).
3. Maintain present penetration from companies with over $5MM in cash as well as savings banks.

Anticipated results from these objectives in the New Jersey area are as follows:

	Deposits	Loans
Corporate	$ 1,850,000	$ 7,400,000
TOTAL EARNINGS	$	

CONNECTICUT COUNTY

Although the number of companies in Connecticut with more than $1MM in cash is too small to determine increased potential through statistical analyses, several conclusions can be made about this area.

Coverage of those firms with $3MM to $5MM in cash is good. However, market share from the ten companies with from $1MM to $3MM is relatively low. For this reason, the primary objective should be

to increase deposits of these companies by $500M.

Emphasis should also be directed at the three companies with cash in excess of $5MM. Presently, MDT has a small account from one of these firms but there is significant potential for additional deposits from these accounts.

The above short-range objectives should increase deposits in the area in the following way:

	Deposits	Loans
Corporate	$ 500,000	$ 2,000,000
TOTAL EARNINGS	$	

LIST OF COUNTIES INCLUDED IN 50-MILE RADIUS STUDY

4 NEW YORK CITY BOROUGHS

Bronx
Brooklyn
Queens
Richmond

NEW YORK COUNTIES

Dutchess
Nassau
Orange
Putnam
Rockland
Suffolk
Westchester

NEW JERSEY COUNTIES

Bergen
Essex
Hudson
Hunterdon
Mercer
Middlesex
Monmouth
Morris
Ocean
Passaic
Somerset
Sussex
Union
Warren

CONNECTICUT COUNTY

Fairfield

APPENDIX

LIST OF COMPANIES
IN 50-MILE RADIUS
BY CASH SIZE

NEW JERSEY

	1967 Cash (000)	1961 Bal. (000
Over $50M		
Prudential Ins. Co. of America, Newark	$ 134,046	$
Studebaker-Worthington Inc., Harrison	45,237	
American Cyanamid Co., Wayne	37,382	
Engelhard Minerals & Chem. Corp., Menlo Park	31,086	
Mutual Benefit Life Ins.Co., Newark	23,800	
Public Serv. Elec. and Gas, Newark	20,268	
Grand Union Co., East Patterson	19,010	
Warner Lambert Pharmaceutical, Morris Plains	17,830	
Merck & Co., Rahway	16,745	
Foster Wheeler Corp., Livingston	12,711	
Volkswagen of America Inc., Englewood	10,707	
Raybestos-Manhattan Inc., Passaic	9,708	
Schering Corp., Bloomfield	8,204	
General Instrument Corp., Newark	8,123	
Englehard Minovia Inc., Newark	6,957	
Zeusner Foods Corp., Westfield	6,838	
Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick	6,306	
Jonathan Logan Inc., North Bergen	5,638	
Wallace & Tiernan Inc., East Orange	5,413	
Ballantine P. & Sons, Newark	5,361	
Interpace Corp., Parsippany	5,276	
Fundamental Investors, Elizabeth	15,290	
Supermarkets General Corp., Cranford	12,913	
Hess Oil & Chemical Corp., Perth Amboy	10,907	
Vornado Inc., Garfield	8,646	
N.J. Manufacturers Ins., Trenton	6,438	
Connell Rice & Sugar Co., Westfield	5,760	
Huber J.M. Corp., Locust	5,437	
$3-5M		
CIBA Corp., Summit	4,778E	
Kidde Walter Co., Belleville	4,418	
Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood	4,150	
Suburban Propane Gas Corp., Whipany	3,659	
Ronson Corp., Woodbridge	3,574	
Federal Pacific Elec. Co., Newark	3,231	

New Jersey (Cont.)

	1967 Cash (000)	1967 Bal. (000)
Unishops Inc., Jersey City	$ 4,836	$
Purolator Products Inc., Rahway	4,405	
Bates Mfg. Co., West Orange	4,168	
Wigton Abbott Corp., Plainfield	3,911	
Lipton Thomas J. Inc., Englewood	3,900	
Seatrain Lines Inc., Edgewater	3,878	
Duro Test Corp., North Bergen	3,690	
Hoffman La Roche Inc., Nutley	3,676E	
Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Newark	3,652	
Shulton Inc., Clifton	3,323	
Lexington Research Inv., Englewood	3,166	

$1-3M

Thomas & Betts Co., Elizabeth	2,542	
Gulton Industries, Metuchen	2,267	
Fedders Corp., Edison	2,061	
Federal Paper Board Co., Bogota	1,939	
Congoleum-Nairn Inc., Kearny	1,929	
Elastic Stop Nut Corp., Union	1,908	
Curtiss Wright Corp., Wood-Ridge	1,880	
Dixon Joseph Cruciable Co., Jersey City	1,758	
Yardley of London Inc., Paterson	1,375E	
New Jersey Natural Gas Co., Asbury Park	1,077	
Wood, John Co., East Orange	1,049	
Diana Stores Corp., North Bergen	2,966	
Group Securities Inc., Jersey City	2,898	
Elizabethtown Water Co., Elizabeth	2,810	
New Jersey Realty Co., Newark	2,769	
Becton Dickinson & Co., Rutherford	2,307	
Pooderama Supermarkets, Freehold	2,259	
Anchor Corp., Elizabeth	2,251	
Overhead Door Corp., Hillside	2,189	
Sandoz Inc., Hanover	2,172	
Elizabethtown Gas Co., Elizabeth	2,104	
Baker Industries Inc., Newark	2,066	
Best Brand Dealers Assoc., Cranford	1,778	
Driver Harris Co., Harrison	1,735	
Hackensack Water Co., Weehawken	1,613	
Muscarelle Jos. L. Inc., Haywood	1,609	
Selected Risks Insurance, Branchville	1,550	
Village Super Market, South Orange	1,547	
Orban Kurt Co., Jersey City	1,500	
Sterneo Industries Inc., Harrison	1,407	
Lenox Inc., Trenton	1,382	
Evening News Publishing, Newark	1,285E	

New Jersey (Cont.)

	1967 Cash (000)	1967 Bal. (000)
Marcal Paper Mills Inc., East Paterson	$ 1,270E	$
Cooper-Jarrett Inc., Orange	1,260	
Motor Club of Amer. Ins. Co., Newark	1,258	
Nem Co., Inc., Northvale	1,250	
Bankers National Life Ins. Co., Montclair	1,208	
Bard C.R. Inc., Murray Hill	1,183	
Silvray - Litecraft Corp., Passaic	1,093	
Chemway Corp., Wayne	1,088	
Hazel-Bishop Industries, Union	1,062	
Electronic Assoc. Inc., Long Branche	1,057	

$500M-1MM

Mennen Co., Morristown	816E	
Alpine Geophysical Assoc., Norwood	694	
Volco Brass & Copper Co., Kenilworth	498E	
Nicolet Industries Inc., Florham Park	489E	
Briscoe Frank Co., Newark	975E	
Chipman Chemical Co., New Brunswick	963E	
Bergen Evening Record, Hackensack	943	
Tenney Engineering Inc., Union	931	
McBride Frank A.Co., Paterson	900E	
Circle F Ind. Inc., Trenton	858E	
Woloch George Co., Newark	850	
Schacht Steel Construction Inc., Hillside	840	
Eastern Freight Ways Inc., Carlstadt	823	
Cosmair Inc., Clark	817E	
Beecham Products Inc., Clifton	817E	
Atlas Assurance Co., Short Hills	804	
Faber Coe & Gregg Inc., Newark	766	
Quinn & Boden Co., Rahway	748E	
Elizabeth Iron Works, Union	742	
Volvo Inc., Northvale	729	
Research-Cottrell Inc., Bound Brook	722	
Westminster Fund Inc., Elizabeth	681	
D F M Corp., North Bergen	670	
Galsworthy Inc., Newark	691E	
J & J Distributing Co., Millburn	691E	
Apollo Dist. Co., Newark	691E	
Airwick Industries Inc., Carlstadt	689	
Standard Container Co., Montclair	634	
Autograph Business Form, Mahwah	671	
Schiavone-Bonomo Corp. Jersey City	655	
Garcia Corp., Teaneck	629	
Einson-Freeman De Troy, Fair Lawn	624E	

New Jersey (Cont.)

	1967 Cash (000)	1967 Bal. (000)
Mahony-Troast Constr. Co., Clifton	$ 622	$
Homasote Co., Trenton	620	
Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick	610	
Mechanics Finance Co., Jersey City	606	
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken	602	
Lucarelli B.J. and Co., West New York	600E	
United States Realty & Invs., Newark	597	
George Weston Inc., Passaic	585	
Baldwin-Ehret-Hill Inc., Trenton	582	
Pantasote Co., Passaic	577	
Educational Testing Serv., Princeton	567	
Onkite Products Inc., Berkeley Hgts.	559	
Automatic Data Processing Inc., Clifton	559	
Prescott J.L. Co., Passaic	531E	
Kanischewitz & Co., Newark	523	
Foraflex Foundations Inc., Saddle Brook	522E	
Bro-Dart Industries, Newark	511	
Wiss J & Sons Co., Newark	510E	
Kreisler Jacques Mfg. Corp., North Bergen	510E	
Seton Leather Co., Newark	500	
Anken Chemical & Film Corp., Newton	495	
Twin County Grocers Inc., Linden	488	
Renfield Importers Ltd., Union	482	
Goodall Rubber Co., Trenton	460	

NEW YORK STATE

	1967 Cash (000)	1967 Bal. (000)
Over $50M		
Continental Baking Co., Rye	$ 22,647	$
General Foods Corp., White Plains	19,761	
Grumman Aircraft Engineering, Bethpage	8,614	
Long Island Lighting Co., Mineola	6,455	
Roosevelt Raceway Inc., Westbury	5,152	
Nestle Co., Inc., White Plains	9,603	
Big Apple Supermarkets, New Hyde Park	5,020	
$3-5M		
Yonkers Raceway Inc., Yonkers	4,033	
Readers Digest Assoc., Inc., Chappaqua	3,910E	
Fairchild Camera & Instr., Syosset	4,663	
Perfect Film and Chemical, Manhasset	4,484	
Waldbaum Inc., Garden City	3,998	
Coburn Corp. America, Rockville Center	3,832	
Deltown Foods Inc., Yonkers	3,307	
Leasco Data Proc. Equip., Great Neck	3,265E	
Lafayette Radio Electronics, Syosset	3,203	
$1-3M		
Orange Rockland Utilities Inc., Nyack	2,383	
Dictaphone Corp., Rye	2,383	
Central Hudson Gas & Electric, Poughkeepsie	2,201	
National Propane Corp., Garden City	1,550	
Newsday Inc., Garden City	1,495 k	
King Kullen Grocery Co., Westbury	2,996	
General Bronze Corp., Woodbury	2,912	
Poirier & McLane Corp., Yonkers	2,891	
Reichold Chemicals Inc., White Plains	2,553	
Geigy Chemical Corp., Ardsley	2,491E	
World-Wide Volkswagen, Orangeburg	2,302E	
John Arbario Inc., Poughkeepsie	2,267	
Alloys Unlimited Inc., Huntington Station	2,060	
Endo Laboratories Inc., Garden City	1,994E	
United Nuclear Corp., Elmsford	1,932	
National Equip. Rental Ltd., Elmont	1,924	
Dic Concrete Corp., Elmont	1,920E	
Maxson Electronics Corp., Great River	1,761	
First Republic Corp., Hempstead	1,729	
A P L Corp., Great Neck	1,667	
Triangle Pacific Forst. Pdts., Great Neck	1,636	

New York State (Cont.)

	1967 Cash (000)	1967 Bal. (000)
Gyrodyne Co., of America, St. James	$ 1,596	$
Nytronics Inc., Pelham	1,592	
Presidential Realty Corp., White Plains	1,548	
P & F Industries Inc., Syosset	1,507	
Lizza & Sons Inc., Oyster Bay	1,500E	
Friendly Frost Inc., Westbury	1,349	
Solitron Devices Inc., Tappan	1,253	
Big V. Supermarkets Inc., Florida, N.Y.	1,227	
Long Island Duck Farm Corp., Eastport	1,200	
Hendrickson Bros., Valley Stream	1,200E	
Del Laboratories Inc., Farmingdale	1,060	
Inter-Cnty. Title Gty. Mtge., Floral Park	1,047E	
Russell Burdsall & Ward, Port Chester	1,017	
Loral Corp., Scarsdale	1,004	
$500M-1MM		
Aurora Plastics Corp., W. Hempstead	963	
De Laval Separator Co., Poughkeepsie	894	
Polychrome Corp., Yonkers	811	
Kane-Miller Corp., Yonkers	794	
Robintech Inc., Mt. Kisco	730	
Computer Usage Co., Mt. Kisco	517	
Vernitron Corp., Farmingdale	982	
Genungs Inc., Mt. Vernon	976	
Harvey Radio Co., Woodbury	959	
Viewlex Inc., Holbrook	955	
Technical Tape Inc., New Rochelle	912	
Christiania General Ins., Tarrytown	886	
Veeco Instruments Inc., Plainview	851	
Barth-Spencer Corp., Valley Stream	788	
Dans Supreme Supermarket, Hempstead	771	
Precision Valve Corp., Yonkers	765E	
General Builders Corp., Babylon	761	
Granite Equip. Leasing, Garden City	759	
New York Seven-Up Bottling, New Rochelle	741	
North Atlantic Life Ins. Co., Mineola	713	
Potter Instrument Co., Plainview	701	
Doran Thomas Co., White Plains	666	
Castro Convertible Corp., New Hyde Park	658E	
Dyna-Empire Inc., Garden City	624	
Ehrenreich-Photo-optical, Garden City	616	
Electronic & Missle Facl., Valley Stream	608	
Pall Corp., Glen Cove	603	
Empire Brushes Inc., Port Chester	594E	
Hudson Wire Co., Ossining	585E	

New York State (Cont.)

	1967 Cash (000)	1967 Bal. (000)
Gelfo Mfg. Co., Jericho	$ 577	$
Oxford Filing Supply Co., Garden City	572E	
Merco Enterprises Inc., Huntington	565	
Ottawny Newspaper Radio Inc., Campbell Hall	518E	
Federal Bearings Co., Poughkeepsie	515E	
Technicon Corp., Ardsley	510E	
Poloron Products Inc., New Rochelle	499	
Star Expansion Indust., Mountainville	499	
Hampton Sales Co., Garden City	497	
Long Island Water Corp., Lynbrook	442	

THE BOROUGHS

	1967 Cash (000)	1967 Bal. (000)
Over $50M		
Kitrs Corp., Brooklyn	$ 11,342	$
U.S. Navy Ship Store, Brooklyn	18,270	
Howard Stores Corp., Brooklyn	5,227	
$3-50M		
Rheingold Corp., Brooklyn	4,606	
Consolidated Mutual Ins., Brooklyn	3,405	
Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Brooklyn	3,268	
Hoe R. and Co., Bronx	4,643	
Guardian Commercial Corp., Long Island City	3,695	
Mays J.W. Inc., Brooklyn	3,262	
Daitch Crystal Dairies, Bronx	3,130	
$1-30M		
West Chemical Products, Long Island City	1,654	
Hazeltine Corp., Little Neck	1,608	
Seaboard World Airlines, Jamaica	2,982	
Schaefer F & M Brewing, Brooklyn	2,080E	
Masters Inc., Flushing	2,052	
Martins Inc., Brooklyn	1,815	
Bickfords, Inc., Long Island City	1,793	
Plastoid Cable Corp. of America, Long Island City	1,779	
Process Plants Corp., College Point	1,634	
Slattery Contracting Co., Maspeth	1,500E	
Williamhouse Regency Inc., Brooklyn	1,446	
Natpac Inc., Ozone Park	1,357	
Bush Terminal Co., Brooklyn	1,332	
Gristede Bros. Inc., Bronx	1,312	
National Shoes Inc., Bronx	1,258	
Chain Bike Corp., Rockaway Beach	1,241	
Bestform Foundations Inc., Long Island City	1,226E	
Ideal Toy Corp., Hollis	1,190E	
Swingline Inc., Long Island City	1,098	
Equitable Bag Inc., Long Island City	1,016E	

The Boroughs (Cont.)

	1967 Cash (000)	1967 Bal. (000)
$500M-1MM		
American Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn	$ 774	$
Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn	522E	
Broadway Maintenance Corp., Long Island City	960E	
Packers Super Markets, Brooklyn	960	
Tully & Di Napoli Inc., Corona	960E	
Standard Motor Products, Long Island City	958	
Assoc. Food Stores Inc., Jamaica	944	
Capitol Distributors Corp., Long Island City	921E	
Bushey Ira S & Sons Inc., Brooklyn	920E	
Love E.S. Co., Long Island City	904	
Caristo Construction Corp., Brooklyn	900E	
Steinway & Sons, Long Island City	895	
Shattuck Denn Mining Corp., Brooklyn	857	
Waldes Kohinoor Inc., Long Island City	850E	
Albert Pipe Supply Co., Brooklyn	827	
Premium Coal & Oil Company, Brooklyn	820	
Penn H.O. Machinery Co., Bronx	787	
Burns Bros. Preferred Inc., Brooklyn	760E	
Nager Electric Co., Brooklyn	750E	
Kentile Floors, Inc., Brooklyn	742E	
DuJur Ansco Corp., Long Island City	731	
Manhattan Elec. Cable, Brooklyn	730	
Jamaica Water Supply Co., Jamaica	714	
Aero-Chatillon Corp., Kew Gardens	699	
Kirsch Beverages Inc., Brooklyn	698	
Lindenmeyr Paper Corp., Long Island City	691E	
Times Square Stores Corp., Brooklyn	681	
Michaels J. Inc., Brooklyn	653	
Martin Paint Stores Inc., Jamaica	652	
Leviton Mfg. Co., Brooklyn	648E	
Gull Contracting Co., Flushing	640E	
Austin Nichols & Co., Maspeth	635	
Eutectic Corporation, Flushing	630E	
Loft Candy Corp., Long Island City	626	
Loehmanns Inc., Bronx	615	
Welbilt Corp., Maspeth	609	
Jacoby-Bender, Woodside	595E	
All-State Auto Rental Corp., Long Island City	557	
American Pharmaceutical Co., Bronx	550	

The Boroughs (Cont.)

	1967 Cash (000)	1967 Bal. (000)
H.J. Kalikow & Co., Inc., Forest Hills	$ 549E	$
Krasdale Foods Inc., Bronx	547	
Howard Coal & Coke Co., Brooklyn	546E	
Pickford Mills Inc., Brooklyn	537	
Pickwick International, Long Island City	532	
Eagle Elec. Mfg. Co., Long Island City	536E	
Mallon Peter E. Inc., Long Island City	522E	
Barricini Inc., Long Island City	520E	
Applied Devices Corp., College Point	514	
L & P Electric, Maspeth	510	
Bio Corp., College Point	503	
Stimpson Edwin B. Co., Brooklyn	494E	
Kay Mfg. Corp., Brooklyn	486E	
Williamsburg Steel Products, Brooklyn	486E	

CONNECTICUT
(Only Fairfield County)

	1967 Cash (000)	1967 Bal. (000)
Over $500M		
American Chain & Cable Co., Bridgeport	$ 5,526	$
Pitney Bowes Inc., Stamford	9,339	
National Union Electric Corp., Stamford	5,603	
$3-500M		
Warnaco , Inc, Bridgport	4,100	
Fawcett Publications, Greenwich	3,200	
Perkin Elmer Corp., Norwalk	4,636	
Dorr-Oliver, Inc., Stamford	4,034	
$1-300M		
Barnaby Corp., Norwalk	2,771	
Valve Corp. of America, Bridgeport	2,728	
Caldor Inc., Norwalk	2,305	
General Time Corp., Stamford	2,185	
Hubbell Harvey Inc., Bridgeport	2,171	
Condec Corp., Stamford	1,845E	
Emery Air Freight Corp., Wilton	1,374	
American Investors Fund, Greenwich	1,318	
Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., Georgetown	1,077	
Carreau Smith Inc., Bridgeport	1,029 E	
$500M - 1MM		
U.S. Polymeric, Inc., Stamford	813	
Eagle Pencil Co., Danbury	552E	
City News Printing Corp., Stamford	d42	
E & F Construction Co., Bridgeport	d32E	
Republic Foil Inc., Danbury	654	
Barnes Engineering, Stamford	609	
Barden Corp., Danbury	582	
Nash Engineering Co., South Norwalk	539E	
Arnold Bakers, Inc., Greenwich	520E	
Citizens Utilities Co., Stamford	513	

LIST OF SAVINGS BANKS IN 50-MILE RADIUS

NEW JERSEY

	1967 Cash (000)	1967 Bal. (000)
$1MM & Over		
Howard Savings Institution, Newark	$ 13,228	$
United States Savings Bank of Newark	5,207	
Bloomfield Savings Bank, Bloomfield	6,534	
$3MM to $5MM		
Provident Institution for Savings, Jersey City	3,693	
$1MM to $3MM		
Morris County Savings Bank, Morristown	2,730	
Orange Savings Bank, Orange	1,528	
Trenton Savings Fund	1,142	
Hudson City Savings Bank, Jersey City	2,961	
Hoboken Bank for Savings, Hoboken	2,574	
Plainfield Savings Bank, Plainfield	2,653	
Perth Amboy Savings Institution, Perth Amboy	2,433	
New Brunswick Savings Bank, New Brunswick	1,879	
Harmonia Savings Bank, Elizabeth	1,793	
Montclair Savings Bank, Montclair	1,612	
Union County Savings Bank, Elizabeth	1,507	
$500M to $1MM		

NEW YORK COUNTIES

	1967 Cash (000)	1967 Bal. (000)
$5MM & Over		
Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, Poughkeepsie	$ 5,211	$
Peoples Bank for Savings, New Rochelle	5,206	
$3MM to $5MM		
Eastchester Savings Bank, Mount Vernon	3,616	
The Roslyn Savings Bank, Roslyn	4,132	
People Savings Bank of Yonkers, Yonkers	3,395	
$1MM to $3MM		
Union Savings Bank of Long Island	2,226	
Port Chester-Rye Savings Bank, Port Chester	1,442	
Riverhead Savings Bank, Riverhead	1,118	
Yonkers Savings Bank	2,882	
The Home Savings Bank, White Plains	2,260	
Middletown Savings Bank, Middletown	1,324	
Peekskill Savings Bank, Peekskill	1,233	
Newburgh Savings Bank, Newburgh	1,054	
$500M to $1MM		
Beacon Savings Bank, Beacon	749	
The Bank for Savings of Ossining, Ossining	765	
Pawling Savings Bank, Pawling	695	
Goshen Savings Bank, Goshen	600	
Warwick Savings Bank, Warwick	571	
Westchester County Savings Bank, Tarrytown	514	
The Southold Savings Bank, Southold	505	
Rhinebeck Savings Bank, Rhinebeck	475	

FOUR NEW YORK CITY BOROUGHS

	1967 Cash (000)	1967 Bal. (000)
$50M & Over		
Dollar Savings Bank, Bronx	$ 23,051	$
Williamsburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn	21,189	
Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Brooklyn	19,610	
Green Point Savings Bank, Brooklyn	16,824	
East New York Savings Bank, Brooklyn	16,373	
Lincoln Savings Bank, Brooklyn	12,551	
Jamaica Savings Bank, Jamaica	10,210	
Greater N.Y. Savings Bank, Brooklyn	9,037	
Ridgewood Savings Bank, Ridgewood, Queens	6,003	
Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn	5,628	
Queens County Savings Bank, Flushing	5,237	
North Side Savings Bank, Bronx	5,226	
Bronx Savings Bank, Bronx	9,690	
Long Island Savings Bank, L.I.C.	7,324	
Richmond Hill Savings Bank, Richmond Hill	5,214	
$30M to $50M		
Kings Highway Savings Bank, Brooklyn	4,985	
Prudential Savings Bank, Brooklyn	4,658	
South Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn	4,532	
Bay Ridge Savings Bank, Brooklyn	4,391	
Roosevelt Savings Bank, Brooklyn	4,048	
Flatbush Savings Bank, Brooklyn	4,428	
Hamburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn	4,412	
Kings County Savings Bank, Brooklyn	4,309	
Fulton Savings Bank, Brooklyn	4,156	
Brevoort Savings Bank, Brooklyn	4,667	
Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg, Brooklyn	3,391	
$10M to $30M		
East Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn	2,514	
Staten Island Savings Bank, Stapleton, S.I.	2,445	
College Point Savings Bank, College Point	1,804	
Bushwick Savings Bank, Brooklyn	2,638	
Richmond County Savings Bank, West New Brighton, S.I.	2,632	
$500M to $10M		
Flushing Savings Bank, Flushing	667	

	1967 Cash (000)	1967 Bal. (000)
$5MM & Over		
Peoples Savings Bank, Bridgeport	$ 5,132	$
$3MM to $5MM		
$1MM to $3MM		
Mechanics & Farmers Svgs. Bk. of Bridgeport, Bridgeport	1,949	
The Stamford Savings Bank, Stamford	1,911	
City Savings Bank of Bridgeport, Bridgeport	1,092	
The Savings Bank of Danbury, Danbury	1,391	
Citizens Savings Bank, Stamford	1,105	
$500M to $1MM		
Norwalk Savings Society, Norwalk	843	
New Canaan Savings Bank, New Canaan	693	
Union Savings Bank, Danbury	689	

SUMMARY OF THE
MARKET STRUCTURE BY
COMPANY CASH SIZE

Company Cash Size	Total Cash (M)	Total Cos.	No. Of A/C Cos.	% Of Customers	MOT Balances (M)	Market Share	Share Of A/C Cash	A/C Cash Ratio
$5MM & Over	$ 634.6	41		%	$	%	%	%
$3MM to $5MM	143.1	37						
$1MM to $3MM	187.0	107						
$500M to $1MM	107.8	158						
	$1,072.5	343		%	$	%	%	%

* MOT's Deposits as % of Total Cash
\+ MOT's Average Balance as % of Customers' Total Cash
# MOT's Customers' Total Cash as % of Total Cash

COMPANIES WITH $5MM AND OVER IN CASH

Market Structure and MGT Position

	Total Cash (000)	Total Cos.	No. Of A/C Cos.	% Of Customers	MGT Balances (000)	Market Share *	Share of A/C Cash +	A/C Cash Ratio ¢
New Jersey	$502,037	25		%	$	%	%	%
New York State	77,252	7						
Boroughs	34,839	3						
Connecticut	20,468	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	$634,596	41		%	$	%	%	%

* MGT's Deposits as % of Total Cash
\+ MGT's Average Balance as % of Customers' Total Cash
¢ MGT's Customers' Total Cash as % of Total Cash

COMPANIES WITH $3[illegible]-$5[illegible] IN CASH

Market Structure and MGT Position

	Total Cash (000)	Total Cos.	No. Of A/C Cos.	% of Customers	MGT Balances (000)	Market Share*	Share Of A/C Cash+	A/C Cash Ratio#
New Jersey	$ 66,415	17		%	$	%	%	%
New York State	34,695	9						
Boroughs	26,009	7						
Connecticut	15,970	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	$ 143,089	37		%	$	%	%	%

* MGT's Deposits as % of Total Cash
\+ MGT's Average Balance as % of Customers' Total Cash
\# MGT's Customers' Total Cash as % of Total Cash

COMPANIES WITH $1MM-$3MM IN CASH

Market Structure and MGT Position

	Total Cash (000)	Total Cos.	No. Of A/C Cos.	% Of Customers	MGT Balances (000)	* Market Share	+ Share Of A/C Cash	A/C# Cash Ratio
New Jersey	$ 73,711	42		%	$	%	%	%
New York State	63,152	35						
Boroughs	31,373	20						
Connecticut	18,803	10	___	___	____	___	____	_____
	$187,039	107		%	$	%	%	%

* MGT's Deposits as % of Total Cash
+ MGT's Average Balance as % of Customers' Total Cash
# MGT's Customers' Total Cash as % of Total Cash

COMPANIES WITH $500M-$1MM IN CASH

Market Structure and MGT Position

	Total Cash (000)	Total Cos.	No. Of A/C Cos.	% Of Customers	MGT Balances (000)	Market Share *	Share of A/C Cash +	A/C Cash Ratio ≠
New Jersey	$ 37,319	56		%	$	%	%	%
New York State	27,377	39						
Boroughs	36,652	53						
Connecticut	6,456	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	$107,804	158		%	$	%	%	%

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* MGT's Deposits as % of Total Cash
\+ MGT's Average Balance as % of Customers Total Cash
≠ MGT's Customers' Total Cash as % of Total Cash

SUMMARY OF THE MARKET STRUCTURE
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Area	Total Cash	Total Cos.	No. Of A/C Cos.	% Of Customers	MGT Balances	* Market Share	+ Share of A/C Cash	∮ A/C Cash Ratio
New Jersey Counties	$ 679.5	143	--	%	$	%	%	%
New York Counties	202.4	90						
4 Boroughs - N.Y.C.	128.9	83						
Connecticut County	61.7	27	___	___	___	___	___	___
	$1,072.5	343		%	$	%	%	%

* MGT's Deposits as % of Total Cash
\+ MGT's Average Balance as % of Customer's Total Cash
∮ MGT's Customer's Total Cash as % of Total Cash

NEW JERSEY COUNTIES

Market Structure and MOT Position

Company Cash Size	Total Cash (000)	Total Cos.	No. Of A/C Cos.	% of Customers	MOT Balances (000)	* Market Share	+ Share of A/C Cash	~A/C$ Cash Ratio
$5MM & Over	$ 502,037	28		%	$ -	%	%	%
$3MM - $5MM	66,415	17						
$1MM - $3MM	73,711	42						
$500M - $1MM	37,319	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
	$ 679,482	143		%	$	%	%	%

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* MOT's Deposits as % of Total Cash
\+ MOT's Average Balance as % of Customer's Total Cash
$ MOT's Customers Total Cash as % of Total Cash

NEW YORK COUNTIES

Market Structure and MGT Position

	Total Cash (000)	Total Cos.	No. Of A/C Cos.	% Of Customers	MGT Balances (000)	* Market Share	+ Share Of A/C Cash	¢ A/C Cash Ratio
$5MM and Over	$ 77,252	7		%	$	%	%	%
$3MM - $5MM	34,695	9						
$1MM - $3MM	63,152	35						
$500M - $1MM	27,377	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	$202,476	90		%	$	%	%	%

* MGT's Deposits as % of Total Cash
\+ MGT's Average Balance as % of Customers Total Cash
¢ MGT's Customer's Total Cash as % of Total Cash

FOUR BOROUGHS OF NEW YORK CITY
(Excluding Manhattan)
Market Structure and MGT Position

	Total Cash (000)	Total Cos.	No. Of A/C Cos.	% Of Customers	MGT Balances (000)	Market Share *	Share of A/C Cash +	A/C Cash Ratio ¢
$5MM and Over	$ 34,839	3		%	$	%	%	%
$3MM - $5MM	26,009	7						
$1MM - $3MM	31,373	20						
$500M - $1MM	36,652	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
	$ 128,873	83		%	$	%	%	%

2525

* MGT's Deposits as % of Total Cash
\+ MGT's Average Balance as % of Customer's Total Cash
¢ MGT's Customers Total Cash as % of Total Cash

CONNECTICUT COUNTIES

Market Structure and MDT Position

	Total Cash (000)	Total Cos.	No. Of A/C Cos.	% Of Customers	MDT Balances (000)	Market Share*	Share of A/C Cash+	A/C Cash Ratio‡
$5MM and Over	$ 20,468	3		%	$ -	%	%	%
$3MM - $5MM	15,970	4						
$1MM - $3MM	18,803	10						
$500M - $1MM	6,456	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	$ 61,697	27		%	$	%	%	

* MDT's Deposits as % of Total Cash
\+ MDT's Average Balance as % of Customer's Total Cash
‡ MDT's Customer's Total Cash as % of Total Cash

THE DISTRICT #1 MARKET

Discussion Draft

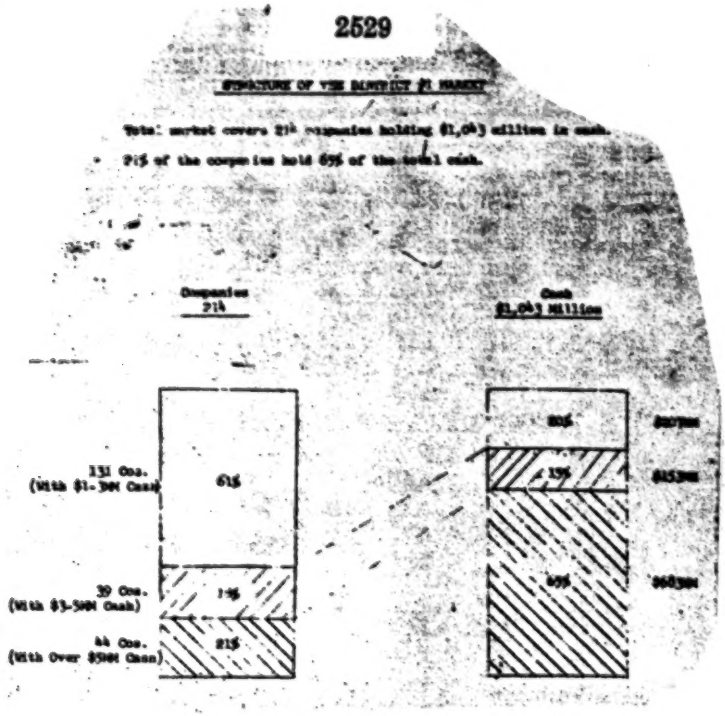
Marketing Services Department
Sept. 1966

PERSPECTIVE ON DISTRICT #1 MARKET OPPORTUNITY

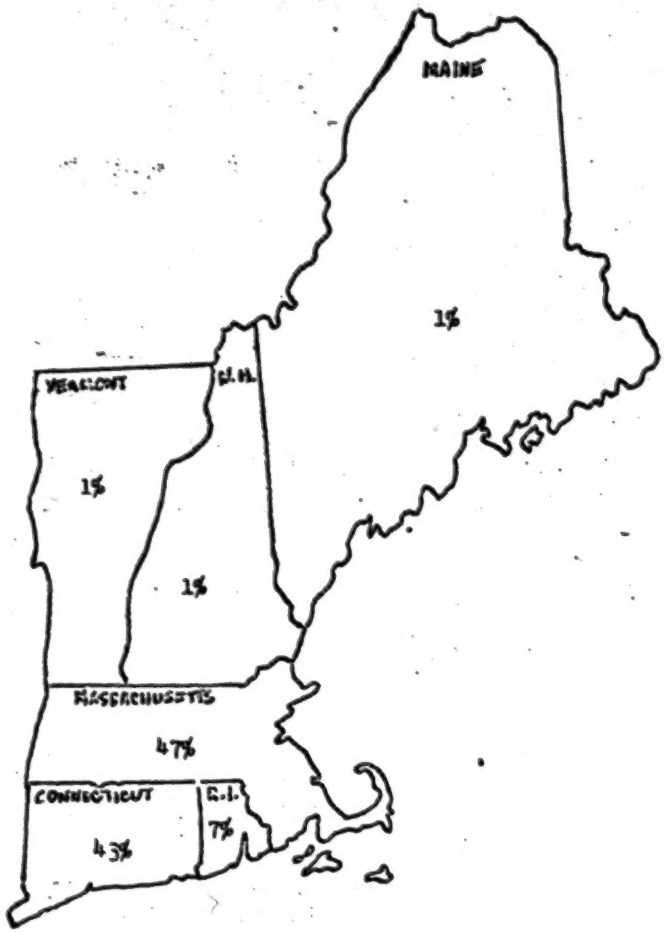
Definitions

Market includes all companies from Dun & Bradstreet Million Dollar Directory with cash greater than $100 except banks and subsidiaries of domestic companies. It also excludes companies falling within the responsibility of the Public Utility and Petroleum Districts.

Potential is measured in terms of 1964 year-end cash (some estimating required) and our 1964 year-end balances.


Companies
214
Cash
$1,063 Million
131 Cos.
(With $1-30M Cash)
61%
39 Cos.
(With $3-50M Cash)
14%
44 Cos.
(With Over $50M Cash)
21%
80%
15%
65%

90% of the potential cash is located in Massachusetts and Connecticut.



- 177 companies in Massachusetts and Connecticut have 90% of the District's cash.

State	Companies	Cash	
		Amount (Millions)	% of Total
Massachusetts	119	$ 486	47%
Connecticut	58	452	43
Rhode Island	20	71	7
New Hampshire	8	16	1
Vermont	4	10	1
Maine	5	8	1
TOTAL	214	$1,043	100%

- Boston and Hartford account for 70% of District #1 cash.

Trading Center	Cash Amount (Millions)	Cash % of Total
Boston	$ 373	36%
Hartford	356	34
Providence	80	8
SUB TOTAL	$ 809	78%
All Other	234	22
TOTAL	$1,043	100%

DISTRICT 1 POSITION

- MDT has accounts from _% of District #1 companies.
- MDT's deposits equal _% of total District #1 Cash (Market Share)
- Companies with whom MDT already does business hold _% of the total District #1 Cash. (Account Cash Ratio)

Company Cash Size	Number of Companies	Total Cash (Million)	Customers No.	Customers % Of Tot. Cos.	Market Share	Account Cash Ratio
Over $5 Million	44	$ 683		%	%	%
$3-5 Million	39	153				
$1-3 Million	131	207				
TOTAL	214	$1,043		%	%	%

• Position varies by trading center

Trading Center	Companies	Customers No.	Customers % of Tot.Cos.	Total Cash (Millions)	Market Share	Account Cash Ratio
Boston	80		%	$373	%	%
Hartford	25			356		
Providence	27			80		

DISTRICT #1

Market Structure and MGT Position By Industry
($ Amounts In Millions)

Industry (By Descending Cash Size)	Total Cash	Total Cos.	Account Cos. No.	Account Cos. % Of Total Cos.	MGT Balances	Market Share	Share of A/C Cash	A/C Cash Ratio	Remaining Potential X/C Cash	Remaining Potential Non A/C Cash	Remaining Potential Non A/C Cos.
Insurance	$ 480.6	39		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
Misc. Mfg.	70.4	25									
Non-Elec. Mach.	64.3	20									
Retail Merch.	45.4	12									
Holding & Inv. Cos.	39.4	7									
Metal Products	38.7	7									
Elec. Machinery	35.4	13									
Transport Equip.	34.3	5									
Primary Metals	31.2	8									
Brokers & Fin. Cos.	24.3	9									
Construction	23.8	8									
Print. & Publish.	20.8	13									
Food & Tobacco	20.4	7									
Hotels	16.4	2									
Textile Mill Prod.	15.4	7									

2585

DISTRICT #1

(2)

Industry (By Descending Cash Size)	Total Cash	Total Cos.	Account Cos. No.	Account Cos. % Of Total Cos.	MOT Balances	Market Share	Share Of A/C Cash	A/C Cash Ratio	Remaining Potential X/C Cash	Remaining Potential MOT A/C Cash	Remaining Potential MOT Cos
Transportation	$ 14.4	7		%	$	%	%	%	$	$	
Rubber & Plas. Prod	11.5	5									
Wholesalers	11.5	3									
Coal & Min. Mining	7.9	1									
Paper Products	9.7	4									
Apparel Mfg.	7.9	3									
Chemical Prods.	5.6	2									
Other Services	3.6	2									
Pet. Drilling&Ref.	3.0	1									
Misc. Bus. Svcs.	2.5	2									
Entertainment	1.4	1									
Agric. Forestry & Fish	1.4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	$1,043.2	214		%	$	%	%	%	$	$	

BOSTON

Company Name	Cash ($MM)	Balance ($MM)	% Share
Over $5MM			
John Hancock Mutual Life	$ 46.3	$	%
Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.	19.7		
First National Stores Inc.	19.3		
New England Mutual Life	18.5		
Gillette Co.	15.6		
Sheraton Corp. of Amer.	14.1		
Amer. Mutual Liability Ins.	12.2		
United Fruit Co.	10.3		
Eastern Gas & Fuel Assoc.	9.9		
United Shoe Machinery	8.8		
Paine Webber Jackson	8.7		
Foxboro Co.	8.1		
Hood H.P. & Sons Inc.	8.0E		
Howard Johnson Co.	6.9		
United-Carr Inc.	6.2		
Employers Group Associates	6.1		
Perini Corp.	5.5		
Transitron Electronic	5.2		
Boston Insurance Co.	5.1		
Warren S.D. Co.	5.0		
$3-5MM			
Morse Shoe Inc.	4.9		
Polaroid Corp.	4.8		
Cabot Corp.	4.5		
Kendall Co.	4.3		
Raytheon Co.	4.2		
Zayre Corp.	3.8		
Kings Department Stores	3.6		
Edgerton Germeshausen	3.5		
Stop & Shop Inc.	3.3		
American Biltrite Rubber	3.3		
Bird & Son Inc.	3.0		
$1-3MM			
Mass. Savings Bank Life Ins.	2.9		
Seaboard Allied Milling	2.8		
Ela Farm Foods Co.	2.7E		
Ludlow Corp.	2.7		
Standard Intl. Corp.	2.6		
Moseley F.S. & Co.	2.5E		
Wainwright H.C. & Co.	2.3		
U.S. Smelting & Ref.	2.3		
Sprague C.H. Son Co.	2.3		

Company Name	Cash (MM)	Balance (MM)	% Share
$1-3M (Cont)			
Electronics Corp. of Amer.	$ 2.2	$	
Hotel Corp. of America	2.2		
Globe Newspaper Co.	2.2E		
Reece Corp.	2.2		
Mitre Corp.	2.0E		
Ginn & Co.	2.0		
United-Overton Corp.	2.0E		
Green Shoe Mfg. Co.	2.0		
Courier-Citizen Co.	1.9E		
First State Insurance Co.	1.8		
Howes Leather Co.	1.8		
Boston & Maine Corp.	1.7		
Houghton Mifflin Co.	1.7		
Laboratory For Elec.	1.6		
Knapp Brothers Shoe Mfg.	1.6E		
Nichols and Co.	1.6		
Badger Co.	1.5E		
Estabrook and Co.	1.5		
Little Arthur D. Inc.	1.5E		
Carter William Co.	1.4		
Commonwealth Shoe and Leather	1.4E		
General Cinema Corp.	1.4		
Federal Street Fund Inc.	1.3		
Mr. Boston Distiller Inc.	1.3E		
Aberthaw Constr. Co.	1.3E		
Jefferson Construction	1.3		
Merrimack Mutual Fire Ins.	1.2		
Top Co.	1.2		
Marrud Inc.	1.2		
Mass. Indemnity and Life Ins.	1.2		
Mass. Casualty Ins. Co.	1.2		
Allied Kid Co.	1.1		
Penobscot Co.	1.1		
Brighams Inc.	1.1E		
Heath D.C. and Co.	1.1E		
Rust Craft Grtng. Card Inc.	1.1		
Quincy Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	1.1		
Itek Corp.	1.1		
Warren Brothers Co.	1.1		
Plimpton Press Inc.	1.0E		
Roxbury Carpet Co.	1.0		
Beacon Construction Co.	1.0E		
Pneumatic Scale Corp.	1.0		
Allyn & Bacon Inc.	1.0		
Boston Herald Traveler	1.0		
Technical Operations Inc.	1.0		

HARTFORD

Company Name	Cash (MM)	Balance (MM)	% Share
Over $5MM			
Aetna Life Ins. Co.	$133.5	$	%
Travelers Ins. Co.	62.8		
United Aircraft Corp.	28.4		
Resolute Ins. Co	22.5		
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	21.7		
Connecticut General Life Ins.	16.9		
Connecticut Mutual Life	10.5		
Security Ins. Co., Hartford	7.0		
Hahart Corp.	6.5		
Phoenix Insurance	5.4		
Heublein Inc.	5.1		
$3-5MM			
Assoc. Spring Corp.	4.7		
Fuller Brush Co.	4.1		
Hartford Steam Boiler Ins.	4.0		
Veeder-Root Inc.	3.6		
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins.	3.1		
Arrow Hart Hegeman Elec.	3.1		
$1-3MM			
Stanley Works	2.3		
Fafnir Bearing Co.	1.9		
Ingraham Co.	1.8E		
Kotts Super Markets Inc.	1.6		
Kaman Aircraft Corp.	1.5		
New Britain Machine Co.	1.3		
Dunham-Bush Inc.	1.2		
Springfield Sugar and Prod.	1.2E		

PROVIDENCE

Company Name	Cash ($M)	Balance ($M)	$ Shrs
$5MM Over			
Textron Inc.	$ 15.6	$	
Grinnell Corp.	12.6		
Gilbane Bldg. Co.	6.4E		
$3-5MM			
Amer. Universal Insurance	5.0		
Bostitch Inc.	5.0		
Providence Washington Ins.	4.7		
$1-3MM			
Factory Mutual Liability	2.8		
Washburn Wire Co.	2.2		
Fram Corp.	2.1		
Firemens Mutual Insurance	1.9		
Aerovox Corp.	1.8		
Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co.	1.6		
Blackstone Mutual Ins.	1.6		
Local Finance Corp.	1.5		
Providence Journal Co.	1.4E		
Swank Inc.	1.3		
Balfour L.G. Co.	1.3		
Hemingway Transport Inc.	1.3E		
Narragansett Capital Corp.	1.3		
Great Scott Food Market	1.2E		
Leesona Corp.	1.2		
Gorham Corp.	1.1		
Manufacturers Mutual Fire	1.1		
Kay Windsor Inc.	1.1		
Fernandes Super Markets Inc.	1.1E		
Acushnet Process Co.	1.1		
Consumer Acceptance Corp.	1.0		

OTHERS

Company Name	Cash (MM)	Balance (MM)	% Share
Over $5M			
Mass. Mutual Life Ins. Co.	$ 14.9	$	%
Norton Co.	12.4		
State Mutual Life Assurance	11.6		
American Chain and Cable Co.	10.1		
Mass. Protective Assoc. Inc.	8.8		
Larchfield Corp.	7.7		
Lane Construction Corp.	6.0E		
Sprague Elec. Co.	5.9		
Warner Brothers Co.	5.4		
Pitney Bowes Inc.	5.3		
$3-5M			
Plastic Wire and Cable Corp.	4.7		
Wyman-Gordon	4.7E		
Scovill Mfg. Co.	4.6		
Stanley Home Products, Inc.	4.3		
National Life Ins. Co.	4.3		
N.Y. New Haven and Hartford	4.2		
Fawcett Publications Inc.	4.1		
Whitin Machine Works	3.9		
New Hampshire Insurance	3.9		
Monarch Life Ins. Co.	3.8		
Dorr-Oliver Inc.	3.8		
Armstrong Rubber Co.	3.7		
Draper Corp.	3.6		
Knights Of Columbus	3.6		
Rutland Railway Corp.	3.5		
Merchants Acceptance Corp.	3.1		
Bradley Milton Co.	3.1		
International Silver Co.	3.1		
Berkshire Life Ins.	3.0		
$1-3M			
Farrel Corp.	2.8		
Bates Mfg. Co.	2.8		
Torrington Co.	2.8		
National Grange Mutual Ins. Co.	2.7		
Spalding A.G. & Bros. Inc.	2.6		
New Hampshire Finance	2.5E		
American Optical Co.	2.2		
Brown Co.	2.1		
Hubbell Harvey Inc.	2.0		
Simonds Saw and Steel Co.	2.0		
Pioneer Plastics Corp.	2.0		
United Elastic Corp.	1.9		
Crompton and Knowles Corp	1.8		
Smith and Wesson Inc.	1.8		
Peter Paul Inc.	1.6		

Company Name	Cash (MM)	Balance (MM)	$ Share
$1-3M (cont.)			
Caldor Inc.	$ 1.6	$	
Emery Air Freight Corp.	1.6		
United States Time Corp.	1.5		
Starret L.S. Co.	1.5		
National Union Electric Corp.	1.5		
Asgrow Seed Co.	1.4		
Deerfield Glassine Co.	1.4		
Valve Corp. of America	1.4		
Eversharp Inc.	1.4		
Eastern Co.	1.4		
Cott Corp.	1.3		
St. Albans Grain Co.	1.3E		
Shner Shoe Corp.	1.3		
Union Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1.3		
DeFelice L.G and Sons Inc.	1.3E		
Foster Grant Co.	1.3		
Mutual System Inc.	1.2		
UTD Corp	1.2		
Bath Iron Works Corp.	1.2		
Ballard Co.	1.2		
Moore Drop Forging Co.	1.2		
National Blank Book Co.	1.2E		
Perkin-Elmer Corp.	1.1		
St. Johnsbury Trucking Co.	1.1		
Burndy Corp.	1.1		
Peerless Insurance	1.1		
Maine Central R.R. Co.	1.1		
Worcester Tel and Gazette	1.1E		
Condec Corp.	1.1		
Aerosol Techniques Inc.	1.1		
Carreau Smith Inc.	1.0E		
Scott and Williams Inc.	1.0		

MAGAZINES

Recruiting

Opportunities for theCollege Graduate
Air Force/Space Digest
Black Careers
Careers for the College Man (Military Edition)
Equal Opportunity (Nat'l.)
Marine Corps Gazette
Shipmate Magazine
College Placement

Public Service

Atlantic
Black Enterprise
City Magazine
Commentary
Int'l. - Foreign Affairs
Image (Channel 13 Publication)
League for Industrial Democracy Journal
National Geographic Magazine (N.E. edition)
Newsweek
New York
Saturday Review
Time
Vista

Institutional Journals

American Banker
Bankers Monthly
Banking
Bank News
Burroughs Clearing House
Savings Bank Journal
Savings & Loan News
Management Conference Program
U.S. Investor/Eastern Banker
Wall Street Journal

Corporate

Handling & Shipping
R.E. Forum

Retail

N.Y. Mets Program
N.Y. Mets Yearbook

International Domestic

Business Week
Forbes
Fortune
Journal of Commerce
Newsweek
Time - B
U.S. News & World Report

Mortgage & Realty Trust

Apartment Construction News

NEWSPAPERS

New York

Amsterdam News
Washington Post
N.Y. Times
N.Y. News
N.Y. Post

Brooklyn

Branch Support
Dayton "Surf & Sand"
Branch Opening
Bayridge Home
Sunset News
Bensonhurst News
Norse News (Norwegian)
Brooklyn Spectator
Brooklyn Today

Bronx

Bronx Day
Bronx Real Estate & Bldg. News

Staten Island

Staten Island Advance

Long Island

L.I. Commercial Review
L.I. County of Nassau
L.I, Press
L.I. Newsday
The Huntington Long Islander
Deer Park Beacon
Roslyn News
Roslyn Pennysaver
Bldg. Trade Employees Assoc. of L.I.

Westchester Rockland

Herald Statesmen	-	Yonkers
Daily Argus	-	Mt. Vernon
Standard Star	-	New Rochelle
Daily Times	-	Mamaroneck
Daily Item	-	Portchester
Daily News	-	Tarrytown
Reporter Dispatch	-	White Plains
Daily Citizen	-	Ossining
Evening Star	-	Peekskill

Westchester Business Journal
(annual-review of Business & Finance)
Manor Club Bulletin- Pelham
Peekskill Directory
What to do in Westchester

Out of Town

Rochester - Democrat & Chronicle
Albany - Union Star News

New Jersey

Courier Post	- Camden	
Hackensack Record	- Hackensack	
News	- Newark	BANKAMERICARD
Star Ledger	- Newark	
Clifton Herald News	- Passaic	

RADIO

Local Branch

WFAS

	WRFM	
	WOR	
	WNEW	BANKAMERICARD
Retail -	WNBC	
	WINS	
	WCBS	
	WABC	

TELEVISION

Public Service

	WABC
Retail -	WCBS
" -	WNBC
	WNEW
	WOR-TV
	WPIX

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College Placement

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Commentary
Int'l. - Foreign Affairs
Image (Channel 13 Publication)
League for Industrial Democracy Journal
National Geographic Magazine (N.E. edition)
Newsweek
New York
Saturday Review
Time
Vista

Institutional Journals

American Banker
Bankers Monthly
Banking
Bank News
Burroughs Clearing House
Savings Bank Journal
Savings & Loan News
Management Conference Program
U.S. Investor/Eastern Banker
Wall Street Journal

Corporate

Handling & Shipping
R.E. Forum

Retail

N.Y. Mets Program
N.Y. Mets Yearbook

International Domestic

Business Week
Forbes
Fortune
Journal of Commerce
Newsweek
Time - B
U.S. News & World Report

Mortgage & Realty Trust

Apartment Construction News

NEWSPAPERS

New York

Amsterdam News
Washington Post
N.Y. Times
N.Y. News
N.Y. Post

Brooklyn

Branch Support
Dayton "Surf & Sand"
Branch Opening
Bayridge Home
Sunset News
Bensonhurst News
Norse News (Norwegian)
Brooklyn Spectator
Brooklyn Today

Bronx

Bronx Day
Bronx Real Estate & Bldg. News

Staten Island

Staten Island Advance

Long Island

L.I. Commercial Review
L.I. County of Nassau
L.I. Press
L.I. Newsday
The Huntington Long Islander
Deer Park Beacon
Roslyn News
Roslyn Pennysaver
Bldg. Trade Employees Assoc. of L.I.

Westchester Rockland

Herald Statesman	-	Yonkers
Daily Argus	-	Mt. Vernon
Standard Star	-	New Rochelle
Daily Times	-	Mamaroneck
Daily Item	-	Portchester
Daily News	-	Tarrytown
Reporter Dispatch	-	White Plains
Daily Citizen	-	Ossining
Evening Star	-	Peekskill

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News	- Newark	BANKAMERICARD
Star Ledger	- Newark	
Clifton Herald News	- Passaic	

RADIO

Local Branch

WFAS

WRFM
WOR
WNEW BANKAMERICARD
Retail - WNBC
WINS
WCBS
WABC

2552

TELEVISION

Public Service

WABC
Retail - WCBS
" - WNBC

WNEW
WOR-TV
WPIX

DX-92

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
BANKING DEPARTMENT

STATE OFFICE BUILDING, HARTFORD 06115

November 30, 1972

Richard G. Bell, Esquire
Tyler, Cooper, Grant,
Bowerman & Keefe
205 Church Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06509

Re: U.S. v. The Connecticut National Bank and
The First New Haven National Bank

Dear Mr. Bell:

This will clarify the application forms which I forwarded to you in my letter of November 17, with a copy to the Justice Department, as follows:

1) The enclosure marked (A), which I understand is an exhibit in your case, D-7, represents the first page of an application form which was put into use by this Department at the beginning of 1969.

2) The enclosure marked (B), which I understand is an exhibit in your case, D-84, represents a full application form which was put into use in this Department approximately 6 months ago, and it represents a slight revision of the application form represented by (A) above.

3) Prior to 1969, there was no formal application form in use in this Department and applicants seeking to establish new state banks would submit the information required by statute and such other information as may have been requested by the Department.

Sincerely,

James E. Hagen
Bank Commissioner

JEH/a

cc: John W. Clark, Esquire
Attorney - Anti-Trust Division
U.S. Justice Department
10th & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

60-111-2111
DEPARTMENT OF J...
10 SEP 20 1973

DX-93

COMPARATIVE DEPOSITS OF THE CONNECTICUT BANK AND TRUST CO., HARTFORD NATIONAL BANK, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK, THE FIRST NEW HAVEN NATIONAL BANK

($ millions)	12/31/71	Share Of Total	12/31/72	Share Of Total
Total Connecticut commercial bank deposits * Call Rpt Comm. Banks	$ 5,676		$ 6,614	
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	$ 1,086	19.1 %	$ 1,385	20.9 %
Hartford National Bank	$ 1,066	18.8 %	$ 1,347	20.4 %
Connecticut National Bank	$ 370	6.5 %	$ 412	6.2 %
First New Haven National Bank	$ 266	4.7 %	$ 272	4.1 %

* Source: Bank Commissioner, State of Connecticut

Source for individual bank deposits: Call Reports

DX-94

File No. 361

Substitute Senate Bill No. 1646

State of Connecticut

SENATE

Senate, April 10, 1973. The Committee on Banks & Regulated Activities reported through Senator Gormley of the 28th District, Chairman of the Committee on the part of the Senate, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

AN ACT CONCERNING PERSONAL CHECKING ACCOUNTS IN SAVINGS BANKS AND BUILDING OR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. For purposes of this act the following definitions shall apply: (a) A "personal checking account" means a demand deposit held in the name of one or more natural persons, solely for personal purposes and not for the purpose of, or in connection with, the carrying on of any business, trade, occupation or profession. Demand deposits held in the name of or on behalf of nonprofit entities, estates, trusts or government entities or agencies are specifically determined not to be personal checking accounts.

(b) A "commercial bank" means a state bank and trust company or national banking association having its main office in this state.

(c) A "small commercial bank" means a commercial bank which has total assets of less than fifty million dollars. Total assets of a commercial bank are the assets shown on its last report made to the state bank commissioner or the federal comptroller of the currency in the immediately preceding calendar year.

(d) A "negotiable withdrawal order" is an order signed by the owner of a savings account directing the bank to pay a specified amount out of such account to the order of a specified person or entity, or to bearer, and which order is presented or transmitted to the bank by a person other than the depositor or a person acting on behalf of the depositor.

Sec. 2. A savings bank may accept personal checking accounts. Funds in personal checking accounts in a savings bank may be withdrawn and transferred by such instruments and means as are from time to time permitted for the withdrawal and transfer of demand deposits in state banks and trust companies.

Sec. 3. A savings bank may pay interest on personal checking accounts only to the extent that state banks and trust companies which are not members of the federal reserve system may from time to time be permitted to pay interest on demand deposits.

Sec. 4. A savings bank which is not a member of the federal reserve system shall maintain a reserve fund for its personal checking accounts equal in percentage to that required to be maintained for demand deposits by state banks and trust companies which are not members of the federal reserve system. Such reserve fund of a savings bank shall be kept in the same form as is from time to time applicable to the reserve fund for demand deposits of state banks and trust companies which are not members of the federal reserve system; but that portion of such reserve fund which is deposited in other banks subject to demand draft shall be deposited in state banks and trust companies and national banking associations having their main offices in this state.

Sec. 5. A savings bank may not accept demand deposits other than personal checking accounts. At the time any personal checking account is opened, a savings bank shall obtain from the depositor a signed statement to the effect that the depositor will use the account only for personal purposes. If a savings bank discovers that an account accepted as a personal checking account is being used for other than personal purposes, it shall close the account upon reasonable notice to the depositor.

Sec. 6. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any savings bank that is authorized by its charter to receive special accounts without interest and to permit its depositors to draw checks against such accounts, and which has been doing so since before January 3, 1973.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect on the earliest of the following three dates:

(a) The effective date of federal legislation authorizing the chartering of national mutual savings banks having the power to accept personal checking accounts;

(b) The date as of which the difference between the rates of interest which may be paid by savings banks and by state banks and trust companies which are not members of the federal reserve system on all savings and time deposits under one hundred thousand dollars, whether represented by a passbook, certificate or deposit or otherwise, is eliminated;

(c) December 31, 1975.

Sec. 8. (a) Notwithstanding section 2 of this act, a savings bank may not accept personal checking accounts at a branch office located in a town which has a population of less than twenty-five thousand persons and in which the main office of a small commercial bank, chartered on or before January 3, 1973, was located on January 3, 1973, provided that a savings bank may accept personal checking accounts at a branch office located in a town in which the savings bank has its main office or in which is located a branch office of a commercial bank which has its main office in another town, and provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall cease to be applicable to a branch office in any town at such time as each such small commercial bank ceases to exist or ceases to maintain its main office in such town.

(b) After one year from date (a) or date (c) specified in section 7 of this act, whichever is earlier, a savings bank, prohibited by subsection (a) from accepting personal checking accounts at a particular branch office, may apply to the commissioner for permission to accept personal checking accounts at such branch office. Within ten days of receipt of the application, the commissioner shall notify by registered or

certified mail the savings bank and each small commercial bank referred to in subsection (a) of the time and place of a hearing to be held on the application, which time shall be not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after said notice. The banks which are the parties to the proceeding shall be entitled to be represented by counsel, and a transcript of the hearing shall be made. The commissioner and the parties to the proceeding may issue subpoenaes to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. The commissioner may establish other rules of procedure, not inconsistent with this act, to govern the proceedings. The commissioner shall approve the application if he finds that allowing such savings bank to accept personal checking accounts at such branch will serve the public interest and convenience and will not cause undue competitive injury to each small commercial bank referred to in subsection (a). Within sixty days after the date of the hearing, the commissioner shall give written notice, to the savings bank and each small commercial bank referred to in subsection (a), of approval or disapproval of the application.

(c) The provisions of this section and any decision or order of the commissioner or of a court pursuant to this section shall cease to be of any further force or effect on date (b) specified in section 7 of this act.

Sec. 9. (a) Notwithstanding section 2 of this act, a savings bank may not accept personal checking accounts at an office located in a particular town prior to forty days after it has given the commissioner written notice of its intention to accept personal checking accounts at that office, or, if a complaint is filed pursuant to this subsection, prior to thirty days following the hearing on such complaint. Within ten days of receipt of the notice, the commissioner shall send a copy of the notice, by registered or certified mail, to each commercial bank having an office in the town at which it was operating on January 3, 1973. Within thirty days after the commissioner sends the copy of the notice, any such commercial bank may file a complaint with the commissioner alleging that the acceptance of personal checking accounts by the savings bank at that office will

cause undue competitive injury resulting in a severe diminution of the earnings of the commercial bank. The complaint shall state facts upon which are based the allegations of diminution of earnings of the commercial bank. Within ten days of filing of the complaint, the commissioner shall notify, by registered or certified mail, the commercial bank and the savings bank of the time and place of a hearing to be held on the complaint, which time shall be not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days after the notice of the hearing. The banks which are the parties to the proceeding shall be entitled to be represented by counsel, and a transcript of the hearing shall be made. The commissioner and the parties to the proceeding may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. The commissioner may establish other rules of procedure, not inconsistent with this act, to govern the proceedings. The commissioner shall, within thirty days after the date of the hearing, render a decision stating his findings as to the truth of the allegations of the complaint, and issue an appropriate order based on the decision. If the commissioner finds that the allegations of the complaint are true, the order may prohibit the acceptance of personal checking accounts at the office referred to in the complaint, or impose such limitations upon the acceptance of personal checking accounts at that office as the commissioner may deem appropriate. If the commissioner finds that the allegations of the complaint are not true, the order shall dismiss the complaint. The commissioner shall send a copy of the decision and order to the parties to the proceeding. The savings bank against which an order under this subsection is made may apply to the commissioner for revocation or modification of such order and a hearing shall be held upon said application in accordance with the procedures provided for in this subsection, and thereafter the commissioner shall render such order as he may deem appropriate, provided that no hearing shall be required to be held on any such application filed within six months of the commissioner's prior order unless the application alleges facts

sufficient to demonstrate that a substantial change of circumstances has occurred.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any branch office to which section 8 of this act applies.

(c) A savings bank which is not authorized to accept personal checking accounts at an office located in a particular town shall not directly or indirectly accept at such office funds from any customer for deposit in a personal checking account at another office of such savings bank.

(d) The provisions of this section and any decision or order of the commissioner or of a court pursuant to this section shall cease to be of any further force or effect on date (a) or date (b) specified in section 7 of this act, whichever is earlier.

Sec. 10. (a) The right of a savings bank to accept new personal checking accounts at an office located in a particular town may be terminated by order of the commissioner upon a finding by the commissioner that the acceptance of personal checking accounts by the savings bank at that office has caused, or is likely to cause, a diminution of the earnings of a commercial bank having an office in that town at which it was operating on January 3, 1973, so substantial as to jeopardize that commercial bank's solvency or ability to continue to do business. A proceeding under this section shall be commenced by the complaint of the aggrieved commercial bank, which complaint shall be filed with the commissioner and upon such savings bank. The complaint shall state facts upon which are based the allegations of diminution of earnings of the aggrieved commercial bank. Within ten days of filing of the complaint, the commissioner shall notify, by registered or certified mail, the commercial bank and the savings bank which are the parties to the proceeding of the time and place of a hearing to be held on the complaint, which time shall be not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days after said notice. The hearing may be conducted by the commissioner or by a hearing officer appointed by the commissioner in writing. The banks which are the parties to the proceeding shall be entitled to be represented by counsel, and a transcript of the hearing shall be made.

The commissioner, the hearing officer and the parties to the proceeding may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. The commissioner may establish other rules of procedure, not inconsistent with this act, to govern the proceedings. If the hearing is conducted by a hearing officer, he shall in writing state his findings and make a recommendation to the commissioner and shall send copies of his findings and recommendations to the parties. The commissioner may permit the parties to object, either by oral argument or in writing, to the hearing officer's findings and recommendation. The commissioner, after consideration of all evidence and arguments adduced, including the findings and recommendation of the hearing officer and objections thereto, shall render his decision in writing and shall issue an appropriate order based thereon. The commissioner's order may dismiss the complaint, grant the relief requested, or grant such other relief and impose such limitations upon the acceptance of new personal checking accounts by the savings bank at the office referred to in the complaint as the commissioner may deem appropriate. The commissioner shall send a copy of such decision and order to the parties to the proceedings. The savings bank against which an order under this subsection is made may apply to the commissioner for revocation or modification of such order, and a hearing shall be held upon said application in accordance with the procedures provided for in this subsection and thereafter the commissioner shall render such order as he may deem appropriate.

(b) If, after filing of the complaint by a commercial bank and before a final decision is made, the commissioner shall determine that timely action is necessary in order to prevent a diminution of the earnings of the commercial bank so substantial as to jeopardize its solvency or ability to continue to do business, the commissioner may on his own initiative issue a temporary order requiring the savings bank to cease and desist from accepting new personal checking accounts at the office referred to in the complaint. Such order shall become effective upon

service upon the savings bank and, unless set aside or modified by a court, shall remain in effect until the final decision of the commissioner. A savings bank served with a temporary cease and desist order may apply to the superior court for the county in which the main office of the savings bank is located for an injunction setting aside, limiting or suspending the enforcement of such temporary cease and desist order.

Sec. 11. No savings bank shall permit transfers by negotiable withdrawal order from a savings deposit which is in the name of a government or governmental agency, in a trade name, in the name of a corporation or partnership or in a name having appended to it a commercial, occupational or professional designation. If a savings bank discovers that transfers by negotiable withdrawal order from a savings account not in such a name are being made for governmental, commercial, occupational or professional purposes, it shall discontinue permitting such transfers upon reasonable notice to the depositor.

Sec. 12. Until the earliest of the three dates specified in section 7 of this act, no state bank and trust company or savings bank shall permit transfers by negotiable withdrawal order from any savings account, unless such method of transfer is expressly permitted in jurisdictions including this state by federal law or by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or Federal Reserve Board. On and after any of the three dates specified in section 7 of this act, or the date as of which such method of transfer is expressly authorized in jurisdictions including this state by federal law or by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or Federal Reserve Board, whichever date is earliest, a state bank and trust company or savings bank may permit transfers by negotiable withdrawal order from a savings deposit which is in the name of one or more natural persons.

Sec. 13. The provisions of this act with respect to savings banks shall apply to building or savings and loan associations.

Sec. 14. Sections 1, 6, 11, 12 and 13 of this act shall take effect upon passage. Section

9 shall take effect July 1, 1975, and all other sections of this act shall take effect upon the occurrence of the earliest of the three dates specified in section 7 of this act.

STATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. Substitute S.B. No. 2126. (File No. 312) AN ACT CONCERNING HOUSING SITE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

Senator Bozzuto of the 32nd offered Senate Amendment Schedule A and moved its adoption.

On a voice vote the amendment was adopted.

Senator Bozzuto of the 32nd explained the bill as amended and moved its passage.

On a voice vote the bill passed as amended.

The following is Senate Amendment Schedule A.

In line 93, after the word "EXCEED" delete the words "THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN"

In lines 95, 96 and 97, after the word "ACT" delete the words "AND THE AMOUNT PAID FOR THE ACQUISITION OF SUCH REAL PROPERTY BY THE FIRST PURCHASER FROM THE MUNICIPALITY"

In line 157, insert a bracket before the word "AS"

In line 158, insert a bracket after the word "TO" and insert the following: "AND UPON SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS THE COMMISSIONER SHALL DETERMINE, AND IN SUCH AMOUNT AS THE COMMISSIONER SHALL DETERMINE, BASED UPON"

In line 159, after the word "section", insert the following: "THE INTEREST EARNED FROM INVESTMENT OF FUNDS, THE FAIR MARKET VALUE OF SUCH REAL PROPERTY, THE TOTAL PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OR LEASE OF SUCH REAL PROPERTY AND ANY APPPRECIATION AND INCREASE IN VALUE"

Add a new section 3 as follows: "Sec. 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 1973."

BUSINESS ON THE CALENDAR
FAVORABLE REPORTS OF THE
JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE
BILLS PASSED AND RESOLUTION ADOPTED

The following favorable reports were taken from the table, read the third time, the reports of the Committee accepted, and the bills and resolution transferred to the Consent Calendar:

BANKS AND REGULATED ACTIVITIES. Substitute S.B. No. 1646 (File No. 361) AN ACT CONCERNING PERSONAL CHECKING ACCOUNTS IN SAVINGS BANKS AND BUILDING OR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Senator Gormley of the 28th offered Senate Amendment Schedule A and moved its adoption.

Senators Lenge of the 5th, Alfano of the 7th, Hellier of the 18th, Guidera of the 26th and Page of the 12th absented themselves from the Chamber under Rule 15.

On a voice vote Senate Amendment Schedule A was adopted.

Senator Gormley of the 29th offered Senate Amendment Schedule B and moved its adoption.

On a voice vote Senate Amendment Schedule B was adopted.

REmarking favorably on the bill as amended were Senators Rose of the 8th, Power of the 30th, Caldwell of the 23rd.

On motion of Senator Gormley of the 28th the bill as amended was placed on the Consent Calendar.

The Chair ruled the amendments technical.

The following is Senate Amendment Schedule A

In section 7, delete lines 76 and 77 and substitute the following: Sec. 7. Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10 of this act shall take effect on the earliest of the following three dates:

The following is Senate Amendment Schedule B

In section 8, line 144 delete "or of a"; in line 145 delete "court" and after the word "section" insert "or of a court upon an appeal therefrom".

In section 9, line 225, delete "or of a"; in line 226, delete "court" and after the word "section" insert "or of a court upon an appeal therefrom".

In section 6, subsection (b), line 88, delete "or" and insert "of". TRANSPORTATION. Substitute S.B. No. 1701 (File No. 316) AN ACT CONCERNING GROUNDS FOR DENIAL OF AN APPLICATION FOR LICENSE AS A MOTOR VEHICLE DEALER, REPAIRER OPERATORS.

Senator Petroni of the 24th offered Senate Amendment Schedule A and moved its adoption.

On a voice vote the amendment was adopted.

Senator Petroni of the 24th explained the bill as amended and on his motion it was placed on the Consent Calendar.

The following is Senate Amendment Schedule A.

In section 2, line 32 delete the word "SHALL" before the word "refuse" and insert the word "MAY" therein.

In section 2, line 38 insert the words "MOTOR VEHICLE" before the word "JUNKYARD".

In section 2, line 39 insert the word "DEALER" after the word "MOTOR VEHICLE".

In section 2, line 42, after the word "STATES" insert a comma, underlining said comma and insert thereafter the words "IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HEARING REQUIREMENTS PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 21-21" underlining said numerals.

In section 2, line 61 bracket the words "by regulation provided".

In section 3, line 62 bracket "21-22" and insert "21-19", underlining said numerals.

EDUCATION. Substitute S.B. No. 1693 (File No. 326) AN ACT CONCERNING THE STUDENT LOAN FOUNDATION.

Senator Truex of the 9th explained the bill and on her motion it was placed on the consent calendar.

X-1

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIONAL BANKS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

Office of the
Comptroller of the Currency

DECISION OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY ON THE APPLICATION TO CONSOLIDATE THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK, BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, AND THE FIRST NEW HAVEN NATIONAL BANK, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, UNDER THE CHARTER OF THE LATTER AND WITH THE TITLE OF "THE FIRST CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK."

STATEMENT

On February 2, 1971, The Connecticut National Bank, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and The First New Haven National Bank, New Haven, Connecticut, applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to consolidate under the charter of the latter and with the title of "The First Connecticut National Bank," with its main office in Bridgeport.

The First New Haven National Bank, the charter bank, with IPC deposits of $237.2 million, was originally chartered in 1792 through its predecessor, The New Haven Bank, N. B. A., and is the oldest bank in existence under the national system. It operates 22 branch offices in New Haven County and has one approved but unopened branch. It is the seventh largest bank in the state in terms of total resources.

New Haven, the home office city of the charter bank, has a population of approximately 133,000 and is the third largest city in the state. Occupying 17.9 square miles, it is located in New Haven County on Long Island Sound approximately 36 miles south of Hartford and serves as the hub of a rapidly growing industrialized area. The population of New Haven has decreased by some 12% in the last decade. The population of New Haven County, on the other hand, has increased by 11% to 733,846.

The Connecticut National Bank, with IPC deposits of $301.6 million, can trace its beginnings to 1806. In 1865, it converted to a national association and assumed its present name in 1955. This bank operates 48 branch offices

of which 39 are concentrated in Fairfield County with eight in New Haven County and one in Litchfield County. It is ranked as the fourth largest bank in the state in terms of total resources.

Bridgeport, the home office city of the Connecticut National Bank, is the second largest city in the state with a population of about 155,000 and a trade area population of 360,000. It is located in Fairfield County on Long Island Sound approximately 19 miles southwest of New Haven and about 60 miles northeast of New York City. Its economy is diversified and is relatively stable. The city, with its good harbor facilities, is one of the leading industrial and commercial centers in the state. Varied industrial plants, both large and small, dot the area around Bridgeport. While the population of the city has been relatively stable in recent years, the population of the surrounding area has shown very substantial growth.

The consolidation of the applicant banks will give the resulting bank some 71 branch offices to serve the two southwestern counties of Connecticut, viz., Fairfield and New Haven. This breadth of coverage will enable the applicants to achieve the goal at which this application is aimed, namely, to become a regional bank of sufficient size to compete effectively in its market. Applicants hope, by combining their resources, to continue to serve the customers who are now outgrowing their individual capabilities, and, with combined resources, to compete more effectively with the larger, state-wide Connecticut banks and with the out-of-state banks that canvass the area for profitable banking business.

Inasmuch as Connecticut statutes encourage state-wide branching through mergers, the two southwestern counties must be viewed in the context of the economy of the state as a whole. Not only does Connecticut lie mid-way between Boston and New York on the axis of the eastern megalopolis, but Fairfield County has long been considered to be a commuter's suburb of New York City. The excellent highway and transportation systems, including seaways, that connect Connecticut to its two adjacent metropolitan areas, have contributed significantly to its marked population increase in the last decade. The same transportation systems have encouraged the growth of industrial activity in the state, with all its concomitant benefits, until it has become one of the leaders in the nation.

Connecticut, unlike its neighboring states, is handicapped because it lacks large metropolitan centers in which, normally, large banks coexist with large industrial, manufacturing, business and service concerns. The population of Connecticut has been historically spread out over its 169 towns, each of which

operates independently as a trading area and a bank service area. Connecticut's spectacular growth has occurred along a corridor reaching from New York City, through Bridgeport and New Haven, to Hartford in the central portion of the state. Between 1963 and 1967 annual new capital expenditures for plants and equipment increased 84.9% for Fairfield County, the headquarters of Connecticut National Bank, and 73.2% for New Haven County, the headquarters of the First New Haven National Bank. For the same period, the value added by manufacture increased by 47.3% for the Bridgeport bank and by 36.3% for the charter bank. Between 1960 and 1970, the population in Fairfield County increased 20.2%; in New Haven County the increase was 11.1%.

Concomitant with its population growth, the economy of the state has continued to expand. It now ranks first in the nation in per capita income and per capita value added by manufacture and second in per capita effective buying income. Constituting, as it does, such a lush banking market, the large billion and near-billion dollar institutions in New York, Boston, and Providence have canvassed it from border to border in search of business -- and rightfully so. To withstand the competitive inroads of the out-of-state institutions, the local banking structure needs more large banks. This is essential to Connecticut if the wealth it generates is to remain within the state and redound to the advantage of the people who created it.

Connecticut banks have been limited to a minor share in the state's growth.[1] In 1970, First New Haven National Bank had a lending limit of approximately $1.5 million. Of its 23 customers borrowing that amount, 18 have gone out of the area for additional financing. Connecticut National Bank, with a lending limit of $2 million, has had similar experiences. Both banks are able to provide only small proportions of major commercial borrowing requirements and both suffer from the lack of resources to service the international financing and corporate counselling needs of the large customers. By the consolidation of these banks, new and better services will be offered to their customers thereby making the resulting bank more competitive.

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1. See opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency dated April 14, 1969, approving the application of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, Hartford, Connecticut, and the Connecticut National Bank, Brideport, Connecticut, to merge.

Even though both participants to this proposal are located in southwestern Connecticut, they do not now compete with each other in any legally meaningful degree. First New Haven National Bank which primarily serves New Haven County, draws less than 2 percent of its IPC deposits from Fairfield County which is served by the Connecticut National Bank. On the other hand, the Connecticut National Bank obtains only 5.6 percent of its IPC deposits from areas in New Haven County where the First New Haven National Bank has its offices. With respect to loans, Connecticut National Bank derives less than 4 percent of its dollar volume from New Haven County while the First New Haven National Bank derives somewhat less than 3 percent from Fairfield County.

The applicant banks do not compete substantially even in the three small areas where each operates one or more branch offices. In the Derby - Ansonia area each bank has one branch on the town line. Connecticut National Bank has had its small branch in Ansonia since 1958 and First New Haven National Bank opened its branch several hundred yards away in Derby in 1966. Connecticut National Bank has had a branch office in Orange since 1956 and First New Haven National opened its branch one mile away in 1963. Neither of these offices has yet reached a $10 million deposit base. First New Haven National entered Milford by merger in 1955 when it acquired two offices. In 1959 it opened a third branch in Milford. These three offices are one-half, two, and two and one-half miles distant from Connecticut National's branch which opened in 1956. The aggregate deposits of each bank in these branch offices in these three areas constitute a very minute share of their total deposits.

Applicant banks have stated that, as a matter of prudent banking practice, the resulting bank will not wish to operate two separate offices in Orange and in the Ansonia - Derby area. It plans to sell one of the offices to another competing commercial bank which is not yet represented in the area and which probably could not enter the area except by the purchase of such a branch. The same plan is proposed for one of the branches in Milford.

One of the advantages of this consolidation is the continuing existence of multiple banking offices. There are 23 commercial banks and 24 savings banks presently operating a total of 475 offices in the combined service areas of the applicant banks. Of the total deposits held by these institutions, Connecticut National Bank holds only 5.0% and the First New Haven National Bank holds 3.7% of the total loans; Connecticut National Bank holds 4.9% and First New Haven National holds 3.8%.

The impact of this proposal on potential competition in the banking mart in the state derives from the application of the banking statutes of the state rather than from the effects on the union of the applicants. The Connecticut state statute on branch banking has created a crazy-quilt design of towns that are "open" or "closed" to de novo branch banking. Of the 22 towns in these two counties open to branch banking, one or the other of the applicants has a branch office there. There are 12 towns open to branch banking in which neither applicant has a branch. The experience of the applicants in entering "open" towns by de novo branching in recent years reveals that rural communities cannot support or justify the high initial costs of opening a branch nor justify the the protracted operating period through which it must function before it becomes operationally viable. These economic considerations, from a prudent point of view, foreclose these towns to de novo branching in the foreseeable future. Thus, the only local markets in these counties that can support a competitive de novo branch are the population centers of Bridgeport and New Haven, Stanford, Waterbury, and Norwalk, all of which are closed to de novo entry by reason of the state's statute.

This application does not present any problem of concentration of banking resources. Connecticut National Bank ranks sixth and First New Haven National Bank ranks tenth among the 49 commercial and savings banks operating competing offices in southwest Connecticut. While the bank resulting from this consolidation will rank fourth in size in the area, a gain of two places, it will possess combined deposits of only $569 million and loans of $432 million which represents less than 9 percent of those held by competing banks in their service areas. This percentage does not represent an undue concentration of resources in view of the growth of the 11 new commercial banks chartered for the same area since 1960. Since 1960 both banks' share of the market has decreased significantly thereby rendering them less competitive in the overall market.

The banking market in the two county area, as in all of Connecticut, is fragmented rather than concentrated. The eight leading banks[2] in the area hold

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2. As of June 20, 1971

	Resources in Millions
1. Hartford National Bank	$1,254.00
2. Connecticut Bank & Trust	$1,176.80
3. Union Trust Co.	$ 591.20
4. Connecticut National Bank	$ 412.40
5. State National Bank of Conn.	$ 403.80
6. City National Bank	$ 377.40
7. First New Haven National	$ 299.00
8. Second National Bank	$ 206.70

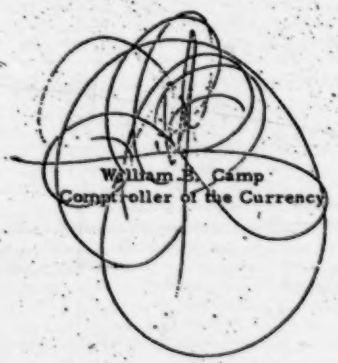
approximately 60% of the deposits of the 47 banks maintaining offices in the area. Acquisitions by three of the four leading competitors in the area between 1962 and 1967 represented less than 3.5% of the total assets of banks competing in the area. Between 1962 and 1968, eleven commercial banks were chartered in Fairfield and New Haven Counties. These factors indicate that the general banking public in these counties is well served; however, they fail to disclose that the large commercial accounts, which represent the industrial concerns on which the economy of Connecticut depends, are not able to find banking resources in these counties.

The slight increase in the concentration of banking resources that will result from this consolidation will put the participants in a stronger competitive position in the state and in the various sections of the state they both serve. This increase will not result in a substantial lessening of competition among commercial banks anywhere in the state. Experience has shown that the combination of banking resources through mergers and holding company acquisitions, especially where these forms of bank expansion are specifically encouraged by state laws, has stimulated competition to an unusually high degree without danger to the viability of competing banks, and has thereby contributed considerably to the good of the banking public. These beneficial effects are found in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and California, and, to a limited degree, in Connecticut.

It is well documented that out-of-state banks, particularly those located in New York and Boston, largely finance the industrial development in Connecticut and drain the banking profits from the state. The only method open to applicants to compete with those banks is to consolidate their resources, raise their lending limits, and provide the sophisticated banking services demanded by industrial and commercial customers. De novo branching, even if it were feasible, would not serve this purpose. Smaller consolidations, likewise, would not result in the aggregation of resources sufficiently large to finance the requirements of the large corporations that are located in Fairfield and New Haven Counties. The banking structure in southwest Connecticut, together with the proximity of the New York banks, poses a unique situation in which the applicants are likely to be uninvolved bystanders as their corporate markets are taken over by out-of-state banks which already have the

resources to conduct banking business on the large scale today's economy demands.

Applying the statutory criteria it is concluded that the consolidation proposed is in the public interest. Therefore, the application to consolidate is approved.



William B. Camp
Comptroller of the Currency

Dated: July 26, 1971

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE IX-2

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIONAL BANKS

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C. 20220

INFORMATION WO 4-2181

February 19, 1965

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency announced today that preliminary approval has been given to the establishment of two new National Banks in Houston, Texas.

Title - "Capital National Bank"
Total capital - $1,000,000

Organizers -

Paul Kayser
J. W. Link, Jr.
Leonard F. McCollum, Sr.
Leonard F. McCollum, Jr.
Allan Shivers

Directors -

Paul Kayser
Leonard F. McCollum, Sr.
Leonard F. McCollum, Jr.
Arch E. Rowan

Title - "Lumbermen's National Bank of Houston"
Total capital - $750,000

Organizers -

Richard P. Bond
J. H. Greer
Robert C. Lanier
Arthur Temple
Latane Temple
Lanis H. Thompson
W. Temple Webber

Directors -

Richard P. Bond
Gordon A. Cain
J. H. Greer
Robert C. Lanier
Jack Ryan
H. J. Shands
Arthur Temple
Latane Temple
Lanis H. Thompson
W. Temple Webber
Julian M. Zimmerman

(M O R E)

A P P E N D I X (3)

Colorado
-Denver metropolitan area

Connecticut
All major banking markets

District of Columbia

Florida
Dade County
Broward County
Orange County

Hawaii
Honolulu

Illinois
Chicago metropolitan area

Maryland
Montgomery County
Prince Georges County
Baltimore metropolitan area

Minnesota
Minneapolis metropolitan area
St. Paul metropolitan area

New Jersey
All major banking markets

New York
Long Island

Oklahoma
Oklahoma City metropolitan area
Tulsa metropolitan area

Virginia
Arlington County
Fairfax County
Alexandria
Norfolk metropolitan area
Richmond metropolitan area
Roanoke metropolitan area

Our staff is continuing its study and appraisal of the adequacy of present banking facilities in certain other banking market areas throughout the country to ascertain the degree of adequacy of facilities existing at this time. As conclusions are reached announcements of results thereof will be made. The policies set forth do not necessarily apply to cases already in process.

The Comptroller also announced the disapproval of an application for a new National Bank in Houston -

Organizers -	Directors - Proposed
H. Julian Frachtman	Raymond I. Arsht
Raymond I. Arsht	Vernon Bain
Hollis C. Jacobs	Earl P. Edgley
Darby Suiter	H. Julian Frachtman
Joe Westerlage, Jr.	Hollis C. Jacobs
	Darby Suiter
	Joe H. Westerlage, Jr.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency also announced today that present opportunities for new banking facilities in Houston, Texas, are patently limited and future opportunities for new banking facilities should await further development of the city and the metropolitan area.

In view of the increase in the number of new banking institutions - both state and National and the continuing interest which has been displayed by groups seeking to organize additional new banks, it seems appropriate to indicate that, for the time being, a period of digestion is essential in order to provide a reasonable opportunity for recently-formed banks to develop, and in order to enable us to assess any public need for additional facilities in the future.

This statement applies with equal force to certain other banking markets in Texas--the metropolitan area of Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, Lubbock and San Antonio.

It must have become apparent by now that certain other banking market areas are considered closed to new bank entry for the time being, at least until a period of digestion has transpired with respect to the approved, and approved but unopened banks. These areas embrace the following:

California

Los Angeles metropolitan area
Oakland metropolitan area
San Francisco metropolitan area
San Diego metropolitan area
Orange County
(and a number of other areas in the State which are patently well banked at this time)

(M O R E)

IX-3

THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIONAL BANKS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK REGION
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY FEDERAL BUILDING
ROOM 1608-A
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02203

Office of the
Comptroller of the Currency

February 18, 1971

Comptroller of the Currency
U. S. Treasury Department
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

As requested in Mr. Watson's letter of February 3, 1971, there is enclosed a report by Senior National Bank Examiner Lawrence W. Veronneau covering the proposed consolidation of The Connecticut National Bank, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and The First New Haven National Bank, New Haven, Connecticut, under the charter of The First New Haven National Bank, and with the title, "The First Connecticut National Bank."

I have reviewed this report and the application and concur with the findings as reported by the field examiner.

Very truly yours,

John L. Donovan
Regional Administrator of National Banks

Enclosure

IX-4

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIONAL BANKS

P. O Box 149
Hartford, Connecticut
February 12, 1971

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINER

Comptroller of the Currency
Washington, D. C. 20220

Re: Proposed Consolidation
The Connecticut National Bank, Bridgeport, Connecticut and The First New Haven National Bank, New Haven, Connecticut under the charter of The First New Haven National Bank and with the title The First Connecticut National Bank

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to instructions received from Mr. John L. Donovan, Regional Administrator of National Banks for the First National Bank Region, an investigation was made in connection with the proposal in reference. The investigation began on February 8, 1971. Procedures as outlined in Washington Office memorandum of December 22, 1961, and policy guidelines subsequently issued were followed.

The statistics presented in the Application for Approval to Consolidate were given prior study and subsequent review in concert with respective managements.

Bridgeport, the proposed head office location, with a population of about 155,000 and a possible trade draw estimated at 360,000, is the second largest city in the State. Occupying 14.6 square miles, it is located in Fairfield County on Long Island Sound approximately 19 miles southwest of New Haven and about 60 miles northeast of New York City. Its economy is diversified and, until the recent economic downturn, had been relatively stable. The city, with its good harbor facilities, is one of the leading industrial and commercial centers in the State. Industry is varied, both light and heavy. There are many manufacturing plants, large and small. Currently, the Bridgeport area is experiencing rather heavy unemployment due to the general economic slowdown and the cutbacks in defense spending. Immediately prior to this development there appeared to be no lack of employment opportunity in the general area. While there has been comparatively little change in the population of Bridgeport in recent years, the metropolitan area embracing a number of surrounding and adjacent municipalities has shown substantial growth. Economic

prospects for the region are considered positive, notwithstanding the moderate recession now existing.

New Haven, with a population approximating 133,000, is the third largest city in the State. Occupying 17.9 square miles, it is located in New Haven County on Long Island Sound about 36 miles south of Hartford. It serves as the hub for a rapidly growing area. Its economy is diversified and had been relatively stable until the recent economic downturn. Industry is varied, both light and heavy. There are many manufacturing plants, large and small with the latter predominating. The city is an important commercial, service, and retail center. Also, Yale University is located here and has a substantial impact upon the local economy. As in the case of the Bridgeport area, the New Haven area, for the same reasons, is currently experiencing unemployment though to a more modest degree. With the trend toward suburban living it is noted that the population of New Haven has shown a marked decline over the last decade (152,000 in 1960). However, the general area has enjoyed substantial growth and prospects for its continuance are positive despite the existance of a moderate recession.

Coverage was given to the various factors set forth in 12 U. S. C. 1828 (c) and pertinences with respect thereto follow in numerical sequence.

(1) Financial History and Condition - The Connecticut National Bank can trace its beginning back to 1806. In 1865 it converted its charter to a national bank and assumed its present name in 1955. With resources of $398MM on December 31, 1970, Connecticut National was the fourth largest commercial bank in the State. For a number of years the bank has been expansion minded. Branch offices acquired through merger or otherwise established now number 48 (applications for Ansonia and Shelton have been approved, but the branches have not yet been opened). The heavy concentration of outlets is in the southwestern section of the State. The general condition of the bank, well known to our office, can be described as good.

The First New Haven National Bank is the oldest bank in existence under the National System. Through its predecessor, The New Haven Bank, N. B. A., it was originally chartered in October, 1792, and through another predecessor, The First National Bank, received its present national charter. With resources of $315MM on December 31, 1970, First New Haven was the sixth largest commercial bank in the State. The bank is branch minded, but it has confined its activities in this regard to outlets in New Haven County in its own general locality. Branch offices acquired through merger or otherwise established now number 20 (an application to open another office in New Haven at the corner of Derby and Norton Streets has been approved, but the branch has not yet been opened). The general condition of the bank, well known to our office, can be described as good.

(2) While there could be a question of capital keeping pace with growth, analysis of the various factors involved leads to the conclusion that the capital of The Connecticut National Bank is sufficient for present needs. The same conclusion was reached with respect to the capital of The First New Haven National Bank. Categorized, both of the applicants can be considered to be moderately capitalized.

Initially, the combined capital structure would appear adequate to meet the needs of the resulting bank. Regarding the future, the growth consideration and the matter of retained earnings keeping pace would be influencing factors.

(3) The future earnings prospects are favorable. The participating banks are good earners. The trend with respect to both has been consistently upward over the last several years. Both are known to be aggressive in the matter of business solicitation. Projections for future earnings are not considered unreasonable. The resulting bank's position should be enhanced by the broadening of its operating base.

(4) Management - The management of The Connecticut National Bank carries a rating of "Good". For many years it has derived its strong leadership from former President Lewis A. Shea. In 1968 Mr. Shea became Chairman of the Board, but his influence and domination in the management structure continue. Now aging, in the resulting bank he will serve as a Director and Vice Chairman of the Board. With his elevation to the Chairmanship, the position of President was assumed by Mr. Alexander Hawley who for many years has worked under the direction of Mr. Shea. Mr. Hawley, who will be President and Chief Executive Officer of the resulting bank, is considered capable.

The management of The First New Haven National Bank also carries a rating of "Good". President Frank G. Chadwick, Jr., and Executive Vice President Thomas Hooker capably head up the administration of the bank's affairs. In the resulting bank President Chadwick will assume the positions of Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee. Present thinking calls for Mr. Hooker to retain the position he now holds.

Management in the proposed consolidated bank would be well able to assume the responsibilities involved. It would appear that there is a sufficiency of experience and depth at all levels of the management structure. Present training programs will continue, but with greater emphasis.

The Board of the resulting bank will be comprised of thirteen members of the present Board of Connecticut National and twelve members of the present Board of First New Haven. Generalizing, the Directors of

the proposed consolidated bank can be considered a representative group.

Both banks have pension plans and other employee benefit programs. These will continue in a form yet to be finalized.

(5) The Connecticut National Bank and other financial institutions directly concerned are assiduous in their efforts to meet the convenience and needs of the Bridgeport region. It would be difficult to say that the convenience and needs of most are not being adequately met. Connecticut National would appear to be progressive in a manner consistent with sound practice. It operates nine branches in Bridgeport and thirty-nine others in twenty-four municipalities located mainly in the southwestern part of the State in Fairfield County, but with representation also in New Haven and Litchfield Counties. Its sphere of influence is said to embrace a total population estimated at 925,000. Being branch minded, Connecticut National is continually seeking out strategic locations to meet the convenience and needs of what can be broadly described as a residential, commercial and industrial region.

Suffice it to say that the convenience and needs of the New Haven area are being adequately met by The First New Haven National Bank and other financial institutions directly concerned. (Commercial bank facilities in New Haven include outlets of two Hartford based banks, the largest in the State.) First New Haven, too, would appear to be progressive in a manner consistent with sound practice. It operates seven branches in New Haven and thirteen others in nine neighboring municipalities. The towns served by the bank have an aggregate population approximating 403,000. Actually, however, the influence of the City of New Haven extends to a far greater population than that. It can be said that First New Haven is making every effort to meet the convenience and needs of what can be broadly categorized as a residential, commercial and industrial region.

The resulting bank with its larger bank facilities will be able to offer expanded and more specialized and sophisticated services than either of the applicants is presently able to afford. A larger loaning limit would be available. This could attract business that is presently going elsewhere. A full range international department is planned. Broader and more specialized trust services could be offered. Municipal financing services could be expanded. Also, there would result the flexibility to some degree in the matter of the shifting of funds. Summarizing, benefits to the general public in both regions should accrue.

(6) The corporate powers are consistent with the purposes of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

(7) The banks involved presently compete directly with each other in two municipalities, Orange and Milford. In Orange, in addition to the

branches of the applicants, the small independent Orange National Bank serves the community. Also, there are two large savings banks with outlets in the town. Too, many people in the Orange vicinity do their banking in New Haven. In Milford, in addition to the branch offices maintained by the applicants, there are three other commercial banks with branches in the municipality with others known to be contemplating entrance to this "open" town. The community is also served by the independent Milford Savings Bank. It would not appear that competition would materially lessen in either of the towns.

All competitor financial institutions in Bridgeport and New Haven were contacted. The views of other interested competitor banks located in Hartford, Meriden, Waterbury, Stamford, Orange, Norwalk, Hamden, Westport and elsewhere were also solicited. President Donald P. Calcagnini of The Hamden National Bank, generalizing, bemoaned the plight of the small independent bank, but offered no formal protest. President Charles E. Rauch of the Connecticut Savings Bank (New Haven) expressed some concern over the contraction of independent banking entities in New Haven (the proposed consolidation would leave the city with only two independent commercial banks). However, he offered no formal objection. Without belaboring the point with the reactions of others to the proposal, it is noted that no opposition was voiced. A few of the banks solicited were interested in mergers of their own or the possibility of merging (application pending involving City Trust Company in Bridgeport and The Waterbury National Bank in Waterbury). Some offered no opinion; others stated their ability to compete would not lessen to the point of concern.

The several commercial banks in the Bridgeport region, large and small, compete vigorously and are most aggressive in the matter of customer solicitation. Significant competition also derives from the several mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions that are situated in the general locality. Too, because of their proximity, the impact of New York City banks is felt in the general area. It is not believed that competitor financial institutions will be adversely affected.

The several commercial banks in the New Haven region also compete vigorously with customer solicitation most aggressive. Within the last year, Hartford National Bank and Trust Company and The Connecticut Bank and Trust Company have gained entrance to New Haven through acquisitions. Hartford based, they are the largest commercial banks in the State. Both provide intense competition. Significant competition also is offered by the several mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions situated locally. The impact of New York City banks is felt in the general area though to a somewhat lesser extent than in the Bridgeport area. It is not believed that competitor financial institutions will be adversely affected.

Available statistics as of June 30, 1970 for commercial banks within the combined service area, and as of December 31, 1969 for savings banks

within the combined service area showed that The Connecticut National Bank ranked fifth among its commercial competitors and sixth among all banks (subsequently the rankings became fourth and fifth respectively due to an acquisition). As of the indicated dates it held 5% of the deposit aggregate and 4.9% of the loan total. The First New Haven National Bank ranked seventh in size among its commercial competitors and tenth in size among all banks (presently the rankings are sixth and ninth respectively). As of the indicated dates it held 3.7% of the deposit aggregate and 3.8% of the loan total. As of the indicated dates the ranking of the resulting bank would have been third among commercial competitors and fourth among all banks. It would have held 8.7% of the deposit aggregate and 8.7% of the loan total.

Though the consolidating banks now compete directly in two municipalities, it is not believed that competition in the overall will be substantially reduced. The consolidation should provide the resulting bank with the opportunity to compete more effectively and enable it to better maintain a competitive balance.

It would not appear that the consummation of the proposal would result in any tendency toward monopoly. However, it would afford the means of broadening the operating base.

Conclusions:

The resulting bank should be well able to assume the responsibilities involved.

Capital structure may be subject to early future review, but is deemed adequate for the immediate present.

The terms of the consolidation are considered fair to both of the applicants.

Future earnings prospects would be enhanced by the broadening of the operating base and through the economies that may be effected, with growth possibilities an additional factor.

Management is considered satisfactory in both banks, but greater management depth could result in the combining of the institutions.

Both banks have fulfilled their obligations in meeting the needs and convenience of the respective regions in which they do business. However, combining the institutions would enable the resulting bank to expand its present services and offer more specialized services in both the New Haven and Bridgeport market areas.

Larger loaning limits could attract business that is now going elsewhere.

Conclusions - continued

It would not appear that competitor banks would be adversely affected to any appreciable degree. While competition may intensify, it should remain healthy.

The recognizable trend toward "bigness" notwithstanding, the proposal can be said to be in the public interest.

Recommendation:

I recommend that the Application be approved.

Respectfully yours,

Lawrence W. Veronneau

Lawrence W. Veronneau
Senior National Bank Examiner

United States District Court District of Connecticut

Civil No. 14583

United States of America, plaintiff,

v.

The Connecticut National Bank and the First New Haven National Bank, defendants,

and

William B. Camp, Comptroller of the Currency, intervenor

This action came on for trial before the Court, Honorable Robert C. Zampano, District Judge, presiding, and the issues having been duly tried and a decision having duly rendered,

It is Ordered and Adjudged that

1. The action be dismissed on the merits and that defendants, The Connecticut National Bank and The First New Haven National Bank, recover of the plaintiff, United States of America, their costs of action;

2. Within one year of the consummation of the subject consolidation by and between defendants, The Connecticut National Bank and The First New Haven National Bank, the resulting bank shall divest the assets and deposits of six branches in the towns Ansonia, Derby, Milford and Orange subject to approval

of appropriate regulatory authorities and this Court. Within ninety calendar days from the date of entry of this Judgment defendants shall submit to the Court a proposed plan of divestiture of said six branches. Prior to divestiture of these offices defendants shall use their best efforts to maintain the value of each branch and shall not unilaterally transfer any accounts from or attempt to induce customers to transfer their accounts from any of these branches to any other branch of defendant banks.

3. If the plaintiff, United States of America, exercises its right to appeal to the United States Supreme Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 29 and Rule 10 of the Rules of the United States Supreme Court within sixty calendar days of the date of this Judgment, the Court shall hear the parties, after submission of briefs, on the issue of whether or not the stay imposed by the Bank Merger Act of 1966, 12 U.S.C. 1828(c), shall be lifted.

4. Jurisdiction is retained by this Court for the purpose of enabling any of the parties to this final Judgment or any other interested parties or persons to apply to the Court at any time for such further orders and directions as may be necessary or appropriate for the construction or modification of any of the applicable provisions thereof and for the enforcement of compliance therewith.

Dated at New Haven, Connecticut this 16th day of July, 1973.

ROBERT C. ZAMPANO,
United States District Judge.

In the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut

CIVIL No. 14583

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PLAINTIFF

v.

THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK AND THE FIRST NEW HAVEN NATIONAL BANK, DEFENDANTS

and

WILLIAM B. CAMP, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, INTERVENOR

NOTICE OF APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Notice is hereby given that the United States of America, plaintiff herein, appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, under the Expediting Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 29, from the final judgment entered July 16, 1973, dismissing the complaint in this action.

CARL D. LAWSON.
ROBERT B. NICHOLSON,
Attorneys,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C. 20530.

FILED: SEPTEMBER 12, 1973.

Supreme Court of the United States

No. 73-767

United States,

Appellant,

v.

The Connecticut National Bank, et al.

APPEAL from the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut.

The statement of jurisdiction in this case having been submitted and considered by the Court, probable jurisdiction is noted and the case is set for oral argument in tandem with No. 73-38.

January 7, 1974

Mr. Justice Powell took no part in the consideration or decision of this case.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1974 530491 152